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BIOGRAPHICAL
AND
PORTRAIT
CYCLOPEDIA
OF
NIAGARA COUNTY,
NEW YORK.

EDITED BY

SAMUEL T. WILEY AND W. SCOTT GARNER. *Died 1932-84 yrs. old
Father of my wife Grace*

ILLUSTRATED.

*Victor R. Hoffmann
Tunnetts W. Pa.*

GRESHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY.
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PREFACE.

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HISTORY and biography are inseparably connected, for history is the synthesis of biography, and biography is the analysis of history. History is philosophy teaching by example, and most of its important and useful lessons are derived from the lives of the men who shape and control the events of their day. Biographical history is history by induction, which is the natural and philosophical method. It is far more complete in its scope than the annals of public events, for in it is contained all the elements of history and the details of biography.

In the centennial year of the American Republic, it was appropriate and fitting that the representatives of the people in Congress assembled, should, by joint resolution of both houses, recommend to every city, town, and county, the duty of collecting for permanent preservation their local history and the biographies of their worthy citizens. In the first century of our National life, the annals of town and county, and the individuality of the citizen, were absorbed in the popular story of the State and the more masterful theme of the life of the nation; but in the second century of our existence as a nation, local history and biography have received a larger share of attention, although biographical history is yet in its pioneer stage. It was never systematically attempted in any county within the Empire State until 1891, when John M. Gresham, one of the publishers of this volume, became the pioneer in this line of work in New York, and issued the first cyclopedia of biographies ever published in the State.

Niagara county is worthy of especial notice, as it has developed from a forest region into one of the most beautiful, highly productive and wealthiest counties of the Empire State. Distinguished for the intelligence and culture of its citizens, blessed with a wonderful climate and a fertile soil, and possessing natural water power unequalled in the world, its future for unbounded prosperity and unlimited wealth is assured.

SURNAME FILE

No labor or expense has been spared in the preparation of the historical part of this volume, and the historian of the company, Samuel T. Wiley, made an extensive research among public and private documents in order to present a full and accurate account of what little is known of the Mound Builder and his works in this county.

The geology given has been compiled from reliable authorities; and the names of those from this county who fought for the preservation of the Union have been accorded ample space, for Niagara county's war record is one of which she may well be proud, as her sons served faithfully and with honor on a hundred bloody battle-fields, where many of them fell to rise no more.

Census statistics have been specially introduced to supply a feature that is wanting in nearly every county history published in the United States. While numbers are not the progress-measure of county-life, yet their rapid increase indexes every great stride in the development of a county's material resources; and their marked decrease chronicles every great drain by emigration. The condensed statistics of agriculture, manufacture, and wealth, will forcibly tell their own story without need of illustration or explanation.

Cotemporary history has been given in connection with ancestral history, and thus is presented the lives of the enterprising and progressive citizens of the county, from its formation down to the present time. Great care has been taken in the preparation of these biographies, and the larger part of them have been written by the editors in charge of the work, though they have been assisted to some extent by others.

In this cyclopedia of biographies, presenting the life-record of so many worthy and enterprising citizens of the grand old historic county of Niagara, we would strive to incite its sons to aims of usefulness and lives of integrity, honor and distinction.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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NIAGARA FALLS.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

-OF-

NIAGARA COUNTY, NEW YORK.

Boundaries and Area—Geology—Niagara Falls—Mound-Builders—Indians—French Explorers—Inter colonial Wars—Fort Niagara—Revolutionary War—Land Companies—First Settlements—War of 1812—County Formation and Civil Roster—Erie Canal—LaFayette's Visit—Morgan and Anti-Masonry—Patriot War—Railroads—The Civil War—Fruit Growing—Niagara Ship Canal—Hydraulic Tunnel—Schools, Churches, and Banks—The Press, Political History, and Census Statistics—State History.

WHILE it is not within the scope of a work of this character to treat extensively of history, and while its limits are always such as to preclude the allowance of space sufficient for history in detail; yet the publishers have concluded to record, briefly, the important events of this old and progressive county, and give succinctly what little is known of the different races that lived, loved and warred on its territory prior to the advent of the white man in western New York, ere proceeding to the record of the biographical sketches of its leading citizens.

A portion of this historical matter has been obtained at considerable expense and labor, with the intention of leaving a solid foundation upon which the future historian of the county can build a complete and com-

prehensive history, as well as being suggestive of some heretofore unused sources of historical information in regard to the aborigines and pioneers.

The historian of the future will have to subject many of the accepted historical facts of to-day to the closest inspection and most critical examination, and in order to do this successfully, in county as well as state or national affairs, he must be well acquainted with all the sources of information available. In the necessarily brief historical sketch which follows, accuracy has been aimed at, even when it has destroyed cherished traditions or erroneous accounts of prominent historians.

NIAGARA COUNTY, New York, lies between the forty-third and forty-fourth degrees of north latitude; and between seventy-eight degrees and thirty minutes and seventy-nine degrees and thirty minutes west longitude from Greenwich, England, or between one degree and thirty minutes and two degrees thirty minutes west longitude from Washington city. As a political division of the State, Niagara county is bounded on the north by Lake Ontario, which separates it from the Province of Ontario, Dominion of

Canada; on the east by Orleans and Genesee counties; on the south by Erie county, from which it is separated by Tonawanda Creek and Niagara river, and on the west by the counties of Welland and Lincoln, in the Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, from which it is separated by the Niagara river. In geographical position Niagara is the extreme northwestern county of the State, while its geographical center and center of population are not very far apart, and both are located but a short distance northwest of Lockport. Niagara county in the order of alphabetic designation is the thirtieth of the sixty counties into which the State of New York is divided. It has a computed area of five hundred square miles, or three hundred and twenty thousand acres.

The word Niagara is of Indian origin, and by some authors is said to mean "The Neck," but according to the Encyclopedia Britannica the name Niagara means "Thunder of Waters," being the invention of a tribe of Indians who adopted it as their own designation and as descriptive of the Falls of Niagara, situated within their territory. The following spellings of this name are given in the History of Niagara County: Niagara (French), Iagara, Iagare, Jagara, Jagare, Jagera, Niogaro, Niagra, Niagro, Oakinagro, Ochiagra, Ochjagara, Octjagara, Ochinagearo, Oneagerah, Oneigra, Oneygra, Oniagara, Ongagerae, Oniagorah, Oniagra, Oniagro, Onjagara, Onjagera, Onjagora, Onjagore, Onjagoro, Onjagra, Onnyagaro, Onnyagara, Onyagare, Onyagaro, Onyagoro, Onyagrars, Onyagra, Onyagro, Oneygra, Oneagorah, Yagero and Yangree in English works. The name as now spelled, Niagara, first appeared on Coronelli's map of 1688. One account as already given makes the word of Indian origin, and credits it to

the Niagaras, while yet another account is in existence which gives its creation to the Mohawks. Marshall says the name Niagara is the "oldest of all the geographical terms which have come down to us from the aborigines (Indians)."

Geology.—The geological structure of the county, as understood at the present time, shows that its underlying rocks belong to the Upper Silurian age, of which we append a tabular view as it exists in New York along the southern shore of Lake Ontario:

UPPER SILURIAN AGE.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | 1. Upper pentamerus limestone. |
| I. Helderburg group. | 2. Scutella limestone. |
| | 3. Delthyris limestone. |
| | 4. Lower pentamerus limestone. |
| | 5. Water lime. |
| II. Salina group (local). | "Onondago Salt Group." |
| | 1. Niagara limestone. |
| III. Niagara group. | 2. Niagara shale. |
| | 3. Clinton limestone. |
| | 4. Clinton shale. |
| IV. Medina group. | 1. Medina sandstone. |
| | 2. Oneida conglomerate. |

Commencing at the base of the geological column in Niagara county it seems that the Oneida conglomerate is wanting or else exists in such slight quantities as not to have drawn the attention of observers.

The Medina sandstone causes the level surface of the country for several miles back from Lake Ontario. Dr. A. Walter Tryon, from whose geological sketch of the county we have derived some valuable information, divides this Medina sandstone into four bands: 1. Red marl, in which no fossils are found; 2. Gray quartzose, extensively quarried for flagging and paving stones, and contains valves of *Lingula* and other shells; 3. Red shale; and 4. a gray terminal portion, variable in thickness and containing one fossil, *Dictuolites Beckii*, a remarkable seaweed which grew abundantly

during this period. The waters of the Archean ocean once rolled over the territory of Niagara county, and the different strata of the Medina sandstone preserve the record of the rise of that great ocean bed in north-western New York, where in this sandstone is revealed the ripple and wave marks of ocean and the sun cracks and rain drops when the sea bed was left bare by the receding waters. No minerals excepting iron and salt occur in this sandstone, and they are not in sufficient quantities to work.

The next group is the Niagara group, which Dr. Tryon divides into the Clinton and Niagara epochs, but we prefer to follow the older and more general order of the geologists while we condense much of the Doctor's valuable information to make our sketch full and complete. The Clinton shale is only a few feet thick, of a greenish color, and contains one fossil, *Agnotus Latus*. Next in order comes the Clinton limestone, which Dr. Tryon calls the Pentamerus limestone, and which is largely magnesian, while it forms many plateaus at the base of the Clinton shale hills. The county court house is situated on one of these limestone plateaus, which clearly indicate a widespread ocean, in which they were formed in shallow water under a tropical climate.

Next in order in the Niagara group is the Niagara shale, a fine bluish-gray rock which weathers into a gray marly clay. This shale is over eighty feet in thickness, and is succeeded by the Niagara limestone. It is the outcrop along the summit of the escarpment, known as the "Mountain Ridge," and extends from Lewiston past Lockport to Cold Spring cemetery. This limestone is one hundred and sixty-four feet thick at the Falls of Niagara, where it forms the edge and has preserved for hundreds of

years that wonderful cataract. This rock was largely quarried and used in the building of the locks on the Erie canal in this county. The Niagara limestone affords some of the finest mineral specimens in the world, among which are beautiful pieces of gypsum, selenite, chestite, and spar. The fossils of the Niagara group are principally in the Niagara shale, where six species of trilobites and nine species of crinoids have left their organic remains. Many species of shells have been found in this shale, besides several small branching forms of the coral.

The Selina and Helderburg groups of the Upper Silurian age are wanting in Niagara county, and Dr. Tryon states that it was a lonely ocean which spread its dreary waste of waters over the land, and on whose waves never fish or reptile sported, while on its banks no plant grew and no bird or beast was ever seen.

When the Archean ocean withdrew its heavy mantle of waters from the land, geological causes soon covered the northern part of the county with waters of Lake Ontario, which held sway as far south as the "Mountain Ridge" for several centuries.

Niagara Falls.—We shall not attempt any eloquent description of Niagara Falls, but refer our readers to the various guide books and the many beautiful and able accounts given by a score or more of celebrated authors who have visited and been awed by the grandeur and sublimity of this great wonder. We shall endeavor to supply a plain and accurate account, and endeavor to make it intelligible to the common reader, after prefacing it with the first written description of the falls in 1678 by Father Hennepin, which is as follows:

"Betwixt the lakes Ontario and Erie there is a vast and prodigious cadence of

water, which falls down after a surprising and astonishing manner, insomuch that the universe does not afford its parallel. 'Tis true Italy and Switzerland boast of some such things, but we may well say that they are sorry patters when compared with this of which we now speak. At the foot of this horrible precipice we meet with the river Niagara, which is not a quarter of a league broad, but is wonderfully deep in some places. It is so rapid above the descent that it violently hurries down the wild beasts while endeavoring to pass it to feed on the other side, and not being able to withstand the force of its current, which inevitably casts them headlong above six hundred feet high. This wonderful downfall is compounded of two great cross streams of water and two falls into an isle sloping along the middle of it. The waters which fall from this horrible precipice do foam and boil after the most hideous manner imaginable, making an outrageous noise, more terrible than that of thunder; for when the wind blows out of the south, their dismal roaring may be heard more than fifteen leagues off. The river Niagara having thrown itself down this incredible precipice, continues its impetuous course for two leagues together, to the great rock above mentioned (Hennepin Rock, Queenston), with an inexpressible rapidity. * * From the great fall unto this rock, which is to the west of the river, the two banks are so prodigious high that it would make one tremble to look steadily over the water, rolling along with a rapidity not to be imagined."

On issuing from Lake Erie the Niagara river is only three-fourths of a mile broad, and after flowing rather swiftly for two miles, it divides and passes around Grand

Island, widens and assumes the tranquility of a lake, which it preserves until it reaches the commencement of the rapids, where it narrows and makes a descent of fifty-two feet to the mile until its waters are precipitated over a lofty chasm. The width of the river before making the leap is 4,750 feet, but the center is occupied by Goat Island, which rises about forty feet above the water, and has a width of about 1,000 feet. The height of the fall on the American side is one hundred and sixty-four feet, and on the Canadian side one hundred fifty feet, while the discharge of water is about eighteen million cubic feet per minute. At the present site of the falls, the edge of the cataract is formed by strata of hard limestone reaching to a depth of eighty feet, while by the action of the spray the softer shaly strata beneath have been hollowed out so as to form the "Cave of Winds," which may be entered from the Canadian side. It has been generally held that the falls were one at the gorge at Lewiston, when the river first commenced to flow, prior to the great Ice age. A more complicated theory has been, however, established, by which the gorge has been made older than the Ice age, and thus the age of the modern river has been reduced from several hundred thousand years to one tenth of that time. Two hundred and fifty yards below the falls the river is crossed by a suspension bridge for foot passengers, and a mile and a half farther down the river is crossed by two railway bridges, not over one hundred yards apart, — one of which has a carriage way eighteen feet below, while the other, which is a cantilever bridge, completed in 1883, carries a double line of rails. In 1535 Jacques Cartier visited the falls and described them in his printed

record of his voyage of that year. Its position was mentioned in 1613 by Samuel Champlain, and in 1678 Father Hennepin made his famous visit to the great cataract.

The waters of the falls plunge into an abyss of about one thousand feet wide, and the river during the next seven miles makes a descent of one hundred and four feet through a deep ravine, with perpendicular banks rising to a height of three hundred and fifty feet, while the breadth of the river varies from two hundred and fifty to four hundred yards. Three miles below the great falls the whirlpool rapids are formed by a sudden turn in the channel, causing the waters to impinge against the Canadian shore, where they have made a deep indentation, and to rush back to the American side in a great whirl or eddy, rendered more furious by the uneven bed of the river, and the narrow space into which it contracts. After issuing from the gorge at Lewiston the river enters on a tranquil course, which continues to Lake Ontario.

Mound-Builders.—The history of Niagara county, New York, naturally divides itself into three distinct periods, each of which is characterized by a peculiar inhabiting race, as follows:

1. Aboriginal Period—Mound-builders.
2. Savage Period—Indians.
3. Civilized Period—White race.

There is but little known of the ancient history of the North American continent, despite the most exhaustive researches. Four centuries ago, when human eyes in the track of the morning sun-rays first beheld the forest shores of America, it was as if a great curtain had rolled away from the western world of waters.

But back of it lay a continent with only the Mound-builders' ruins and the Red men's

traditions. No history in volumes traced, no record in rock-written inscription, to tell where the one race with a civilization but no history had gone, or the other race with a tradition but no civilization had come. Of the Mound-builders' origin and mysterious fate—first we have supposition, next theory from relics, then speculation, and that is all.

Came they from Asia when Abram sojourned in the land of Egypt? Came they at a later date across the trackless wilds of inhospitable Siberia, passing over the Behring strait on its ice-bound floor; or did they, in the northern winter land's sickly smile of summer, coast along the chain of the Aleutian islands stretching from Asia to America; or left they fabled Atlantis, when it was sinking in earthquake throes, to plant themselves on the North American shore? No one can tell. Mexican and Indian traditions and relics found in the mounds favor the hypothesis of their migration from Asia by Behring strait or the Aleutian islands, and that they were the ancestors of the Toltecs and Aztecs of Mexico.

The earliest traces of human life found in America indicate an age corresponding with the age of the mammoth and reindeer of Europe. Corresponding with the stone age and the beginning of the bronze age of Europe, was a semi-civilized state of life in America—a race of people who were mound-builders, and who undoubtedly built all the great mounds in the United States. As to how far back this period extended, none can tell. David Cusick, an educated Indian, in a work entitled "Ancient History of the Six Nations," states an Indian tradition assigning the Mound-builders back twenty-two centuries before the landing of

Columbus. Were they strong in numbers? Undoubtedly. As no traces exist of their possessing domestic animals, it must have taken great numbers of men long periods to build the great works whose ruins remain to this day.

These great works were of two kinds: first, mounds; second, fortifications. The mounds may be considered in regard to form and use; in form they were round, oblong and pyramidal; as regards use, they may be divided into four classes:

Temple Mounds.—The first great class is pyramidal, in form they were round; in the west they are from fifty to ninety feet high and from three hundred to seven hundred feet long, with terraces or steps ascending to their summits, where clear traces and unmistakable signs of former buildings are to be found, indicating the past dwelling of chief or priest.

Altar Mounds.—The second great class in form is round, and found to be from two to four feet high, and five to eight feet across. On the top is always a depression in a layer of hardened clay; and in this depression, ashes; and in these ashes, evidences of burnt sacrifices; while every object found in them is broken and has suffered from fire.

Effigy Mounds.—The third great class in form body forth rude representations of different animals, and north of the Wisconsin river are some representing the human form. Representing animals, they are about two hundred feet long, four feet high, and twenty-five feet wide.

Tomb Mounds.—The fourth great class of mounds in form is round and oblong, their dimensions widely varying in different localities. One close to St. Louis is forty feet high and three hundred feet long.

They are far more abundant than those of the other classes. They are of two kinds: first, interment mounds; and second, battle mounds, where the slain were piled up and the earth heaped over them. These mounds in the Ohio valley are larger, and the bones in them, by an advanced stage of decomposition, show them to be older than the mounds of the Atlantic States. A careful examination of the interment mounds in many places gives unmistakable and indisputable evidence of the practice of cremation rites.

Fortifications.—The second kind of these great works may be considered in regard to form, as circular, square, or elliptical; in regard to use, they may be considered as of two classes.

Old Forts.—The first great class, existed all over the Mississippi valley, enclosing from a few yards up to several acres of land. Red Stone Old Fort at what is now Brownsville, Pa., stood on the site of the Mound-builders' old fort. They were of different shapes, and stood on the banks of some water. They were earth structures, east of the Mississippi; while west, stone was extensively used in their construction.

Fortified Heights.—The second great class, in the east are chiefly found in Georgia; where, in one section of the State, all defensible mountains were fortified by this extinct race. Mt. Yond, 4,000 feet high, and Stone Mountain, 2,360 feet high, were fortified with stone rolled and heaped, and built into defensive walls.

What tools did they employ in the construction of their great works? Revealed by the plow-share, unearthed from the mound, brought up from the half-hidden pit and concealed hiding-place, they are comprised, according to material, of two classes: stone

and copper. Of stone, a rude flint chipped in shape of a spade, to which a handle was attached, was used for digging. Flint spades, axes, tomahawks, chisels, wedges, and knives, constitute their tools of stone; while as weapons of stone, they had arrow and spear-heads, besides pipes, tubes, pestles, pendants, sinkers, and ornaments. Of copper, rudely hammered out, were tools, such as axes, hammers, and spoons, weapons and ornaments obtained by working mines on Lake Superior, where a block of copper weighing six tons was discovered some years ago, that they had commenced to take out, with their rude stone and copper tools lying by its side. They used bone and horn to make cups and spoons, clay and shells to make ceramic ware, and wood to make clubs and rude mauls.

Why left this mighty race this great empire? Did war from the Indians, famine or fever, waste them? Or sought they a southern clime more warm than glows beneath our northern skies?

None with certainty can tell. Cusick gives us Indian tradition, that the Indians drove them south 2,000 years before Columbus came, and that the Mound-builders came from the south; which might have been Louisiana or Mexico; but there are many things to impair the story. Theory favors, but certainly does not stamp, the conclusion that the Mound-builders were the ancestors of the Aztecs and Toltecs, and obeying a migratory impulse, sweeping forward and southward to the plains of Mexico and Peru, established themselves under the reign of emperor and the rule of inca.

Leaving this country, these mounds may have been the rude model-structures of ideas they developed into those wonderful structures that greeted the greedy eyes of Cortez

and Pizarro. The introduction of stone into their mound-structures here must have represented an idea of progress—an experimental mode of a proposed change, whose consummation might have been achieved in the great halls, cities, temples, and aqueducts of the Montezumas.

In these Mound-builders, whom he calls fort builders of centuries ago, Mr. Schoolcraft finds the "Ancient Alleghans" who left their name upon the Allegheny mountains. He says: "This ancient people who occupy the foreground of our remote aboriginal history, were a valiant, noble and populous race, who were advanced in arts and the policy of government, and raised fortifications for their defense. While they held a high reputation as hunters, they cultivated maize extensively, which enabled them to live in large towns; and erected those antique fortifications which are extended over the entire Mississippi Valley, as high as latitude 43 degrees and the lake country.

If we fix upon the 12th century as the era of the event of the fall of the Alleghan race, we shall not probably overestimate the event. They had probably reached the Mississippi Valley a century or two before having felt in their original position, west and south of that stream, the great revolutionary movements which preceded the overthrow of the Toltec and the establishment of the Aztec empire in Mexican America."

Schoolcraft thus ably described the Mound-builders in Niagara; yet some writers who mistook the effect for the cause when investigating the palisaded fortifications of the New York Indians ignore the Mound-builder and ascribe his work to the Indian. From the Mound-builder the Indian copied, and these well-meaning but badly mistaken

authors denied the original because they found an improved copy.

The Mound-builders of Niagara county, from what little account that has been preserved of their mounds and forts, seemed to have stretched all of their defensive works along what is now known as the old "Ridge Road," and which was then, according to the geologists, the rocky southern shore of Lake Ontario. The past historians while particular in many cases in securing views and locating farm residences and barns, yet have neglected to locate this great Ridge road, and the most accurate description which the writer can procure at this writing is DeWitt Clinton's reference to it in his history of the Iroquois, in which he says: "On the south side of the great ridge, in its vicinity, and in all directions through the country, the remains of numerous forts are to be seen; but on the north side, that is, on the side toward the lake, not a single one has been discovered, although the whole ground has been carefully explored. Considering the distance to be, say, seventy miles in length and eight miles in breadth, and that the border of the lake is the very place that would be selected for habitation, and consequently for works of defense, on account of the facilities it would afford for subsistence, for safety and all domestic accommodations and military purposes, and that on the south shore of Lake Erie these ancient fortresses exist in great numbers, there can be no doubt that these works were erected when this ridge was the southern boundary of Lake Ontario, and, consequently, that their origin must be sought in a very remote age."

From this description we find out that the ridge is eight miles south of Lake Ontario and runs northwest through the county.

Of the great number of forts and mounds mentioned by Clinton we can only find record of four or five by any of the writers who have described the county.

One of these forts, whose site has been preserved by the labors of Schoolcraft, is the Citadel of Kienuka in the town of Lewiston. Schoolcraft describes it as follows: "The term Kienuka is said to mean 'the stronghold or fort from there is a sublime view.' It is situated about three and a half miles eastward of the outlet of the Niagara gorge at Lewiston, on a natural escarpment of the ridge. Immediately after crossing a little ravine, and rising to the level of the plain, we enter the fields and rock fortress of Kienuka."

An Indian mound near the ferry ravine in Lewiston, is described by one writer, and while it may have been used by them as a receptacle for the dead by the Indians, but in all probability it was thrown up as an interment mound by the Mound-builder, as the Indian never made a record as a builder of mounds of any kind.

In 1823 Eliakim Hammond discovered while hoeing on his farm in the town of Cambria, some five miles west of Lockport, the bones of a child. Eli Bruce induced Mr. Hammond to make a further investigation, and they unearthed a burial pit twenty-four feet square by four and a half feet deep in which reposed the bones of over 4,000 persons of both sexes, all ages. The dry loam had kept the bones in good preservation beneath its covering slabs of limestone. A maple tree which stood over the pit was cut down, and its concentric circles gave it an age of two hundred and fifty years and showed the pit was made prior to the discovery of Columbus. In the face of this fact of age the writer recording it

states that the date of its construction is within our period because some metal tools were found with a French stamp. This pit was undoubtedly of Mound-builder origin and in all probability afterwards was used by the Indians, while some French discoverer examining it could have left his tools more easily than he could have come here before the discovery of America by Columbus to have built it, as the age of the tree is evidence of age that can not be gainsayed.

At the head of a deep gorge, which is now closed up by an embankment of the Central railroad, one mile west of Lockport, was a circular raised work or fort whose walls were plainly visible in the early part of the century. Leading from this fort was a covered way to a spring of water in a fissure of a rock some sixty feet down the declivity.

In the town of Hartland, on the Castle farm, was a circular fortification with an opening for ingress and egress on the north side. The early white settlers found trees growing on its embankments as large as any trees of the surrounding forest. Earthenware of ancient make, arrow heads and other antique relics were found in and about this fortification, which was known for years as "Fort Peace."

Just outside the south side of Lockport in an early day was an irregular space on which there was then to be seen over one hundred circular pits, which were from twelve to fifteen feet in diameter with an average depth of four feet. The excavated matter around them consisted of sand which is found only in a stratum beneath the surface at a depth of from three to six feet. Large oak trees were growing on the embanked matter around the mouths of these pits when first discovered, but now the last

vestige alike of tree and pit has been swept away.

When the pioneers first visited western New York and the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, these remains were more distinct than now. Rev. Samuel Kirkland, the principal founder of the academy that subsequently became Hamilton college, a celebrated and early missionary among the Oneida Indians, whose influence during the Revolutionary war induced them to remain neutral, or to join the American cause, visited several of these ancient remains west of the Genesee river as early as 1788. The description that he has given of those visited by him near the present village of Batavia is valuable because of his intelligence as an observer, and the excellent opportunity that he had to examine them at that early day, before they were disturbed by the plow or harrow. He came to a place in Genesee county, on the river Tonawanda, where now is the village of Batavia, called by the Indians "Joaki," which means in the Indian tongue "Raccoon." Thence he walked out six or seven miles with a Seneca chief to view the ancient fortifications to be seen there, which he describes as follows:

"This place is called by the Senecas Tegatainasghque, which imports a double fortified town, or a town with a fort at each end. Here are the vestiges of two forts; the one contains about four acres of ground; the other, distant from this about two miles, and situated at the other extremity of the ancient town, encloses twice that quantity. The ditch around the former (which I particularly examined) is about five or six feet deep. A small stream of living water, with a high bank, circumscribed nearly one-third of the enclosed ground. There were traces of six gates or avenues around the ditch,

and a dug-way near the works to the water. The ground on the opposite side of the water was, in some places, nearly as high as that on which they built the fort, which might make it necessary for this covered way to the water. A considerable number of large, thrifty oaks had grown up within the enclosed grounds, both in and upon the ditch; some of them, at least, appeared to be two hundred years old or more. The ground is of a hard, gravelly kind, intermixed with loam, and more plentifully at the brow of the hill. In some places at the bottom of the ditch I could run my cane a foot or more into the ground, so that probably the ditch was much deeper in its original state than it appears to be now. Near the northern fortification, which is situated on high ground, are the remains of a funeral pile. The earth is raised about six feet above the common surface, and betwixt twenty and thirty feet in diameter. From the best information I can get of the Indian historians, these forts were made previous to the Senecas being admitted into the confederacy of the Mohawks, Onondagas, Oneidas and Cayugas, and when the former were at war with the Mississaugas and other Indians around the great lakes. This must have been near three hundred years ago, if not more, by many concurring accounts which I have obtained from different Indians of several different tribes. Indian tradition says also, that these works were raised and a famous battle fought here, in the pure Indian style, with Indian weapons, long before their knowledge and use of fire-arms, or any knowledge of the Europeans. These nations, at that time, used in fighting bows and arrows, the spear or javelin, pointed with bone, and the war-club or death-maul. When the former were expended, they came

into close engagement in using the latter. Their warrior's dress or coat of mail for this method of fighting, was a stout jacket made of willow sticks, or moon wood, and laced tight around the body; the head covered with a cap of the same kind, but commonly worn double for the better security of that part against a stroke from the war-club. In the great battle fought at this place between the Senecas and western Indians, some affirm their ancestors have told them there were eight hundred of their enemies slain; others include the killed on both sides to make that number. All their historians agree in this, that the battle was fought here, where the heaps of the slain are buried, before the arrival of the Europeans. Some say three, some say four, others five ages ago. They reckon an age one hundred winters or colds. I would further remark upon this subject that there are vestiges of ancient fortified towns in various parts throughout the extensive territory of the Six Nations. I find, by constant inquiry, that a tradition prevails among the Indians in general, that all Indians came from the west. I have wished for opportunity to pursue this inquiry into the more remote tribes of Indians, to satisfy myself, at least, if it be their universal opinion.

"On the south side of Lake Erie are a series of old fortifications from Cattaraugus creek to the Pennsylvania line, a distance of fifty miles. Some are from two to four miles apart, others half a mile only. Some contain five acres. The walls or breast-works are of earth, and are generally on grounds where there are appearances of creeks having flowed into the lake, or where there was a bay. Further south there is said to be another chain parallel with the first about equi-distant from the lake.

"These remains of art may be viewed as connecting links of a great chain which extends beyond the confines of our State, and becomes more magnificent and curious as we recede from the northern lakes, pass through the Ohio into the great valley of the Mississippi, thence to the Gulf of Mexico, through Texas into New Mexico and South America. In this vast range of more than three thousand miles, these monuments of ancient skill gradually become more remarkable for their number, magnitude and interesting variety, until we are lost in admiration and astonishment, to find, as Baron Humbolt informs us, 'in a world which we call new, ancient institutions, religious ideas, and forms of edifices, similar to those of Asia, which there seem to go back to the dawn of civilization.'

"Over the great secondary region of Ohio, are the ruins of what once were forts, cemeteries, temples, altars, camps, towns, villages, race grounds, and other places of amusement, habitations of chieftains, videttes, watch-towers, and monuments."

The Mound-builders' age stands as the twilight of America's earliest civilization. On its close fell a night of barbarism, resting all over the land and extending to the coming of Columbus, the dawn of America's latest, and the world's brightest civilization.

Savage Period: Indians.—Twilight deepens—the Mound-builder is retreating. Night darkens—the Indian is advancing. Whence comes he? One theory credits the Indians as being descendants of the Jews. Succeeding theories blended them with the Carthagenians, traced them to the Phœnicians, derived them from the Egyptians, rendered them of the Grecians, established them of the Romans, gave them origin of Northmen, and made them natives of the

soil. The best supported and most plausible theory of their origin is that they are of Mongolian extraction; that while the wave of population in the old world was from east to west, in the new world it was from north to south; that the Indian was the second wave of population from Asia following in the track of the first wave,—the Mound-builder, who was then leaving this country and sweeping southward to the plains of Mexico and Peru.

The first fact in favor of the Indians being of Mongolian extraction is that all their traditions state that they came from the North.

The second is the grammatical affinity of all the Indian languages constituting the sixth or American group of languages, which in principle of formation and grammatical construction bears unquestionable resemblance to the Tartar or third group of languages, which is one of the two great language families of the Mongolian race.

The Indian occupation of the United States admits of two theories: first, a peaceable possession; second, a forcible possession. The first is the most likely, as the Mound-builders were a semi-civilized race, and from their great works it is fair to presume as strong in numbers as the Indian invaders. But it is fair presumption, that between the inferior-advancing and the superior-retreating races, the clash of mortal conflict would be inevitable. The withdrawal of the Mound-builder from the field of battle after repulsing his Indian foe, to resume his southward journey, would give to the Indian the idea that his enemy had fled; and on this his tradition of conquest, repeated to white prisoners in 1754–55, was undoubtedly founded.

The Indian copied after the Mound-

builder. He used flint to make his arrow and spear-heads, and stone to make his tomahawks, hammers, pestles and ornaments; clay and shells to make his pottery ware, but failed to work copper, and had lost all trace of the mines left by the Mound-builders. The stone-grave chamber of the Mound-builder suggested the stone-pile grave of the Indian. Stones of memorial constitute the second class of Indian stone heaps. They were thrown up in heaps at the crossing of trails, and on the summit of some mountain, and each Indian that passed added a stone. "Lawson's Carolina," published in 1709, at page 309, makes mention of the Indians in the South piling up these memorial heaps. They were piled up in Asia by the Hindoos, according to "Coleman's Hindoo Mythology," page 271.

The earliest mention we have of memorial stones was when the Children of Israel passed over Jordan, and Joshua pitched twelve stones as a memorial heap in Gilgal, to commemorate Israel's passing over on dry land. Joshua 4: 22. And the earliest mention we have of stones piled over the dead is in II. Samuel 18: 17, when Absalom was cast into a great pit and a heap of stones laid on him.

Stone circles existed as the third class of the Indians' stone-heaps, being stones piled in a great circle and sometimes placed standing, inside of which the East Virginia Indians gathered and went through a great many ceremonies, according to Berkley's History of Virginia, page 164.

The Indians east of the Mississippi were tall, and straight as arrows, with long, coarse, black hair, which they generally kept shaved off, except the scalp lock; high cheek bones and black piercing eyes. Their

limbs were supple by exercise and their muscles hardened by constant exposure to the weather.

Their dress was the skins of wild animals, smoked or tanned with the brains of the animals killed. Their wigwams were poles stuck in the ground and bent together at the top, covered with chestnut and birch bark. Their weapons, war-clubs, bows and arrows and stone tomahawks, until they procured iron tomahawks and guns from the white traders. Their boats were log and birch bark canoes.

Their religion was the worship of the Great Spirit, and they believed there was a happy hunting-ground in the spirit-land beyond the mountains of the setting sun, where brave warriors went at death and pursued the chase for ever and ever; but which no coward was ever permitted to enter.

Their laws were the customs handed down in the traditions of the old men. An offence against custom was punished by exclusion from society. If the offence was murder, it was punished by the nearest kinsman of the slain. Their legislation was enacted by the grand council called together by the chief of the tribe upon the urgency or necessity of the occasion, where the disposition of all questions rested upon the votes of the whole tribe, and where, commencing with the chief, all had a right to speak.

Each tribe had its head chief or sachem. The succession of this office was sometimes hereditary, even in the elevation of a queen; sometimes was bestowed for ability and bravery upon a warrior of another tribe, if he was living with them and was brave and daring. Each tribe had its medicine man, who, in addition to gathering herbs to effect

cures, was its historian, teaching the young braves the traditions of their fathers, and to count time by the moon—as so many moons ago such a thing happened. Some tribes could only count up to ten, others up to ten thousand. The medicine man and the old men taught the young brave never to forgive an injury or to forget a kindness. They taught him that sternness was a virtue and tears were womanish, and if captured and burning at the stake to let no torture draw a groan or sigh from him; but to taunt his enemies, recite his deeds of prowess, and sing his death-song. He was also taught that the great object of life was to distinguish himself in war and to slay his enemies. He was taught to be faithful to any treaty he made; and to use any deceit or practice any treachery upon an enemy was honorable, and that it was no disgrace to kill an enemy wherever found, even if unarmed.

Marriage among the Indians was attended with but little ceremony. An Indian could have several wives at one time if he wished, but seldom had more than one. The husband furnished the meat by hunting, and the wife or squaw raised the corn and did all the work. The husband when at home did not labor, so his limbs would not be stiffened, but would remain supple for war and the chase. The husband could leave his wife when he pleased, but on separation the children remained with the wife, and she kept the wigwam and had the privilege to marry again.

The Huron-Iroquois family of nations were the most powerful of any dwelling on this continent at its discovery. Of these, the most formidable were the Iroquois. They excelled all others for their courage and sagacity. They were the most intelligent and advanced, and also the most terri-

ble and ferocious. Such was their eloquence and energy of character, and the extent of their conquest, that Volney, the French historian, called them “The Romans of the West.” Parkham says: “The Iroquois were the Indians of Indians—a thorough savage, yet a finished and developed savage. He is perhaps an example of the highest elevation which man can reach without emerging from his primitive condition of the hunter.” The Iroquois were often called the Five Nations, and after they were joined by the Tuscaroras in 1812, the Six Nations. They called themselves Ho-de-no-sau-nee, or People of the Long House. Their original home was wholly in New York. Their territory extended through the State from east to west in the following order: Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca. The fiercest and most numerous of these tribes was the Seneca, who occupied as far west as the Genesee river.

The Iroquois were bound together by a remarkable league, which was the secret of their power and success. They constituted a confederacy, in some respects like our federal union, in which the nations represented States, to which were reserved general powers of control, that the several nations exercised with great independence of each other, while certain other powers were yielded to the confederacy as a whole, for the general good, and which were faithfully respected and preserved by all. Their grand councils were held in the Long House, in the country of the Onondagas, by a congress, consisting of fifty sachems, of which the Mohawks were entitled to nine representatives, the Oneidas nine, the Onondagas fourteen, the Cayugas ten, and the Senecas eight. They had some very curious customs respecting their methods of life, and regula-

tions in the administration of their affairs, showing great wisdom, and which contributed in a remarkable degree to perpetuate their union, and make them powerful and formidable.

"In each nation there were eight tribes, which were arranged in two divisions, and named as follows:

Wolf, Bear, Beaver, Turtle,
Deer, Snipe, Heron, Hawk.

"The division of the people of each nation into eight tribes, whether pre-existing, or perfected at the establishment of the confederacy, did not terminate in its object with the nation itself. It became the means of effecting the most perfect union of separate nations 'ever devised by the wit of man.' In effect, the Wolf tribe was divided into five parts, and one-fifth of it placed in each of the five nations. The remaining tribes were subjected to the same division and distribution; thus giving to each nation the eight tribes, and making in their separate state, forty tribes in the confederacy. Between those of the same name—or in other words, between the separate parts of each tribe—there existed a tie of brotherhood which linked the nations together with indissoluble bonds. The Mohawk of the Beaver tribe recognized the Seneca of the Beaver tribe as his brother, and they were bound to each other by the ties of consanguinity. In like manner the Oneida of the Turtle or other tribe, received the Cayuga, or the Onondaga of the same tribe, as a brother; and with a fraternal welcome. This cross-relationship between the tribes of the same name, and which was stronger, if possible, than the chain of brotherhood between the several tribes of the same nation, is still preserved in all its original strength. It doubtless furnishes the chief reason of the tenacity

with which the fragments of the old confederacy still cling together. If either of the Five Nations had wished to cast off the alliance, it must also have broken the bond of brotherhood. Had the nations fallen into collision, it would have turned Hawk tribe against Hawk tribe, Heron against Heron, in a word, brother against brother. The history of the Hodenosaunee exhibits the wisdom of these organic provisions; for they never fell into anarchy during the long period which the league subsisted; nor even approximated to a dissolution of the confederacy from internal disorders.

"The confederacy was in effect a league of tribes. With the ties of kindred as its principal union, the whole race was interwoven into one great family, composed of tribes in its first sub-division (for the nations were counterparts of each other); and the tribes themselves, in their sub-divisions, composed parts of many households. Without those close inter-relations, resting as many of them do, upon the strong impulses of nature, a mere alliance between the Iroquois nations would have been feeble and transitory.

"In this manner was constructed the Tribal League of the Hodenosaunee; in itself, an extraordinary specimen of Indian legislation. Simple in its foundation upon the family relationship; effective in the lasting vigor inherent in the ties of kindred; and perfect in its success in achieving a lasting and harmonious union of the nations; it forms an enduring monument to that proud and progressive race, who reared under its protection, a wide-spread Indian sovereignty.

"All the institutions of the Iroquois have regard to the division of the people into tribes. Originally, with reference to

marriage, the Wolf, Bear, Beaver and Turtle tribes were brothers to each other, and cousins to the remaining four. They were not allowed to inter-marry. The opposite four tribes were also brothers to each other, and cousins to the first four, and were also prohibited from inter-marrying. Either of the first four tribes, however, could inter-marry with either of the last four; thus Hawk could intermarry with Bear or Beaver, Heron with Turtle, but not Beaver and Turtle, nor Deer and Deer. Whoever violated these laws of marriage incurred the deepest detestation and disgrace. In process of time, however, the rigor of the system was relaxed, until, finally, the prohibition was confined to the tribe of the individual, which among the residue of the Iroquois is still religiously observed. They can now marry into any tribe but their own. Under the original, as well as the modern regulation, the husband and wife were of different tribes. The children always followed the tribe of the mother."

The wisdom of this social and political organization of the Iroquois made them the strongest of Indian nations, and the greatest conquerors. Schoolcraft says: "At one period we hear the sound of their war cry along the Straits of St. Mary's, and at the foot of Lake Superior. At another, under the walls of Quebec, where they finally defeated the Hurons, under the eyes of the French. They put out the fires of the Gah-Kwas and Eries. They eradicated the Susquehannocks. They placed the Lenapes, the Nanticokes and the Minesees under the yoke of subjection. They put the Metoacks and Manhattans under tribute. They spread the terror of their arms over all New England. They traversed the whole length of the Apalachian chain, and descended like

the enraged yagisho and megalonyx on the Cherokees and Catawbas. Smith encountered their warriors in the settlement of Virginia, and La Salle on the discovery of Illinois." Such was the prowess of the Iroquois.

The Senecas seemed to have been the inhabiting tribe of the territory of Niagara county, and after the extermination of the Neutral nation west of the Niagara river, and the total destruction of the Erie nation along the southern border of Lake Erie, they were undisputed masters of the soil until the coming of the white man.

Their principal road was the Great Canada or Niagara trail which ran from the Hudson through the long house to the Niagara. It entered the county from the Tonawanda swamp, "nearly southeast of Royalton Center, coming out upon the Lockport and Batavia road in the valley of Millard's brook, and from thence it continued upon the Chestnut ridge to the Cold Springs. Pursuing the route of the Lewiston road, with occasional deviations, it struck the Ridge road at Warren's. It followed the Ridge road until it passed Hopkins' marsh, when it gradually ascended the mountain ridge, passed through the Tuscarora village, and then down again to the Ridge road, which it continued on to the river," where it crossed from the site of Lewiston to the site of Queenston. A branch trail went down the Niagara river from the site of Lewiston to the site of Fort Niagara.

The Ontario trail came from Oswego by the way of Irondequoit bay, "pursued the Ridge road west to near the west line of the town of Hartland, where it diverged to the southwest, crossing the east branch of the Eighteen-mile creek, and forming a junction

with the Canada or Niagara trail at the Cold Springs."

We have no account by the early historians of the names or location of Seneca villages in the county, unless Canoenada and Keint-he villages mentioned in 1677 as thirty-five miles southwest of Lake Ontario were in Niagara county. In 1781, the Tuscaroras located on a square mile of land on that part of the mountain ridge now in the town of Lewiston. This tract was assigned them by the Senecas, and they increased it by a grant of two square miles and a purchase of 4,329 acres in 1804 from the Holland Land Company. They came from North Carolina, and paid the land company \$13,722. They became thrifty farmers, were good neighbors to the first white settlers, and have excellent farms, good orchards and fine cattle. The tribe now numbers between 400 and 500.

We find no account of any Indian trail or war path to the south, and the Senecas must have used Lake Erie for a southern highway, or else went east until they struck the great "Catawba war-path," which ran from central New York south through Pennsylvania and Virginia to the Carolinas.

French Explorations.—When Cartier, in 1535, had ascended the St. Lawrence as far as the site of Montreal, he was informed by the Indians of the great lakes of Ontario and Erie, and the Falls of Niagara. Nearly a century later, the Recollect priest, Daillon, in 1626, became, so far as history records, the first white man to set foot upon the soil of what is now Niagara county. No account is preserved of his labors among the Indians for their conversion to the Christian religion. For the next half century, French traders seemed to have visited the country frequently to purchase furs of the Indians,

but no exploration or settlement was attempted by the French, who were now thickly clustered along the St. Lawrence as high as Montreal, and claimed that New France extended south and west to the gulf and the ocean.

In 1665, Father Allouez, a Jesuit missionary, explored Lake Superior, discovered the picture rocks, and learned of the copper mines along that great body of water, while endeavoring to Christianize the Indians in that section of country. These wonderful discoveries aroused the ambition of Robert Cavalier de la Salle, one of the most remarkable French leaders in North America, and the pioneer navigator of the great lakes. He was one of the boldest and most successful explorers that ever visited any unknown portion of the globe. La Salle's idea was to explore the great lakes, and to the south and west of them, to the Ohio and the Mississippi, of whose existence, size, and direction he had learned from the Indians. On July 6, 1669, he left La Chine, Canada, coasted along the southern shore of Lake Ontario, to Irondequoit bay, from whence he journeyed to the Genesee river. He then abandoned his idea of penetrating south to the Ohio river, and turning west, passed through the territory of Niagara county, crossed the Niagara river into Upper Canada, where he went into winter quarters. In the spring he coasted along the northern shore of Lake Erie, and returned to the French colonies, on the St. Lawrence, where he arrived on June 18, 1670.

In this expedition he obtained considerable definite information from the Indians concerning the country lying between the Allegheny mountains and the Mississippi river, and originated the bold design of uniting Canada with the valley of the Miss-

issippi by a line of forts, which at the same time would completely hem in the English settlements to the Atlantic seaboard. Imbued with this grand idea for the advancement of French power on the North American continent, he set about securing permission from Louis XIV., "the Grand Monarche," to inaugurate and carry forward his mighty project.

This permission was finally obtained, and he returned to Canada, where he organized an expedition, which was accompanied by the Franciscan Father Hennepin, who became its historian. He dispatched a ten-ton craft manned by a party of sixteen, and made preparations to follow this small vanguard with a larger and better equipped force. On the 18th of November, 1768, the advance vessel, a brigantine, left Fort Fontenac (Kingston), and after a dangerous and difficult voyage over Lake Ontario on account of unusual rough winter weather, it cast anchor on the 5th of December, at the mouth of the Niagara river, which the brigantine entered the next day. The French sang the Te Deum and received a present of three hundred white fish from the Seneca Indians, inhabiting a small village near the mouth of the Niagara river. The French ascended the river, and were probably the first Europeans, beyond a straggling fur hunter, to view the wondrous Falls of Niagara.

On the east side of the Niagara river one account, at its junction with Lake Ontario, and another authority says on the site of Lewiston, this small handful of bold adventurers, on the 17th of December, 1678, broke ground for the first military post of the great chain of forts which La Salle purposed to stretch down the Ohio to the Mississippi. Their defensive work was nothing but a strong cabin, enclosed with palisades, and

named Niagara, in honor of the river on whose bank it stood. They afterward sent a party to the Seneca village of Tegarondies, near the site of the village of Victor, in Ontario county, to obtain permission from the Indians to occupy and hold their fort, which was to be a trading post, and a point where the Indians could get their arms repaired. After a week's visit the permission was granted, and thus civilized man made his entrance into western New York, and the name of Fort Niagara passed into the colonial history of North America, where it was to occupy an important place for nearly one hundred and fifty years.

The following description of the arrival of La Salle and the building of the *Griffin*, the first vessel to sail on the great lakes above the Niagara river, we deem to be most interesting, as given by Father Hennepin, who says:

"On the 14th day of January, 1670, we arrived at our cabin at Niagara, to refresh ourselves from the fatigues of the voyage. We had nothing to eat but Indian corn. Fortunately the white fish, of which I have heretofore spoken, were just then in season. This delightful fish served to relish our corn. We used the water in which the fish were boiled in place of soup. When it grows cold in the pot it congeals like veal soup.

"On the 20th I heard, from the banks where we were, the voice of the Sieur de La Salle, who had arrived from Fort Frontenac in a large vessel. He brought provisions and rigging necessary for the vessel we intended building above the great fall of Niagara, near the entrance into Lake Erie. But by a strange misfortune that vessel was lost through fault of the two pilots, who disagreed as to the course.

"The vessel was wrecked on the south

shore of Lake Ontario, ten leagues from Niagara. The sailors have named the place *La Cap Enrage* (Mad Cap). The anchors and cables were saved, but the goods and bark canoes were lost. Such adversities would have caused the enterprise to be abandoned by any but those who had formed the noble design of a new discovery."

"The *Sieur de La Salle* informed us that he had been among the Iroquois Senecas, before the loss of his vessel; that he had succeeded so well in conciliating them, that they mentioned with pleasure our embassy, which I shall describe in another place, and even consented to the prosecution of our undertaking. This agreement was of short duration, for certain persons opposed our designs, in every possible way, and instilled jealousies into the minds of the Iroquois. The fort, nevertheless, which we were building at Niagara, continued to advance. But finally, the secret influences against us were so great, that the fort became an object of suspicion to the savages, and we were compelled to abandon its construction for a time, and content ourselves with building a habitation surrounded with palisades."

"On the 22d we went two leagues above the great falls of Niagara and built some stocks, on which to erect the vessel needed for our voyage. We could not have built it in a more convenient place, being near a river which empties into the strait, which is between Lake Erie and the great falls. In all my travels back and forth, I always carried my portable chapel upon my shoulders.

"On the 26th, the keel of the vessel and other pieces being ready, the *Sieur de La Salle* sent the master carpenter, named *Moyse*, to request me to drive the first bolt. But the modesty appropriate to my religious profession induced me to decline the honor.

He then promised ten *Louis d'or* for that first bolt, to stimulate the master carpenter to advance the work.

"During the whole winter, which is not half as severe in this country as Canada, we employed in building bark huts one of the two savages of the Wolf tribe, whom we had engaged for hunting deer. I had one hut especially designed for observing prayers on holidays and Sundays. Many of our people knew the Gregorian chant, and the rest had some parts of it by note.

"The *Sieur de La Salle* left in command of our ship-yard one *Tonti*, an Italian by birth, who had come to France after the revolution in Naples, in which his father was engaged. Pressing business compelled the foreman to return to Fort Frontenac, and I conducted him to the borders of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the river *Icajara*. While there he pretended to mark out a house for the blacksmith, which had been promised for the convenience of the Niagara. I cannot blame the Iroquois for not believing all that had been promised them at the embarking of the *Sieur de La Motte*.

"Finally the *Sieur de La Salle* undertook his expedition on foot over snow, and this accomplished more than eighty leagues. He had no food except a small bag of roasted corn, and even that failed him two days' journey from the fort. Nevertheless he arrived safely with two men and a dog which drew his baggage on the ice.

"Returning to our ship-yard, we learned that the most of the Iroquois had gone to war beyond Lake Erie, while our vessel was being built. Although those that remained were less violent, by reason of their diminished numbers, still they did not cease from coming often to our ship-yard, and testifying their dissatisfaction at our doings.

Some time after, one of them, pretending to be drunk, attempted to kill our blacksmith. But the resistance he met with from the smith, who was named La Forge, and who wielded a red hot bar of iron, repulsed him, and together with a reprimand which I gave the villain, compelled him to desist. Some days after, a squaw advised us that the Senecas were about to set fire to our vessels on the stocks, and they would, without doubt, have effected their object had not a very strict watch been kept.

"These frequent alarms, the fear of the failure of provisions, on account of the large vessel from Fort Frontenac, and the refusal of the Senecas to sell us corn, discouraged our carpenters. They were moreover enticed by a worthless fellow, who often attempted to desert to New York (Nouvelle Jorck), a place which is inhabited by the Dutch, who have succeeded the Swedes. This dishonest fellow would have undoubtedly been successful with our workmen, had I not encouraged them by exhortations on holidays and Sundays after divine service. I told them that our enterprise had sole reference to the promotion of the glory of God, and the welfare of our Christian colonies. Thus I stimulated them to work more diligently in order to deliver us from all these apprehensions.

"In the meantime the two savages of the Wolf tribe, whom we had engaged in our service, followed the chase, and furnished us with roe-buck, and other kinds of deer, for our sustenance. By reason of which our workmen took courage and applied themselves to their business with more assiduity. Our vessel was consequently soon in a condition to be launched, which was done, after having been blessed according to our church of Rome. We were in haste

to get it afloat, although not finished, that we might guard it more securely from the threatened fire. This vessel was named the Griffin (La Griffin), in allusion to the arms of the Count de Frontenac, which have two Griffins for their supports. For the Sieur de La Salle had often said of this vessel, that he would make the Griffin fly above the crows. We fired three guns, and sung the Te Deum, which was followed by many cries of joy."

The *Griffin* passed through Lake Erie and ended her first voyage in Green Bay, Michigan, where she was freighted with furs and started back to Niagara with a crew of six men. The *Griffin* and its crew were never heard of after its departure out of Green Bay.

After the loss of the *Griffin* La Salle crossed Lake Michigan in canoes, and with a small party traversed the lower peninsula of Michigan. Several times after this he passed over the territory of Niagara county, but never stopped, as his life work was exploration and the extension of the territorial limits of France in the new world.

It may not be inappropriate here to give a brief review of the life of La Salle, the celebrated explorer of the lower Mississippi, and his wonderful dream of French empire in the great valley of the "Father of waters."

Robert Cavalier de La Salle was born in Rouen, France, in 1643. He was educated for the priesthood, and joined the Jesuits, of whose severe discipline he tired, and soon left the order. At twenty-three years of age he came to Canada, where he soon became ambitious to add his own name to the list of the world's great explorers, while his love of country inspired him to lay broad and deep the foundations of French dominion, in the wonderful stretch of coun-

try to the south and west of Canada. Hearing from the Indians of the great river of the west, the Mische Sepe, he conjectured that it must flow into the Pacific ocean, and that if he could find an outlet from the great lakes into its waters, he would have a short route to China. From the expression of this view, the place where he resided was named in derision *La Chine*. After his explorations of the great lakes he ascended the St. Joseph river, made a portage to the Kankakee, and through this stream reached the Illinois, where just below the present site of Peoria, he built Fort Creva-cour. In 1680 he left this fort on the Illinois and floated down to the Mississippi, which he did not descend until two years later. On the 9th of April, 1682, he planted a stone pillar at the mouth of the Mississippi, on which he cut the arms of "*Louis le Grand*," and claimed the vast stretch of territory from the lakes to the gulf, and from the Alleghenies to the Rocky mountains as the domain of France. He named this great country Louisiana, in honor of his monarch, and in 1684, he sailed with three hundred colonists from France for the mouth of the Mississippi, where he purposed to plant a mighty city. He missed the mouth of the Mississippi and cast anchor in Matagorda Bay, Texas, where he built a fort. Two years later, in 1687, he sought to reach Montreal by an overland trip, but was assassinated by two of his discontented followers on the banks of the Trinity river in Texas. He was the first to advocate the establishment of a line of military forts from the lakes to the Mississippi, to hem in the English east of the Allegheny mountains, and when his route to China by the Mississippi was demonstrated to be a failure, his ready mind perceived the

advantage of the river as a means of communication with New France and Canada during that portion of the year during which the St. Lawrence was ice bound. His physical endurance was wonderful, as he had repeatedly in mid winter journeyed over hundreds of miles through trackless American forests to Montreal, and had endured every conceivable hardship to which a pioneer could be exposed. Parkman, the historian, says: "*America owes La Salle an enduring memory; for in his masculine figure, cast in iron, she sees the heroic pioneer who guided her to the possession of her richest heritage.*"

Indian Trade at Niagara.—The fortified house at Niagara gave the French command of a large fur trade with several of the Algonquin tribes about the upper lakes. The English had built up a large trade with the Iroquois, or Five Nations, but the main supply of furs, and especially beaver skins, came from the wilds of the great northwest, and to possess themselves of this source of wealth, the Five Nations, in 1684, sent a strong war party of Senecas and Cayugas into the Illinois country, where they captured one of the posts established by La Salle, and found seven canoe-loads of valuable goods, intended by the French for the lower Mississippi river. The seizure of these goods led to war with the French, who, under de La Barre, made an ineffective campaign into the country of the Five Nations, where they entered into an unsatisfactory truce with the Indians, who promised reparation for the seven canoes of goods, but utterly refused to make peace with the Illinois tribes.

The Marquis Denonville succeeded La Barre as governor of Canada, and, in 1686, recommended the erection of a strong fort

on the site of the fortified house at Niagara, and the conquest of the Iroquois, as the only way to secure complete command of the western fur trade.

In 1687, Denonville assembled three thousand French and Algonquin Indians at Irondequoit bay, and on the 12th of July set out for the Seneca village of Ganagaro, twenty-two miles inland, which he reached and destroyed on the 13th, after having defeated eight hundred Iroquois, who had attempted to ambuscade him. The Iroquois lost nearly one hundred warriors, while the French and Algonquin loss amounted to eleven killed and twenty-two wounded. The Algonquins were for immediate pursuit, but Denonville returned and erected Fort Niagara at the mouth of Niagara river. This fort was besieged by the Iroquois, and Parkman says: "The fort was first a prison, then a hospital, then a charnel-house, till before spring (1688), the garrison of one hundred men were reduced to ten or twelve." Governor Dongon, of New York, demanded the demolition of the fort, claiming that it was on English territory, and Denonville, seeing that disease and the Senecas would compel its abandonment, made a virtue of necessity, and destroyed the fort on the 15th of September. Thus, after a period of ten years, the first occupation of Niagara county by the French ended, and the Five Nations again became sole masters of its soil, and so remained for thirty-two years.

Inter-colonial Wars.—Four distinct wars were waged between the French and English colonies in North America, and are known as the Inter-colonial wars:

King William's war, 1689–1697.

Queen Anne's war, 1702–1713.

King George's war, 1744–1763.

French and Indian war, 1754–1763.

These wars were terminated in Europe by treaties of peace, but fighting between the colonies never totally ceased at any time within the seventy-four years, from 1689 until 1763, when New France passed from the map of the new world.

During King William's and Queen Anne's wars the territory of Niagara county was under the sway of the Five Nations, and no white came on its soil except the French fur traders. In one of the Seneca raids into Canada, during King William's war, they captured a Frenchman by the name of Chadbert Joncaire, and when a Seneca chief applied the burning contents of his pipe to the captive's fingers, Joncaire instantly knocked him down. This exhibition of manly independence so pleased the Indians that they let Joncaire live and adopted him as a member of their tribe. He married a young squaw, by whom he had two sons, Chadbert and Clauzonne. He was soon made a sachem of the tribe, and returned, in 1700, to Canada, where he entered the French service. On the blow which saved Joncaire from the stake hinged the second occupation of Niagara county by the French.

In 1720 Joncaire obtained the consent of the Seneca tribe that the French might again erect a trading post on the east bank of the Niagara river. This trading house was built the same year by Joncaire, at the foot of the Niagara portage, where Lewiston now stands. This house, which was but a cabin, was named Magazine Royal by Joncaire, who successfully resisted several efforts of the English to induce the Indians to order its demolition. The French were now slowly moving toward the accomplishment of La Salle's great design, and five years after Joncaire built Magazine Royal trading house they obtained permission of the Sen-

ecas to erect a store-house at the mouth of the Niagara river, in place of the one which they had abandoned in 1688. The French intended for this store-house to be a strong fortification, in the line of military posts they proposed now to erect from the lakes to the gulf, by the way of the Ohio river. The Seneca Indians were unaware of the military character which the French intended to give to the store-house at Niagara when they granted permission for its erection to M. de Longueuil, governor of Montreal. The Indians also granted him permission to build two barks for the transportation of material. Tradition states that the French induced the Indians to go on a hunt with some of their officers, and while the warriors were thus absent, erected a strong mess-house, sufficient to repel any Indian attack. From that time the building and strengthening of Fort Niagara was continued, until "its ravines, its ditches, and pickets; its curtain and counter scarp; its covered way, draw-bridge, and raking batteries; its stone towers, laboratory, and magazine; its mess-house, barracks and bakery, and blacksmith and chapel, was a little city of itself." In 1736 the fort mounted thirty-six cannon, and was the most important place south of Montreal and west of Albany.

During King George's war the French remained in undisturbed possession of the Niagara frontier; and in 1750 they built Fort du Portage, or Fort Little Niagara, above the falls, on the point now occupied by the Stedman house, to command the portage at its upper end.

In the same year England made her first advance into the Ohio country, in Fayette county, in southwestern Pennsylvania,

where Christopher Gist planted the first English settlement west of the Allegheny mountains.

In the era of English colonization in what is now the United States, the Appalachian mountains stood for many years as a great bar against the westward tide of emigration, and the planting of the line of settlement along the western mountain slopes and in western New York was a herculean task. The period of its complete establishment spanned the years of half a century, from 1750 to 1800, and from Gist's first settlement until Mad Anthony Wayne broke the Indian sway forever in the Ohio valley, at the battle of the Fallen Timbers. The story of many of the founders of this line has been quaintly, but truthfully, told by Pritts, Withers, Doddridge, Kercheval, McClurg, Day, De Hass, McDonald, Turner, and others. The accounts of some of its divisions and founders has formed the theme of the volumes of McKnight, Draper, Irvine, and Butterfield. A limited history of its establishment, and the bloody struggles over portions of it, are topics in the later and more comprehensive efforts of Triplett in "Conquering the Wilderness;" Kelsey in "Pioneer Heroes;" and Mason and Ridpath in "Conquering the Ohio Valley." But none have traced this great frontier line of wooded mountain ridges, or even yet outlined its full history; whereby some actors and events that should be general, remain as local. Much of its full and interesting history has only within the past five years been secured from State archives and governmental papers, and presented by Roosevelt, in "Winning the West," and by some others, who have made careful and conscientious research among authentic

records, which, in many cases, were beyond the reach of the early, and many of the later historians.

The movement of population in the Atlantic colonies of his Britannic Majesty, George II., was pushing the great frontier line west by settlement; westward to the Appalachian mountains, then called White and Green mountains, in New Hampshire and Vermont, and the Adirondacks in New York, and was known as the Allegheny mountains in Pennsylvania and Virginia, and the Cumberland mountains in North Carolina. At the opening of the French and Indian war, in New England, the great frontier line extended along the southern coasts of Maine; then sweeping north towards Lake Champlain with a great curve, only included about one-half of Vermont and New Hampshire. With another great curve it came down to the mouth of the Mohawk, in New York; next following a straight line south, at some distance west of the Hudson river, to the Delaware river, and with that stream to the Alleghenies, and with these mountains, with a great curve, it fell away toward the northwest corner of Maryland, from where, with another inward curve, it swept on to the Kanawha river; and thence along the Allegheny and Cumberland mountains to the southern termination of the Appalachian system in Alabama, round which it bent, and sweeping with another inward curve northward, it followed the Savannah river to the Atlantic ocean. This great frontier line, with ins and outs, from where it left the coast of Maine until it fell back on the Atlantic seaboard at Georgia, was nearly 2,000 miles in length. Over a million and a half of English were inclosed within its limits, while a few thousand Spaniards were south of it,

in Florida, and one hundred thousand French were in Canada, and with a feeble line of settlements they stretched along the Mississippi on the west.

Between the French and English were the Indians, principally occupying the east Mississippi valley. Careful estimates place the fighting strength of these red lords of the forest at ten thousand warriors. In New York were the celebrated Five Nations; west of the Alleghenies were the Shawnees, Delawares, Wyandottes, and several other warlike tribes, while along the southern part of the line were Creeks, Cherokees, Catawbas, and some other tribes. On the south were the noted Seminoles, and in New England were the remnants of several once powerful tribes, who were in sympathy and daily communication with the Indians of Canada.

The unreasonable policy pursued by the English officers serving in America, and some unjust measures on the part of the colonial authorities, alienated nearly all of the Indians in the Ohio valley, New York, and New England, and made them allies of the French.

The French in Canada, by the freezing of the St. Lawrence, were shut up from intercourse with Europe during a portion of the year, and French statesmen now proposed to carry out a grand idea of opening communication between Canada and their settlements on the Mississippi by way of the lakes and the Illinois river. The successful completion of this project would have given them uninterrupted intercourse with Europe by the gulf and the Mississippi and Illinois rivers; secured all the territory west of these rivers, and placed them in possession of nearly all the coveted Indian fur trade. But instead of establishing this great water-

line boundary, and protecting it with a chain of forts, the French were dazzled with the brilliant but rash idea of La Salle of a line of forts from Lake Erie to the Allegheny, and down the Ohio, virtually making the Appalachian mountains a boundary to Anglo-American power, and hemming the English in to the Atlantic sea-board. "Out of the nettle danger they hoped to pluck the flower safety, but grasping for a little more, they lost all that they had already."

The French and Indian fur traders were in constant rivalry on this disputed territory from the lakes of central New York to the westward running streams of Virginia, for the Indian trade.

In 1749 the French sent from La Chine, in Canada, Captain Bienville de Celoron, with two hundred and fourteen soldiers and fifty-five Indians, to take possession of the Ohio country. He passed up the river Niagara on his journey, and buried leaden plates in what is now Chautauqua county, and along the Allegheny river, claiming the country for France.

The following is the original inscription on the leaden plates sunk in Chautauqua county:

"L'an 1749 du regne de Louis XV Roy de France, Nous Celoron, commandant d'un detachement en voie par Monsieur le Mis. de la Galeissoniere, Commandant General de la Nouvelle France, pour retablir la tranquillite dans quelques sauvages de ces cantons, a vous enterre cette placqua, au confluent De L'Ohio et de Ichadacom ce 29 Junillet, pres de la riviere Oyo autrement belle riviere, pour monument du reu on vellement de possession que nous avons pris de la ditte riviere Oyo, et de toutes celles quiv tombent, et de toutes les terres de deux cotes jusque aux sources des dites rivières ainsi

qv'en out jovi on du jover les precedents rois de France, et qu'ils s'y sout maintenvs par les arms et par les traittes, specialement par ceox de Restwick a Vtrecht et d'Aux la Chapelle."

The following is a translation of the writing upon the plate:

"In the year 1749, of the reign of Louis the 15th, King of France, we, Celoron, commander of a detachment sent by Monsier the Marquis de la Galeissoniere, Governor General of New France, to re-establish tranquility in some Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate of lead at the confluence of the Ohio and the Chautauqua, this 29th of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Belle Riviere, as a monument of the renewal of the possession we have taken of the said river Ohio, and all those which empty into it, and of all the lands on both sides as far as the sources of the said rivers as enjoyed or ought to have been enjoyed by the kings of France preceding, and as they have then maintained themselves by arms and by treaties, especially those of Reswick, Utrecht and Aix la Chapelle."

Fort Niagara.—The Joncaires had held the Seneca Indians well to French interests, although the remainder of the Five Nations were hostile to France and promised aid to the English in 1755, when they dispatched an expedition against the French settlement and forts on the Niagara. This expedition was sent by the way of Oswego, but upon arriving at the point its commander did not deem it prudent to attack on account of the desertion of his Indian allies and the defeat of Braddock, and returned with his force to Oswego. This threatened attack led Montcalm to have the menaced fortress thoroughly reconstructed and put

in shape to resist a future attack. In 1756 he wrote to France that: "M. de Vaudreuil employed M. Pouchot, captain in the regiment of Bearn, who has erected a good fortification at Niagara. It consists of a horn-work with its half moon, covert-way, lunettes at the *places d'armes* re-entering from the covert-way. The front of this work is 120 toises. It is fortified according to M. de Vauban's method."

Pouchot, its rebuilder and commander, in his description of Fort Niagara, says: "It is situate on the east point of the river of that name, which terminates in a triangle, whose base is the head of a horn-work, one hundred and fourteen toises on its exterior side, all of earth, sodded interiorly and exteriorly; with a ditch eleven toises wide by nine feet deep, one-half moon and two small lunettes or intrenched places of arms, with a covert-way and glacis proportioned to the works. The ditches have no revertment. The fort (place) and one-half moon are palisaded on the berm. The other two sides are a simple intrenchment, also in earth, sodded within and without, seven feet high inside and six feet thick on the summit of the parapet, with a fraise on the berm. These two sides of the intrenchment are on broken ground forty feet in height. The river side would be accessible, although with difficulty. That of the lake is more perpendicular."

In the next year after Fort Niagara was rebuilt, New France, embracing Canada and Louisiana, with only 100,000 population, had, by the bravery and genius of her generals, defeated the armies of England and the forces of the American colonies, then having a population of 1,500,000, and owned twenty twenty-fifths of North America, while Spain owned four twenty-fifths and England the remaining one twenty-fifth.

But affairs were to change, for William Pitt became prime minister of England, and under his direction the war which had begun for territorial supremacy in America and was then raging in Europe, the West Indies, and on the plains of Hindostan, was so ably conducted that at its close England was triumphant in every quarter of the globe and mistress of the seas.

The year 1757 was fraught with disasters to the English arms in northern and western New York. The Marquis Montcalm attacked and captured the two forts at Oswego, with 1,600 men, several ships, a large number of cannon and valuable stores. By this victory France swept her dreaded rival from western New York. During the next year Colonel Bradstreet, of New York, with a small colonial force, made a rapid march, surprised and captured Fort Frontenac, with an immense quantity of stores and cannon intended for the Niagara frontier and the French forts in western Pennsylvania.

Another year passed and the eagle eye of Pitt, whose influence was felt from his London cabinet to the battle-fields of Europe, Asia, and America, took in the Niagara frontier. He planned three expeditions, one against Quebec, the next against Crown Point, and the third for the capture of Fort Niagara, to be commanded by General Prideaux.

On July 1, 1759, a force of 2,200 regular troops and militia, which had assembled at Oswego under Brigadier-General John Prideaux, embarked for the siege of Fort Niagara. He was accompanied by Sir William Johnson, with 943 Iroquois warriors. Colonel Haldinand was left with a New York battalion to hold Oswego, and was attacked on July 5th, by a force of 1,500 French, Canadians and Indians, which he successfully repulsed with considerable loss.

The French garrison at Fort Niagara was composed of 149 men, detached from the regiments of Lasarre, Royal Rousillon, Guienne and Bearn; 183 colonials, 133 militia, and 21 gunners and others, making 486 soldiers and 39 employees.

Prideaux landed at the Little Swamp, and on the 8th summoned Pouchôt to surrender Fort Niagara, which was reinforced on the 10th, by Chadbert Joncaire, with the small force with which he had held Little Fort Niagara. Prideaux advanced his trenches on the last named day to within three hundred toises of the fort, and on the 15th had carried his trenches to the lake shore. A cohorn burst that day and killed General Prideaux, by which sad accident the command of the English forces devolved upon Sir William Johnson, who pressed the siege with great vigor, and three days later breached the walls of the fort by his heavy artillery fire. On the 24th, General D'Aubry attempted to raise the siege with 1,400 French and Indians, whom he had drawn from the western garrisons. Johnson dispatched a part of his force which met D'Aubry at "Bloody Run," a mile and one-half below the Five Mile meadows, and in the battle the French lost one hundred and fifty killed, and one hundred and thirteen prisoners, including General D'Aubry. The French survivors of the battle who were not prisoners, fled to their fort, at Presque Isle, and the garrison at Fort Niagara, upon learning D'Aubry's fate, surrendered on the 25th. The garrison, numbering 618, was sent to New York, and according to promise the Indians were rewarded with the plunder in the fort.

The elder Joncaire had secured footing for the second French occupation of the Niagara frontier, and his son, Chadbert Joncaire, the

half-breed Seneca chief, had built Little Fort Niagara, and in 1750 had led a force south into Pennsylvania, where he captured all the English fur traders which he could find. But now the second and last French occupation was ended, and France and the Joncaires retired from the soil of Niagara, and England and Sir William Johnson entered in the inauguration of English occupation, which was to continue for a quarter of a century. The two great characters who were prominent in the closing struggle of France and England over the Niagara frontier, were Montcalm and Johnson.

Louis Joseph Montcalm de Saint-Veran was a French marquis, who entered the army at fourteen years of age and gained honor and distinction in several European wars. His ability and talents as a commander were such as to secure him, in 1756, the command of the French forces in Canada. He was very successful in his campaigns in New York, although much larger and far better disciplined troops were arrayed against him. His forces were principally raw Canadian volunteers, brave to rashness, but lacking both experience and discipline, and poorly clad and half starved. The genius of Montcalm shone bright in his many victories won under such circumstances and with the opposition of the governor of the province, who often hampered his movements. He was born in 1712, and met imperishable glory and an honorable death upon the plains of Abraham in 1759.

His successful opponent on the Niagara frontier was Sir William Johnson, who was prominent and active in more fields than any English leader in New York, and exercised a greater influence and control over the Iroquois than any other person. He

was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1715, and at eighteen years of age came to New York to take charge of an estate which his uncle, Sir Peter Warren, owned in the Mohawk valley. He lived in the town which bears his name, was adopted by the Mohawks as a war chief, and in a short time was raised by Governor Clinton, in military affairs, above the heads of all other colonial officers in New York.

Sir William Johnson probably exercised more influence over the Five Nations than any other white man that ever came in contact with them, and as general superintendent of Indian affairs for the English, did much to secure the success of his nation in the northern and western parts of New York.

While the Iroquois were true to English interests, yet the Senecas accepted the English occupation of the Niagara frontier with but ill grace, and but awaited an opportunity to wreak their vengeance upon the soldiers and fur-traders of King George of England. This opportunity came to their hand sooner than they expected and in less than four years after the fall of Fort Niagara.

Sir William Johnson left a garrison of 700 men in Fort Niagara, and the English in a short time built a fortification about forty yards from Little Fort Niagara, which was named Fort Schlosser, in honor of its first commandant, Captain Joseph Schlosser, who was of German descent. In 1761 Johnson visited Fort Niagara during a trip to Detroit. About this time Captain Rutherford, Lieutenant Duncan and others had obtained a license from General Amherst to trade with the Indians and settle on ten thousand acres of land at the Niagara carrying place near Fort Schlosser. The

Indians became dissatisfied with this attempt of the English to make a settlement on the Niagara river, and King George, in an effort to appease the red lords of the forest, sent orders to stop any settlement on the Niagara frontier.

In the spring of 1763, the mighty Indian chief, Pontiac, led the Indian tribes north of the Ohio river against the twelve western posts from Detroit to Niagara, and nine of them fell before his strategy, while Detroit, Pittsburg and Niagara barely escaped capture. Colonel Boquet with five hundred Scotch highlanders and colonial volunteers, marched for the relief of Fort Pitt, and on August 5, 1763, at Bushy Run, was drawn into an Indian ambushade. Darkness saved his army from terrible defeat, and on the next day, by masterly strategy, he drew the Indian force into an ambushade by a feigned retreat, and finally routed them with great slaughter. This battle, so nearly lost on the first day by the carelessness, and so brilliantly won on the second day by the masterly generalship of Colonel Henry Boquet, is classed by Parkman (the historian) as one of the "decisive battles of the world;" for mighty Pontiac's grand dream of empire was wrecked when his warrior hosts were crushed and scattered at Bushy Run. This defeat saved Fort Pitt, and prevented Pontiac from sending additional forces to the siege of Fort Niagara.

The Senecas, who had never accepted the English occupation of Fort Niagara with good grace, rose in arms when Pontiac led the Indians of the northwest against the British posts. The Senecas, while not strong enough to risk an attack on Fort Niagara, yet kept it in a constant state of siege. The English had a guard stationed at the head and the foot of the Niagara portage,

and a convoy of soldiers guarded all wagon trains passing over the portage. On September 14, 1763, a wagon train which had come up from Lewiston with supplies for Detroit, set out on its return from Fort Schlosser with a guard of twenty-five men. When the train was passing along the "Portage Road," where it runs along a precipice rising nearly one hundred feet above a dark chasm or hole, known as "The Devil's Hole," it ran into an ambuscade of five hundred Seneca Indians, mainly Chenussios. A single fire from the Indians killed and wounded nearly all the men with the train. The firing and yelling of the savages frightened some of the teams so badly that they plunged over the rocky wall of the precipice, while some of the men in preference to being butchered and burned at the stake, sprang over after the teams, and met an instant death. A drummer boy named Matthews made the leap, fell into a tree top, climbed down and escaped. John Stedman, who had charge of the portage, dashed through the Indian line and regained Fort Schlosser. The Indians finished with knife and hatchet the wounded, and then withdrew into their ambuscade to await the arrival of any English relief party, as the firing they knew could be heard at the lower landing. They were not disappointed in their calculation. The guard at the lower landing marched to the succor of the train which they supposed had been attacked. They ran into the ambuscade, and more than half of them fell at the first fire of the Indians, who then massacred the survivors with tomahawk and scalping knife. But eight men of the second detachment escaped, and they bore to Fort Niagara the news of the horrible slaughter. The larger part of the garrison instantly

marched to the scene of the massacre, but the Indians expecting no more relief detachments, had retreated with eighty scalps. After the massacre at the "Devil's Hole," the Senecas still kept around the Niagara posts, and on November 5th, killed two of the garrison at the lower landing, who were cutting wood.

Toward winter the Senecas withdrew, and when they learned of Pontiac's utter failure they were anxious to make peace on any terms, for fear of receiving a fearful punishment at the hands of the triumphant English. In April, 1764, four hundred of the Senecas went to Sir William Johnson at Johnson Hall and begged for peace. He exacted severe articles of concession from them, and one of the articles was as follows:

"That they (the Senecas) cede to his Majesty and his successors forever, in full right, the lands from the fort of Niagara, extending easterly along Lake Ontario about four miles, comprehending the Petit Mavaïs, or landing place, and running from thence southerly, about fourteen miles, to the creek above Fort Schlosser, or Little Niagara, and down the same to the river or strait and across the same at the great cataract, thence northerly to the banks of Lake Ontario, at a creek or small lake about two miles west of the fort; thence easterly along the banks of Lake Ontario, and across the river or strait to Niagara; comprehending the whole carrying place, with the lands on both sides the strait, and containing a tract of about fourteen miles in length and four in breadth. And the Senecas do engage never to obstruct the passage of the carrying place, or the free use of any part of the said tract, and will likewise give free liberty of cutting timber for the use of his Majesty, or that of

the garrisons, in any other part of their country not comprehended therein."

Eight chiefs signed the articles of concession by which the Senecas were to give up all their prisoners, allow the English free passage through their country, and to give up any of their number who murdered or injured British subjects, to be tried by English laws. The chiefs now went home to see if their tribe would ratify their treaty, and to notify them of a general meeting of the Indian tribes at Fort Niagara that was called by Sir William Johnson as superintendent of Indian affairs for the English government. In June, 1764, Johnson, with 550 Iroquois warriors, joined General Bradstreet at Oswego, where the latter had 1,200 men. The combined force left Oswego on July 3, and arrived at Fort Niagara on the 8th. "The sight which greeted Sir William Johnson," says Stone, "as he stepped from his boat upon the sandy beach, must have been peculiarly gratifying to his self-love. In response to his invitations he beheld, far stretched across the fields, the wigwams of over a thousand Indians, whose number but a few days after was increased to two thousand and sixty, of whom one thousand seven hundred were warriors. Deputations from all the nations dwelling in that vast region lying between the pine forests of Nova Scotia and the head springs of the Mississippi were here assembled; while here and there might be seen an Indian from tribes that trapped the beaver on the margin of Hudson's bay and hunted the moose on the northern shores of Lake Superior."

The Senecas were tardy, and when they did come, brought fourteen English prisoners with them. They promptly ratified the preliminary treaty at Johnson Hall, and for fifty

years afterward were the allies of the English. The Senecas extended the four-mile cession of land on the east bank of the Niagara from Fort Schlosser to the head of the river, and gave all the islands in the river to Johnson, who afterwards turned them over to the King of England.

After making treaties with the various tribes, Johnson left for the east, and Bradstreet, on August 8th, embarked at Fort Schlosser for Detroit, where he accomplished his mission, and lost part of his artillery and some of his men by a storm on the lake, on his return towards the Niagara frontier.

Sir William Johnson's influence now with the Indians was such as never had been equaled by any one in English employ. He remained loyal to England when the Revolutionary struggle came, and at the time of his death at Johnson Hall, July 11, 1774, he had commenced a powerful opposition to the patriot cause in the Mohawk valley and the State.

Sir William Johnson had been the leading character on the English side, on the Niagara frontier, and the great Indian actor in the struggle, Pontiac, one of the mighty red kings of America, has found his historian in Parkman, and his biographer in Lossing, who says of him:

"Savage and treacherous as he is, the native Indian, in his forest home, has many generous and noble qualities, such as we have been taught to admire when displayed by Roman warrior or Greek law-giver. Pontiac, the great chief of the Ottawa tribe a hundred years ago, possessed these in an eminent degree; and had his natural endowments been nurtured under the warm sun of civilization, no doubt his name would have been high among the great ones of

earth. But he was forest born and forest bred, and history speaks of him only as a great chief, filled with deadly hatred of the white man, and renowned for bloody deeds and bloodier intentions.

"Pontiac, when he first became known to the white man, was ruler of the whole northwest portion of our present domain. Where Cleveland now stands in its pride, Major Rogers first met the great chief, one bright morning in the autumn of 1760. He informed Pontiac that the English had taken Canada from the French, and then made a treaty of friendship with him. Though Pontiac had been the fast friend of the French during the war just ended, he now appeared upon the field of history for the first time, in the full strength of mature manhood. He was doubtless sincere in his treaty with the English, but the non-fulfillment of their promises, and the influence of French emissaries, soon made him trample all compacts beneath his feet. He did more, far more, than any North American Indian ever effected before or since. He confederated all the Indian tribes of the northwest to utterly exterminate the English, or drive them from all their posts on the great lakes and in the country around the head waters of the Ohio. Like Philip of Mount Hope, Pontiac viewed the approach of white settlements with jealousy and alarm. He saw, in the future, visions of the displacement, perhaps destruction, of his race, by the pale-faces; and he determined to strike a blow for life and country. So adroitly were his plans matured that the commanders of the western forts had no suspicion of his conspiracy until it was ripe, and the first blow had been struck. Early in the Summer of 1763, within a fortnight, all of the posts in possession of the English, west of Oswego,

fell into his hands, except Niagara, Fort Pitt, and Detroit. Early the following spring, Colonel Bradstreet penetrated the country to Detroit, with a strong force. The Indians were speedily subdued, their power was broken, and the hostile tribes sent their chiefs to ask for pardon and peace. The haughty Pontiac refused to bow. He went to the country of the Illinois tribe, where he was basely murdered, in 1769, by a Peoria Indian, who was bribed by an English trader to do the deed, for a barrel of rum. The place of his murder was at Cahokia, on the east side of the Mississippi, a little below St. Louis. A great man fell when Pontiac died. He was the greatest of all chiefs known to the white men, and deserved a better fate. It is said that during his operations in 1763, he appointed a commissary, and even issued bills of credit, which passed current among the French inhabitants of the northwest. When he died, he wore a uniform presented to him by Montcalm, who esteemed him highly. Pontiac was an actor in the last scene in the drama of the French and Indian war."

Revolutionary War.—When the struggle for Independence burst into life with the rustling flame of the rifle shots on Lexington "Common" in 1774, the Five Nations had become the Six Nations by the addition of the Tuscaroras, who left the south for a northern home. The Niagara frontier was so far from the populated parts of New York and Pennsylvania that it remained in undisputed and uninterrupted possession of its British garrisons and their allies, the Six Nations, although the larger part of the Oneida nation of that wonderful confederacy took up arms in favor of the colonies.

Fort Niagara became a great hive from which Indian and tory bands issued to raid

with fire and sword and scalping knife the eastern part of New York and the northern part of Pennsylvania. In September, 1776, a grand council was held at Fort Niagara with the Iroquois nations and ten other tribes who were favorable to the English and tories, and all these nations and tribes declared in favor of the English and against the colonies.

Two years later, in 1778, the great war chief of the Six Nations, the Mohawk, Joseph Brant, burned and plundered Cobleskill, Springfield, German Flats, and the Schohariekill valley. He led the Indians in the terrible massacre of Cherry Valley, and commanded one thousand Mohawks in the battle of Oriskany, where he and St. Leger, who had a considerable force of English and tories, were defeated by General Herkimer. Brant was ably assisted in most of his daring expeditions by Cornplanter, a chief of the Senecas. Not content with the terrible vengeance he was wreaking on the English in the Mohawk and Hudson valleys, Brant joined the tory Butlers in the fearful massacre of Wyoming in northern Pennsylvania, where between three and four hundred women, children, and old men were killed. These different plundering and murdering expeditions were fitted out from Fort Niagara, to which the Indians and tories returned with their plunder, scalps, and prisoners.

To inflict a stern and terrible vengeance for the massacres of Wyoming and Cherry Valley, Washington directed General Sullivan to lay waste the country of the Six Nations. Sullivan, in 1779, with three thousand men, moved into western New York, and near Elmira he attacked and defeated one thousand and seven hundred tories and Indians, led by the Butlers and Brant, Cornplanter and

Red Jacket. He then ravaged the country, burning villages, destroying corn fields and orchards, but for some so far unexplained reason failed to attack and capture Fort Niagara, which was but a short distance from him.

Brant and his followers were now compelled to depend upon Fort Niagara for their living, as their country was a desolate waste, yet he kept up his raids upon the English frontier. In 1780 an Oneida Indian reported that Brant, Col. Butler, and Guy Johnson were at Fort Niagara with sixty regular troops, four hundred tories, and one thousand two hundred Indians. During most of the war the Mohawks, who had left the Mohawk valley, resided upon the site of Lewiston, where they had a little log church.

When the Revolutionary war closed, England refused to give up Fort Niagara and the rest of the lake posts, as they were to have done according to Article VII. of the treaty. They based their refusal on the grounds that the Colonial authorities failed to provide for English merchants to collect their old debts in the colonies, and to protect the property of loyalists.

Thus it was that England held Fort Niagara until July 4, 1796, when it was surrendered under the provisions of a second treaty, made and ratified in 1794. Of the Six Nations, the Mohawks refused to live under the Colonial government of New York, and removed to a large tract of land north of Lake Erie, which had been granted them by the English crown.

In this connection the three great Indian leaders of the Six Nations in the Revolutionary struggle deserve more than mere mention :

Joseph Brant, or "Thayendanegea, one of

the most renowned of the warriors of the Six Nations of Indians in the State of New York, was a Mohawk of the pure native blood. His father was an Onondaga chief, and Thayendanegea (which signifies a *bundle of sticks*, or *strength*), was born on the banks of the Ohio, in 1742. There his father died, and his mother returned to the Mohawk valley with her two children—this son, and a sister who became a concubine of Sir William Johnson. She married a Mohawk, whom the white people called Barent, which, in abbreviation, was pronounced Brant. Sir William Johnson placed the boy in Dr. Wheelock's school, at Lebanon, in Connecticut, where he was named Joseph, and was educated for the Christian ministry among his own people. Sir William employed him as secretary and agent in public affairs, with the Indians, and his missionary labors never extended much beyond the services of an interpreter for Mr. Kirkland and others. He was much employed in that business from 1762 to 1765. Under the stronger influence of Johnson and his family, Brant resisted the importunities of Mr. Kirkland to remain neutral when the war of the Revolution approached, and he took an active part with the British and tories. In 1775 he left the Mohawk valley, went to Canada, and finally to England, where he attracted great attention, and found free access to the nobility. The Earl of Warwick caused Romney, the eminent painter, to make a portrait of him for his collection, from which the prints of the great chief have been made. Throughout the Revolution he was engaged in predatory warfare, chiefly on the border settlements of New York and Pennsylvania, with the Johnsons and Butlers; and he was generally known as Captain Brant, though he

held a colonel's commission from the king. Brant again visited England, in 1783, to make arrangements for the benefit of the Mohawks who had left their ancient country and had settled on the Grand river, west of Lake Ontario, in Upper Canada. The territory given them by the government embraced six miles on both sides of the river from its mouth to its source. There Brant was the head of the nation until his death. He translated a part of the New Testament into the Mohawk language, and labored much for the spiritual and temporal welfare of his ruined people. There he died on the 24th of November, 1807, at the age of sixty-five years. One of his sons was a British officer on the Niagara frontier in the war of 1812; and a daughter married W. J. Kerr, esq., of Niagara, in 1824."

"Centenary honors crowned *Ga-nio-di-eugh*, or the Cornplanter, a chief of the Seneca nation, who, for seventy-five years, held a conspicuous place in the history of his race as one of the bravest and most eloquent of its warriors. He is supposed to have been born about the year 1735; and he first appears on the page of history as the leader of a war party of the Senecas when that nation was in alliance with the French against the English. He was a participator in the bloody battle in which General Braddock was killed. He was a native of Conewaugus, in the Genesee valley, and a half-breed, his father having been a white man from the Mohawk region. Cornplanter was a war chief of his tribe when the Revolution began. Being in the full vigor of manhood, active and brave, he was one of the most distinguished of the dusky leaders who spread destruction over the white frontier settlements in New York and in the valley of Wyoming. In the bloody forays at

Cherry Valley and Wyoming, Cornplanter was conspicuous; and during the invasion of the Seneca country by Sullivan, in 1779, and the fearful vengeance therefor inflicted by the Indians afterward, Cornplanter was a chief leader of his people. He was the most inveterate and active foe of the Americans during the whole war, but after the treaty of peace he became the fast friend of the United States. He was chiefly instrumental in the pacification treaty at Fort Stanwix, in 1784, when Red Jacket opposed him with his wonderful eloquence. At the close of the treaty the brave chief said significantly, 'I thank the Great Spirit for this opportunity of smoking the pipe of friendship and love. May we plant our own vines, be the fathers of our children, and maintain them.' He was also conspicuous in treaties in Ohio, which gave offense to his nation. Hoping to exalt himself upon the ruins of Cornplanter, Red Jacket fostered the discontent, and the life of the former was placed in jeopardy. He repaired to Philadelphia and applied to President Washington for counsel and relief. Cornplanter laid a most touching appeal for himself and his nation before the president. The reply was kind, but Washington could not go behind treaties. Relief, however, was promised, and Cornplanter went back a happier man. During the troubles with the Indians in the northwest, until Wayne's victory, in 1794, Cornplanter remained neutral; and he was at the council held in the Seneca country to treat with Thomas Morris respecting portions of the territory afterward known as the *Holland Land Purchase*. During the years of repose which followed, Cornplanter was assiduous in endeavors to improve the moral character of his nation. He made great efforts to stay the progress of intem-

perance; and he was the first and most eloquent of temperance lecturers in America. He readily assumed many of the habits and pursuits of the white men; and having failed to become chief sachem of his nation, through the intrigues of Red Jacket, he retired to a large tract of land on the Allegheny river which the legislature had presented him. There the old chief lived on in quiet obscurity until he had passed his one hundredth year. He died March 7, 1836, with a confused notion of being happy in the Christian's heaven, or in the Elysian fields, pictures of which came down upon the tide of memory from his early youth."

"The renowned Seneca warrior and orator, *Sa-go-ye-wa-thee*, the Red Jacket, was born about the year 1750, near the spot where the city of Buffalo now stands, that being the chief place of residence of the Seneca leaders. Tradition alone has preserved a few facts concerning his youth. He was always remarkably swift-footed, and was often employed as a courier among his own people. He took part with the British and Tories during the Revolution, but was more noted for his power as an orator in arousing the Senecas to action, than as a leader upon the war-path. Brant, whom Red Jacket's ambition greatly annoyed, even charged him with cowardice during Sullivan's campaign in the Seneca country, in 1779, and always spoke of Red Jacket with mingled feelings of hatred and contempt, as a traitor and dishonest man. The celebrated Seneca first appears in history in the record of Sullivan's campaign, and then in an unfavorable light. After that we have no trace of him until 1784, when he appeared at the great treaty at Fort Stanwix (now Rome), where, by certain concessions of territory by the Six Nations, they were

brought under the protection of the United States. There the eloquence of Red Jacket beamed forth in great splendor; and there, too, the voice of the eloquent Cornplanter was heard. Red Jacket was prominent at a council held at the mouth of the Detroit river, in 1786. After that there were many disputes and heart-burnings between the white people and the Indians of western New York, concerning land titles, and Red Jacket was always the eloquent defender of the rights of his people. At all treaties and councils he was the chief orator. He frequently visited the seat of our national government, in behalf of his race, and was always treated with the utmost respect. Unlike Cornplanter, Red Jacket's paganism never yielded to the gentle influences of Christianity, and he was the most inveterate enemy to all missionary efforts among the Senecas. He had become a slave to strong drink, and he attributed the prevalence of the vice among his people to the missionaries, who, he said, sold liquor to the Indians, and cheated them of property. On the breaking out of the war, in 1812, the Senecas, under the leadership of Red Jacket, declared themselves neutral, but they soon became allies of the United States, and engaged in hostilities on the Canadian frontier. Red Jacket was in the bloody battle at Chippewa, and behaved well, but he seems to have been constitutionally a coward, and was always far braver in council than in the field. Yet this cowardice in battle, though well known to the nation, did not lessen their affection for him, nor materially weaken his influence as head chief of the Senecas. Red Jacket had a large family of children, some of whom, like their mother, became professing Christians. Eleven of them died of that terrible disease,

the *consumption*, one after another, and Red Jacket felt this bereavement to be the chastisement of the Great Spirit for his habitual drunkenness. On being asked about his family, by a lady who once knew them, the chief said, sorrowfully: 'Red Jacket was once a great man, and in favor with the Great Spirit. He was a lofty pine among the smaller trees of the forest. But after years of glory he degraded himself by drinking the fire-water of the white man. *The Great Spirit has looked upon him in anger, and his lightning has stripped the pine of its branches!*' The influence of Christianity and civilization upon the Seneca nation disturbed the repose of Red Jacket during the latter part of his life. These influences, working with a general disgust produced by his excessive intemperance, alienated his people; and, in 1827, he was formally deposed. It was a dreadful blow to the proud chief, and he went to Washington city to invoke the aid of the government in his behalf. He returned with good advice in his memory, obtained a grand council, and was restored to authority. But his days were almost numbered. He soon afterward became imbecile, and, in a journey to the Atlantic sea-board, he permitted himself to be exhibited in museums, for money! At last the greatest of all Indian orators was called away. He died on the 20th of January, 1830, at the age of about eighty years. Over his grave, Henry Placide, the comedian, placed an inscribed slab of marble, in 1839."

Land Companies.—The province of New York when granted in 1664 to the Duke of York was part of the chartered territory of Massachusetts, and both provinces extended indefinitely westward. New York in 1781, and Massachusetts in 1785, relinquished all

territorial claim west of the Niagara river to the general government. Massachusetts asserted claim to all of New York west of the present eastern boundary line of Ontario and Steuben counties. This disputed territory was about 19,000 square miles in area, and a final disposition was made of it in 1786 at Hartford, Connecticut, by commissioners from New York and Massachusetts. It was to become territory of New York, but Massachusetts was to have ownership of the soil subject to the Indian proprietorship. There was one exception of a strip a mile wide along the Niagara river, which land was to go immediately to New York. Two years after this convention Massachusetts sold her land—a princely domain in area—in western New York to Oliver Phelps, Nathaniel Gorham, and others, for \$1,000,000, payable in three years, in certain securities of Massachusetts worth 20 cents on the dollar. Phelps bought the Indian title to 26,000 acres, which included a twelve mile strip west of the Genesee river. For this he paid \$5,000 down and a perpetual annuity of \$500 per year.

Phelps and Gorham encountered opposition from the famous "lessee companies," the New York & Genesee Land Company, conducted by John Livingston; and its branch, the Niagara-Genesee Company, managed by Col. John Butler. These companies, through Butler, leased most of the Phelps and Gorham purchase of the Indians for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, for which Butler was to pay down \$20,000 and an annual rent of \$2,000. The legislatures of New York and Massachusetts declared the lease null and void, and the scheme of these companies to found a new State proved abortive, but in 1793

they succeeded in obtaining from the New York legislature, a grant of 100 square miles east of "the Phelps and Gorham Purchase."

Before Phelps and Gorham had paid over half of their contract price Massachusetts securities rose to 100 cents on the dollar, and they, unable to pay this increased security value, induced Massachusetts to release them from the contract and take back all of the land west of their Indian purchase. This agreement was effected on March 10, 1791, and two days later Robert Morris, "the distinguished financier of the Revolution," bought all of New York west of Phelps and Gorham's Purchase. Morris, on May 11, 1791, received five deeds from Massachusetts for his purchase. The first deed was for a twelve mile strip west of Phelps and Gorham's Purchase. The next three were for three sixteen mile strips, and the fifth was for what remained to the west of these strips and embraced the present territory of Niagara county. In 1797 Morris purchased the Indian title to this country, excepting eleven reservations, amounting to three hundred and thirty-eight square miles. One of these reservations, the Tonawanda, embraced the extreme south-eastern part of Niagara county.

Morris soon became embarrassed financially, and was compelled to sell off his New York lands. He sold all of his lands west of the east transit line, running north and south through the middle towns of what is now Orleans county, to the celebrated Holland Land Company. This transfer was made by Morris on December 24, 1792, to Herman Leroy and John Linklæn, and called for 1,500,000 acres west of the east transit line.

In 1797, when the Indian title had been

extinguished, the Holland Land Company took active measures to have their lands surveyed and put into market for sale. The surveyor in charge of the work was Joseph Elliott, who exercised that great influence among the early settlers that Sir William Johnson did among the Indians. He was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1756; assisted his brother, Andrew Elliott, surveyor-general of the United States, in laying out Washington city; run the boundary line between the State of Georgia and the Creek Indian lands; and spent the remaining years of his active life in the service of the Holland Land Company.

"The division of the land began by the laying off of six-mile strips, reaching from Pennsylvania to Lake Ontario, called ranges, and numbered from east to west; and dividing them by east and west lines into regular townships, numbered from south to north. Each township was to be sub-divided into sixteen mile-and-a-half squares, called sections, and each of these into twelve lots, three-fourths of a mile by one-fourth, containing one hundred and twenty acres apiece. After twenty-four townships had been surveyed on this plan, the sub-division was judged unnecessarily minute, and was so much so as to be often ill adapted to the surface of the ground; thereafter the mile-and-a-half squares composing a township were each divided into four three-quarter-mile squares, of three hundred and sixty acres apiece, which were generally sold in one-hundred-and-twenty-acre lots."

The Holland Land Company first sold land at \$2.75 per acre, and one-tenth to be paid down. Ohio lands were cheap, Canada offered farms at sixpence per acre, and low priced lands nearer the eastern centers of population in New York, caused slow sales

in the Holland purchase. The number of their sales from 1801 to 1809, inclusive, were:

1801, 40.	1804, 300.	1807, 607.
1802, 56.	1805, 415.	1808, 612.
1803, 230.	1806, 524.	1809, 1160.

Most of the accounts in print of the Holland Land Company are but a mass of unconnected matter, with important dates and facts omitted. A clear account of this great company and its transactions is an important chapter in the history of New York, and affords a valuable field to some future historian who will take the time to delve in the archives of the State, the court records of western New York, and the papers of the company that are yet in existence.

From what matter is accessible, we append one or two additional facts concerning the company, and give a brief account of Robert Morris. We give the sketch of Mr. Morris especially, as all the writers concerning the Holland Purchase have given no account of him.

The Holland Land Company was composed of eleven merchants of the city of Amsterdam, who had acquired wealth by careful investments and fair profits. They had spare capital and sought to invest in the wild lands of western New York and Pennsylvania. Their investments were made from 1792 to 1800. "These Dutch merchants were far in advance of the prevailing sentiment in Europe, as to the success and permanency of the experiment of free government." The title of the Holland Purchase is traced from James II., William and Mary, and Charles II. to Robert Morris, who sold 3,300,000 acres of land in western New York, to Wilhelm Wilink, Nicholas Van Staphorst, Pieter Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoven and Rutger Schemmelpenninck. This was their largest

purchase from Morris, and included a large portion of the land which had been in dispute between New York and Massachusetts for several years.

Robert Morris was very prominent in the Revolutionary war, and took a great interest in the development of western Pennsylvania and western New York.

"It is an often demonstrated truth that 'money is the sinew of war.' It was eminently so during the revolutionary struggle, when its strength and usefulness in the cause of freedom were controlled by Robert Morris, a wealthy and influential merchant of Philadelphia. He was born in Lancashire, England, in January, 1733. His father was a Liverpool merchant, extensively engaged in the American trade, who came to America in 1744, and settled on the eastern shore of Chesapeake bay. His son, Robert, with his grandmother, followed in 1746, and was placed in a school in Philadelphia, where an efficient teacher wasted his time and patience. In 1749 young Morris was placed in the counting-room of Charles Willing, of Philadelphia, and on the death of his employer, in 1754, he entered into a partnership with that gentleman's son, which continued thirty-nine years. That firm soon became the most wealthy and extensive among the importers of Philadelphia, and consequently they were the heaviest losers by the non-importation agreements, which gave such a deadly blow at the infant commerce of the colonies, after the passage of the Stamp Act. Yet they patriotically joined the league, and made the sacrifice for the good of the cause of right.

"In November, 1775, Mr. Morris was elected to a seat in the Continental Congress, where his exceeding great usefulness was soon discovered. Its appreciation was mani-

festated by placing him upon committees, having in charge the 'ways and means' for carrying on the war. In the spring of 1776 he was chosen, by Congress, a special commissioner to negotiate bills of exchange, and to take other measures to procure money for government. At that time no man's credit, in America, for wealth and honor, stood higher than that of Robert Morris. He was again elected to Congress after the Declaration of Independence had been adopted, and being favorable to that measure, he signed the document, with most of the others, on the second day of August following. Toward the close of that year, when the half-naked, half-famished American army were about to cease the struggle in despair, he evinced his faith in the success of the conflict, and his own warm patriotism, by loaning for the government, on his own responsibility, ten thousand dollars. It gave food and clothing to the gallant little band under Washington, who achieved the noble victory at Trenton, and a new and powerful impetus was thereby given to the Revolution.

"Mr. Morris was continually active in the great cause during the whole of the war. He fitted out many privateers. Some were lost, others were successful in bringing him rich prizes; and at the return of peace he estimated that his losses and gains were about equal. In May, 1781, about the gloomiest period of the struggle, Mr. Morris submitted to Congress a plan for a national bank. It was approved, and the Bank of North America, with Robert Morris as its soul, was established, and became a very efficient fiscal agent. He was assisted by Gouverneur Morris; and through the active agency, in financial matters, of these gentlemen, much of the success which resulted in

the capture of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, must be attributed. During that year Mr. Morris accepted the office of financial agent (secretary of the treasury) of the United States. After the war he was twice a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, and he was one of the framers of the Federal Constitution. He was a senator in the first Congress convened under that instrument; and Washington appointed him his first secretary of the treasury. He declined the office, and named Alexander Hamilton as more capable than himself to perform the duties. At the close of his senatorial term Mr. Morris retired from public life, not so rich in money by half as when he entered the arena. Soon the remainder of his large fortune was lost by speculations in wild land, in the western part of the State of New York, afterwards purchased by the Holland Land Company. On the 8th of May, 1806, Robert Morris, the great financier of the Revolution, died, in comparative poverty, at the age of a little more than seventy-three years."

First Settlements.—It is not foreign to the history of Niagara county, and will add much to a right understanding of the great movement by which it was conquered and peopled by the white race; to glance back over the race-history of its English, German, Irish, Welsh, Scotch, and Scotch-Irish pioneers, who were principally from New England.

It is not inappropriate of this substantial section of country to make more intelligible the hastily sketched record of the English-speaking people, to notice, also, the part which they have played in modern history.

The empires of the ancient world were under the domination of a single idea, while the nations of modern times are composed

of diverse elements that hold each other in check and prevail together. Religious motives have influenced the political movements of modern history which commenced with the barbarian ascendancy of the fierce north-land German races of Europe when they subverted the Roman empire and conquered the sea-girt realm of Great Britain.

In the dawn of modern history arose the rival systems of Christianity and Mohammedanism, which immediately entered into a great struggle for the mastery of Europe. In the mighty contest which followed, the Crescent fell before the Cross, and the barbarian conquerors of Rome, who had vanquished the hosts of the Prophet, finally embraced the Christian faith. In the afterward struggle of the barbarians towards civilization, two great leaders loomed up in Charlemagne, the Frankish sovereign, and Alfred the Great, of England. The next period in barbarian history was that of Feudalism, a system growing out of the peculiar military institutions of the Teutonic race. In due time came the Crusades, which were followed by the rise of the Free Cities, wherein were born political liberty, and by the establishment of modern monarchy.

The overflow of the Germanic peoples upon the continent of Europe, while it stimulated the Latin nations into vigorous life, yet added nothing to the increase of German territory, nor contributed in the least to the spread of the German language. But "the day when the keels of the low Dutch sea-thieves first grated on the British coast was big with the doom of many nations. These sea-rovers who won England, to a great extent, displaced the native Britons, and England grew to differ profoundly from the German countries of the mainland." Celtic and Scandinavian ele-

ments were introduced into the English blood, and the Norman conquest brought about "the transformation of the old English tongue into the magnificent language which is now the common inheritance of so many widespread peoples."

After the alleged pre-Columbian discoveries of portions of the North American continent, Spain was the first nation to discover, to conquer, and to colonize any portion of this country, but England soon won from her the mastery of the sea, and the "sun of Spanish world-dominion set as quickly as it had risen." In the colonization of this country Spain had powerful rivals in England, France, and Holland.

In the English settlements and conquests of the Atlantic sea-board, southern colonization was commenced by the Cavalier at Jamestown; northern occupation dates to the landing of the Roundhead or Puritan on Plymouth Rock; and central settlement was inaugurated by Calvert, the Catholic, at St. Mary's, in behalf of religious toleration, and by Penn, the Quaker, at Philadelphia, in the interests of universal liberty.

The Puritan swept King Philip and his tribes from the face of the earth, and extended New England to the Hudson. The Cavalier crushed Powhattan's thirty-tribe confederation, and carried westward his line of settlements in Virginia and the Carolinas to the Blue Ridge mountains; and Penn, by treaties, secured the peaceable possession of his province to the Susquehanna river.

From the information to be obtained it seems impossible to record the name of the first pioneer of Niagara county, and instead of giving place to conflicting accounts, we compile and present the names of the following pioneer settlers and the years in

which they settled on the territory of the county, from 1759 to 1807:

1759.—John, William, and Philip Stedman, who left in 1795.

1788.—Middaugh.

1799.—McBride.

1800.—Fred Woodman, William Gambol, Thomas Hustler, Henry Hough, Henry Mills, Joseph and John Howell, and Joshua and Thomas Slaton.

1801.—Jesse and John Beach.

1802.—Captain Lemuel Cook, Stephen Bugbee, and Andrew Brown.

1803.—Varney Gaskill, William Smith, John and David Morrison; Silas, Peter, Eph and Oliver Hopkins; Jed Riggs, Isaac Southwell, Daniel Brown, E. Doty, John Waterhouse, John Clemmens, and James Benedict.

1804.—Samuel Hopkins, John Freeman, John Wilson, Benjamin Hale, Varnum Treadwell, and Marvin Harwood.

1805.—Isaac Swain, William Cogswell, J. Jones, Reuben Hurd, John Forsythe, Abel Barnum, Oliver Castle, Benjamin Barton, and Charles Wilber.

1806.—Augustus Porter, James Evringham, Jesse Ware, William Miller, William Howell, Stephen Hopkins, Phil. Baldwin, Joshua Fairbanks, Joseph Howell, Erastus Parks, Isaac Colt, John Brewer, Jephtha Dunn, Peter Ripon, John Brown, and William Chambers.

From 1806 to the war of 1812, quite a large number of settlers came into the county. After the close of that war the tide of emigration again set in, and in 1821, when the county was formed, it contained a very respectable population in point of numbers.

We come now to consider the war of 1812. Before doing this, however, let a

glance be taken at the life, habits, customs, and manners of the early settlers.

The settlers usually came bringing all their worldly store—consisting of the bare necessities of life—on pack horses. After arriving at their destination, the first thing done was the selection of a cabin-site. This selection was always determined by a good spring or stream of water. Now trees were felled and cut into logs to build the cabin. This done, a day was set for the “raising,” and every one within five or six miles was notified. The neighbors turned out *en masse*, and the round logs (sometimes they were hewn) were rapidly placed in position. At each corner was an expert hand with an ax to saddle and notch down the logs so low that they would come nearly together. The usual height was one story—sometimes a story and a half. The gable was made with logs gradually shortened up to the top. The roof of clap-boards was now placed on and secured by heavy weight-poles. The puncheon door was swung on wooden hinges, and a puncheon floor laid of slabs placed down with the hewed side up, and fastened with wooden pins driven through holes bored at each end, and down into the heavy sleepers. At a convenient height in the side of the cabin, an aperture was made by leaving out part of a log, and this space was filled with a few panes of glass placed lengthwise, or paper greased with hog’s lard was substituted, to let in the light, while here and there a loop-hole was made, so that the cabin might be converted into a fort in case of attack by Indians. A door-way was cut through one of the walls, and split or hewed pieces, called door-cheeks, reaching from the bottom to the top of the opening, were pinned

to the ends of the logs with wooden pins. A wood latch was placed on the inside of the door. To this latch was attached a leather string, which was placed through a hole in the door, four or five inches above the latch. By pulling on this string from the outside, and thus lifting the latch, admittance was gained to the cabin. The inmates made themselves secure during the night by pulling in the string. The interstices or cracks between the logs were closed with mud. The larger cracks or chinks were first partly closed with split sticks before the mud was applied. The building was generally completed without the use of a single nail. To the cabin was added a stone chimney, extending nearly across one end of the house, with a hearth of such ample dimensions as to accommodate a back-log of such size, that a horse was often required to draw it into the cabin in front of the fire-place, into which it would be rolled with hand-spikes. The cabin up and floored, the crowd at the “raising” would assemble before the door and while away the time till supper, by indulging in feats of strength and dexterity. Supper would consist of corn-bread and a fine array of wild meats. The settlers would then scatter to their homes, carrying with them their trusty rifles—inseparable companions in those days of lurking and blood-thirsty Indians. The furnishing of the cabin was quickly accomplished. Blocks with legs inserted, answered for stools and chairs; and for wash-tubs, soap-barrels, and the like, troughs were used. The table was often two slabs, securely fastened on stout pieces driven into the wall, and supported at their other ends by rude legs. Wood plates were to be seen; and the table that could afford a full set of pewter plates and

spoons was thought to be something elegant. Their bedstead, in many cases, was but "rails or poles, kept up by forked sticks and cross sticks in the wall." Over the door-way laid the indispensable rifle on two wooden hooks, probably taken from a dog-wood bush, and pinned to a log of the wall. Along the wall would hang divers garments. Entering the house, often the first thing that greeted your gaze was the loom, upon which the women wove the home-made clothing of that day, called linsey—a warm and lasting cloth made of flax and wool. Beside the loom stood the spinning-wheel. During the day the door of the cabin stood open to afford light; and at night, through the winter, light was emitted from the fire-place, where huge logs were kept burning. Candles and lamps of rude manufacture were used. The candles were usually made of tallow, but sometimes of beeswax and tallow, and occasionally lard was added to the compound. These candles were called "dips," being made without molds, by simply dipping the wicks of twisted rags or flax into the melted tallow. Several wicks would be attached to a stick and thus simultaneously immersed, then lifted and placed where the adhering tallow would quickly cool. While these cooled others were dipped, and this process had to be repeated many times before the candles were large enough for use. The melted tallow was usually poured into a kettle of boiling water, on top of which it floated, and this gave the depth necessary for forming the candles. The Germans from Pennsylvania brought with them a curious iron lamp, in which lard was used. A very common substitute for a lamp in those early days was a saucer filled with lard, in which a twisted rag wick was placed. Sometimes

a broken tea cup was used, or a large turnip scraped out and filled with lard. In some localities pine knots were used.

A single room generally served the purposes of kitchen, dining room, sitting room, bed room, and parlor. In some families there were from six to ten children, who, with their parents, were crowded into this one room. In one corner was the father and mother's bed, and under it the trundle-bed for the smaller children. The larger children lodged in the loft, which they reached by a ladder in another corner; and sometimes they made tracks to and from their beds in the snow driven through the crevices by the wind. Often in the winter would they awake to find their beds covered with snow. Sometimes, as the family increased, an addition was built to the cabin, and another room added.

The settler cleared out a patch for corn, planted it, built his bear pens, and spent every spare moment in the forest hunting, as meat was to be his principal food until he could clear out his patch into a field large enough to provide him with a crop sufficient for his needs.

War of 1812.—No other county in the Union witnessed as much or suffered more from the war of 1812 than Niagara county. A treaty was effected by the United States with the Senecas, but the Mohaws went to the English. The Niagara frontier was protected by seven hundred poorly equipped men, under command of General Amos Hall, who was succeeded by General Stephen Van Rensselaer. He assembled over twenty-five hundred militia at Lewiston, while only three hundred light artillery and one thousand regular infantry were at Fort Niagara. Van Rensselaer threw a force across the river under Colonel Solomon Van Rensselaer

and Captain Wool, who captured Queens-town Heights. Later in the day Lieutenant-Colonel Winfield Scott crossed and assumed command. The British hurried up reinforcements, while the New York militia, so eager in the morning, now refused to leave their own State, and thus Scott, unsupported, was overpowered, and compelled to surrender his force of six hundred men to the English. After being exchanged, Scott took part in the expedition which captured Fort George, which was placed in charge of General McClure, who abandoned it in December, 1813, and foolishly burned the English village of Newark. His next inexcusable blunder was to allow the surprise and capture of Fort Niagara, with its garrison of four hundred and fifty men, by the British, who held it until the war was over. On the same day, December 18, 1813, the British and Indians captured Lewiston, which they burned in retaliation for Newark. The Indians ravaged the territory of the county to such a degree that one-half of its inhabitants fled eastward for safety until the red storm of murder and desolation was over.

General Van Rensselaer resigned after the battle of Queenstown Heights, where many a general would have done far worse than he did. His successor, General Smyth, issued a couple of extravagant proclamations, but failed to accomplish anything, and was removed. His successors were men of military ability, and although the Niagara frontier was not prominent in the operations of 1814, yet it was protected to a considerable extent.

During 1814 the inhabitants of the county returned in large numbers to their homes, but were only able to raise a scanty harvest, and two years later, when many families were coming into the county from

New England, a series of frosts ruined very promising crops and caused wheat to sell for three dollars per bushel. From 1816 to 1821, when Niagara county was created, settlements increased in number, while the advantages of the Niagara frontier drew many of the best citizens of New England and Pennsylvania to become residents on its soil, where their labors were rewarded with abundant harvests, but lacked means of access to market—a drawback which was remedied in a few years by the construction of the Erie canal.

County Formation.—The present territory of Niagara county was a part of the following counties for the respective times specified:

Albany, from 1683 to 1772.

Tryon, 1772 to 1784.

Montgomery, 1784 to 1788.

Ontario, 1788 to 1802.

Genesee, 1802 to March 11, 1808.

As a part of Montgomery county, Niagara was included in the German Flats district, while under Ontario it was in the town of Northampton, and when made a part of Genesee county was placed in the town of Batavia.

On March 11, 1808, a bill was passed creating the county of Niagara, which embraced the present territory of Niagara and Erie counties. This bill and its history the historians of the county have all failed to give, so far, and have only stated the territory of the present county was organized as the town of Cambria, which was divided, June 1, 1812, into the towns of Cambria, Niagara, Hartland, and Porter. The county-seat was at Buffalo until April 2, 1821, when Niagara county was divided into the counties of Niagara and Erie, with their present boundaries.



NIAGARA COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

The first commission to locate a county-seat in 1821 was: Erasmus Root, who favored Lewiston or Molyneaux; William ———, who died before they met, and Jesse Hawley, whose selection was Lockport. As they could not agree, a new commission was appointed in 1822. It consisted of James M'Kown, Abraham Keyser, and J. H. Hatch, and they chose Lockport, where they purchased in July, of W. M. Bond, a two acre lot for county buildings. The present court house was completed in 1825, and the clerk's office in 1856. Court was held at Lewiston until 1823, when it held its first session at Lockport on the second floor of Miller & Sons' Exchange hotel. The first county officers were appointed in 1821, and were as follows: Lothrop Cook, sheriff; Oliver Grace, clerk; Silas Hopkins, James Van Horn, and Robert Fleming, judges.

The towns of the county have been organized as follows:

Cambria, March 11, 1808.
Hartland, June 1, 1812.
Niagara, June 1, 1812.
Porter, June 1, 1812.
Royalton, April 5, 1817.
Lewiston, February 27, 1818.
Wilson, April 10, 1819.
Somerset, February 8, 1823.
Lockport, February 2, 1824.
New Fane, March 20, 1824.
Pendleton, April 16, 1827.
Wheatfield, May 12, 1836.

We give below the county and State officers elected from Niagara county from 1821 to 1879, as compiled from printed lists, but not having verified it by the court house records or State election returns, we can not give it as official, but presume it is correct.

CIVIL ROSTER, 1821-1879.

In 1808 Niagara, Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Genesee, and Ontario counties constituted the fifteenth congressional district. In 1822 Niagara, Erie, and Chautauqua became the thirty-third district, and ten years later Niagara and Orleans constituted the thirty-third district, which was changed in 1842 to the thirty-fourth, and in 1851 to the thirty-first district. In 1862 Niagara, Genesee, and Wyoming were formed into the twenty-ninth district, which was changed in 1873 to the thirty-first district. Niagara county has furnished the following members of the United States House of Representatives:

NIAGARA CONGRESSMEN.

1809-1811, Peter B. Porter, Niagara Falls.
1811-1813, Peter B. Porter.
1815-1817, Peter B. Porter.
1831-1833, Bates Cook, Lewiston.
1837-1841, Chas. F. Mitchell, Lockport.
1843-1849, Washington Hunt, Lockport.
1853-1857, T. T. Flagler, Lockport.
1861-1863, Burt Van Horn, New Fane.
1865-1867, Burt Van Horn.
1867-1869, Burt Van Horn.

Niagara county has been successively a part of the eighth, the twenty-eighth, and the twenty-ninth State senatorial districts.

STATE SENATORS.

1829, George H. Boughton, Lockport.
1830, George H. Boughton, Lockport.
1837, Samuel Works, Lockport.
1838, Samuel Works, Lockport.
1839, Samuel Works, Lockport.
1840, Samuel Works, Lockport.
1841, Samuel Works, Lockport.
1842, Samuel Works, Lockport.
1843, Samuel Works, Lockport.

1844, Samuel Works, Lockport.
 1858, Horatio J. Stow, Lewiston.
 1859, Horatio J. Stow, Geo. D. Lamont.
 1860, Peter P. Murphy, Royalton.
 1861, Peter P. Murphy, Royalton.
 1866, Richard Crowley, Lockport.
 1867, Richard Crowley, Lockport.
 1868, Richard Crowley, Lockport.
 1869, Richard Crowley, Lockport.
 1878, Lewis S. Payne, North Tonawanda.
 1879, Lewis S. Payne, North Tonawanda.

Niagara constituted one assembly district until May 3, 1836, when it was divided into two districts. From 1846 to 1857 the first assembly district consisted of the towns of Lockport, Niagara, Pendleton, Royalton, and Wheatfield. In 1857 Niagara was changed to the second, and in 1866 Cambria to the first district.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

1823, Benjamin Barlow, Jr.
 1824, Daniel Washburn.
 1825, Daniel Washburn.
 1826, William King.
 1827, John Garnsey.
 1828, John Garnsey.
 1829, John Garnsey.
 1830, Samuel De Veaux.
 1831, Henry Norton.
 1832, Henry Norton.
 1833, Henry Norton.
 1834, Robert Fleming, Jr.
 1835, Henry McNeil.
 1836, Hiram Gardner.
 1837, Reuben H. Boughton, Davis Hurd, Hiram McNeil.
 1838, Davis Hurd, Peter B. Porter, Jr.
 1839, Davis Hurd, Peter B. Porter, Jr.
 1840, Peter B. Porter, Jr., Francis O. Pratt.
 1841, Peter B. Porter, Jr., Francis O. Pratt.

1842, Thomas T. Flager, Francis O. Pratt.
 1843, Thomas T. Flager, John Sweeney.
 1844, John Sweeney, Luther Wilson.
 1845, Levi F. Bowen, John Sweeney.
 1846, Lot Clark, Morgan Johnson.
 1847, Benjamin Carpenter, Christopher H. Skeels.

1848, Elias Ransom, Solomon Moss, Morgan Johnson.

1849, Hollis White, Morgan Johnson.

1850, George W. Jermain, James Van Horn, Jr.

1851, Abijah H. Moss, Jephtha W. Babcock.

1852, Abijah H. Moss, Jephtha W. Babcock.

1853, Geo. W. Holley, Reuben F. Wilson.

1854, Robert Dunlap, Reuben F. Wilson.

1855, Linus J. Peck, Ira Tompkins.

1856, William S. Penn, John Gould.

1857, Elisha Clapp, John Gould.

1858, Burt Van Horn, John W. Labar.

1859, James Sweeney, Burt Van Horn.

1860, Thomas T. Flager, Burt Van Horn.

1861, Henry P. Smith, Oliver P. Scovell.

1862, Benjamin H. Fletcher, Peter A. Porter.

1863, Benjamin H. Fletcher, William Morgan.

1864, James Jackson, Jr., William Morgan.

1865, Albert H. Pickard, Guy C. Humphrey.

1866, Solon S. Pomeroy, Guy C. Humphrey.

1867, Elisha Moody, William Pool.

1868, Ransom M. Skeels, Benjamin Farley.

1869, Ransom M. Skeels, Benjamin Farley.

1870, Lewis S. Payne, Lee R. Sanborn.

1871, John E. Pound, Lee R. Sanborn.

1872, Isaac H. Babcock, George M. Swain.
 1873, Isaac H. Babcock, George M. Swain.
 1874, Artemus W. Comstock, Orville C. Bordwell.
 1875, Artemus W. Comstock, Orville C. Bordwell.
 1876, Amos A. Bissell, Jonah W. Brown.
 1877, Amos A. Bissell, Sherburne B. Piper.
 1878, Joseph D. Loveland, Sherburne B. Piper.

FIRST JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

1823, Silas Hopkins.
 1828, Robert Fleming.
 1833, Nathan Dayton.
 1836, Washington Hunt.
 1841, Elias Ransom.
 1846, Jonathan L. Woods.

COUNTY JUDGES.

1837, Hiram Gardner.
 1851, Levi F. Bowen.
 1852, Elias Ransom.
 1857, Alfred Holmes.
 1865, George D. Lamont.
 1868, Hiram Gardner.
 1873, Levi F. Bowen.

SURROGATES.

1821, Rufus Spaulding.
 1822, Willard Smith.
 1831, Hiram Gardner.
 1836, Jos. C. Morse.
 1840, Henry A. Carter.
 1844, Josiah K. Skinner.
 1851, Thomas M. Webster.
 1855, Mortimer M. Southworth.
 1859, George W. Bowen.
 1863, Henry D. Scripture.
 1867, John T. Murray.
 1871, Joshua Gaskill.
 1877, George P. Ostrander.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

1821, Zina H. Colvin.
 1830, Elias Ransom, Jr.
 1833, William Hotchkiss.
 1836, Jos. C. Morse.
 1836, Robert H. Stephens.
 1839, Jonathan L. Woods.
 1843, Alfred Holmes.
 1845, Sherburne B. Piper.
 1847, Sherburne B. Piper.
 1850, George D. Lamont.
 1853, John L. Buck.
 1856, Andrew W. Brazee.
 1859, Mortimer M. Southworth.
 1874, Frank Brundage.
 1877, Benjamin J. Hunting.

SHERIFFS.

1822, Almond H. Millard.
 1825, Eli Bruce.
 1827, John Phillips.
 1830, Hiram McNeil.
 1833, George Rynall.
 1836, Tamerlane T. Roberts.
 1839, Theodore Stone.
 1842, James A. Cooper.
 1845, Franklin Spaulding.
 1851, Elisha Clapp.
 1854, Chester F. Shelley.
 1857, Benjamin Farley.
 1860, George Swain.
 1863, James D. Ames.
 1866, Alfred Ransom.
 1869, Oscar E. Mann.
 1872, Norman O. Allen.
 1875, Joseph Batten.

COUNTY CLERKS.

1822, Asahel Johnson.
 1825, James F. Mason.
 1828, Henry Catlin.
 1834, Abijah H. Moss.

1837, Hiram A. Cook.
 1840, David S. Crandall.
 1843, James C. Lewis.
 1845, Edwin Shepard.
 1845, Jonn Van Horn.
 1848, George W. Gage.
 1851, Lewis S. Payne.
 1854, Wilson Robinson.
 1857, Nathan Dayton.
 1859, Charles H. Van Duzen.
 1859, Charles H. Symonds.
 1862, William S. Wright.
 1865, Lewis S. Payne.
 1868, George B. Wilson.
 1871, Peter D. Walter.
 1874, George L. Moot.
 1877, Amos W. R. Henning.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

1848, Thomas T. Flagler.
 1851, Alfred Van Wagoner.
 1854, William J. Dunlop.
 1857, John Van Horn.
 1860, Morrison W. Evans.
 1863, Jacob M. Chrysler.
 1866, Josiah L. Breyfogle.
 1869, Hiram Benedict.
 1872, S. Curtis Lewis.
 1875, S. Curtis Lewis.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

1836, Hiram Gardner.
 1840, Davis Hurd, Peter B. Porter.
 1848, Solomon Parmele.
 1852, Wm. Vandervoort, S. B. Piper.
 1856, Wm. Keep.
 1872, M. C. Richardson.

STATE OFFICERS FROM NIAGARA COUNTY.

Washington Hunt, governor, 1850 to 1854.
 Bates Cook, comptroller, 1839.
 Peter B. Porter, secretary of state, 1815.
 G. G. Clark, prison inspector, 1862.

G. H. Boughton, canal commissioner, 1840.

Hiram Gardner, canal commissioner, 1858.

James Jackson, canal commissioner, 1873.

MEMBERS OF STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

1846, Hiram Gardner and John W. McNitt.

1867, Thomas T. Flager and Levi F. Bowen.

Erie Canal.—No other agency has been as influential in the development of the material wealth and the great prosperity of Niagara county as the Erie canal, whose construction was an era in the growth of the State, and an important event in the history of the nation. It gave to Niagara county increase of population, new towns and cities, direct communication with the markets of the world and a wonderful wealth of water power for present manufacturing purposes and numberless unborn industries of the future.

In 1724 Governor Colden urged the improvements of the natural channels from the Hudson to Lake Ontario. In 1803 Governor Morris suggested an artificial river through the central highlands of New York, while James Geddes, a surveyor, received the idea favorably, and Jesse Hawley was the first man to champion the idea of a canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson, through the press of the State. Joshua Forman first proposed its construction, in 1808, in the legislature, where he secured \$600 for a survey, which was made by Geddes, from Lake Oneida to Lake Erie, as well as that from Lake Erie eastward, which latter route he urged as being the only possible one. In 1810 the legislature appointed a committee, of which Governor Clinton, Mor-

ris, and Peter B. Porter, were members, to examine Geddes' suggested route. They reported favorably, and recommended its construction by the State, at an estimated expense of \$5,000,000. Aid was asked of congress, which the war of 1812 prevented, and also caused the repeal of an act of the New York legislature authorizing a five million loan for the construction of the proposed canal. After the war the subject was again agitated, and in 1821 the western part of the canal was put under contract, and its route through Niagara county led to the founding of the city of Lockport. The cutting through of the ridge at Lockport was the last work done between Albany and Buffalo. The length of the canal was 363 miles, cost \$7,143,780.86, and increased in width from twenty-eight feet at the bottom to forty feet at the top. De Witt Clinton was its great champion, and witnessed its opening on October 26, 1825, when a flotilla of five boats started from Buffalo for the first through passage from lake to seaport. By the firing of cannon at every five or six miles along the way, the news of the opening at Buffalo was conveyed to New York and the ocean. From 1835 to 1860 the canal was widened to seventy feet by seven in depth, and shortened to 350½ miles in length. Its enlargement cost \$30,000,000; yet it has more than paid for itself, besides developing the State and adding to the wealth and prosperity of the whole nation.

La Fayette's Visit.—In 1824 the Marquis de La Fayette was invited to visit this country, whose independence his sword had helped to win, and the American frigate "Brandywine," so named in honor of the battle where he was wounded, was sent to bear him across the Atlantic. His journey

through the several States was a continual ovation, and the man who refused the crown of France received more than kingly honor in the "great republic" of the new world.

He reached Buffalo, New York, in June, 1825, visited the falls of Niagara, and was received at Fort Niagara with a salute of guns. He spent a night at Kelsey's hotel at Lewiston, and then went to Lockport, which had sent an escort to meet him, and at that place embarked in a packet for the east.

Gilbert Mottier Marquis de La Fayette, whose name is written, in a celebrated biographical work, as Marie Paul Joseph Roch Yves Gilbert Mottier de La Fayette, was born on September 6, 1757, in France, where he died in 1834. After the distinguished part which he took in the establishment of American Independence, he returned to his native land, in whose history he was a prominent character as an opponent of the French Revolution and the ambitious designs of Napoleon Bonaparte. He married the Countess De Noailles, and left a family of three children.

Morgan and Anti-Masonry.—Fort Niagara was a great battle-ground between French and English, Indian and English, and American and English, and in 1826 was destined to be the spot from which William Morgan disappeared. Morgan was a Freemason, and resided at Batavia, New York, where he purposed to publish an exposition of Freemasonry. Judge Roberts says that "He was arrested for debt, and imprisoned in jail at Canandaigua. He was taken secretly from that jail and conveyed secretly to Fort Niagara, where he was kept until September 19, when he disappeared. The Masons were charged with his abduction; and the abduction and murder were in turn laid at the

door of the Anti-Masons." " A political party was formed by the opponents of Masonry, and named the Anti-Masonic party. It soon became powerful in the State, and in 1830, in a poll of a quarter of a million votes, failed only by 8,000 votes of electing a governor of New York.

In 1832 this party attained to national proportions, and put forward as its candidate for the presidency William Wirt, who received the seven electoral votes of Vermont. Ten years later and the Anti-Masonic party had passed out of existence, after a short and unsuccessful career, while the organization which it sought to break down has grown stronger, day by day, until it now numbers its members by thousands in every State of the Union.

Patriot War.—During 1837–38 a feeble insurrection was maintained along the northern frontier of New York against the Canadian authorities, and received much aid and comfort from many of the residents of Niagara and other counties of New York. W. L. Mackenzie, J. J. Pappineau, and Rensselaer Van Rensselaer were the patriot leaders along the Niagara frontier. With 700 men and twenty cannon they seized Navy island, on the Canadian side, which they fortified. On December 29th the little steamboat "Caroline" made two or three trips with supplies to Navy island, and then lay up at Schlosser landing, where that night she was captured by a British force, which fired and sent her over the falls. Our government resented this invasion of New York soil, and sent General Scott with an armed force to protect the Niagara border, which he did effectually. In 1838 Van Rensselaer abandoned Navy island, and the last attempted invasion of Canada from St. Lawrence county met with signal defeat,

and the capture of the entire force of Patriots.

Railroads.—The first means of public conveyance in the county was the old stage-coach line from Canandaigua to Buffalo, and in 1816 a second line was established from the first named place by the way of the Ridge road, Lewiston, and Niagara Falls to Buffalo. These lines were kept running as late as 1850, and the second line was met at Wright's Corners by a wagon with mail and passengers from Lockport. In 1828 "The Pioneer Line" was established in opposition to the second line, but did not run on Sunday, and went down in two years.

The Erie canal and its packet lines took most of the travel from the stage lines, and they both surrendered nearly all of their patronage to the railroads when they came. The first railroad in the county was the Lockport and Niagara road, which was commenced in 1835, and abandoned in 1850. In 1836 the Buffalo and Niagara Falls railroad was commenced, and by 1844 was completed. In 1850 the Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls railroad was begun, and on May 7, 1853, was consolidated with other roads to form the New York Central. The Lockport and Tonawanda branch was built in 1852, and the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls railroad was constructed during the same year.

The Suspension Bridge and Erie Junction branch of the Erie railway, from Buffalo to Suspension Bridge, was constructed in 1870 and 1871. In 1852 the Niagara Falls and Lake Ontario road was begun, and shortly after its completion in 1855 was abandoned. The Lake Ontario Shore railroad was projected, and the first passenger train ran over its western section on June 12, 1876.

It was built at a cost of \$20,000 dollars per mile. In 1876 the Lockport and Buffalo railroad was projected and was partly finished to Tonawanda in 1878. At Tonawanda, in addition to the Central and Erie roads, are the Grand Trunk, West Shore, and Lackawanna railways, while the Buffalo, Lackawanna & Pacific road will soon be built to connect the Lackawanna and Canada Pacific lines.

The Civil War.—When the Stars and Stripes were lowered on Sumter's storm-battled walls and Lincoln's call for 75,000 men was issued, Niagara county responded immediately with hundreds of soldiers, many of whom fell in the forefront of some of the hottest battles of the war. The memories of these fallen heroes are well cherished, and to them Collins' lines fitly apply, when he says:

"By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
There Honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;
And Freedom shall awhile repair
To dwell, a weeping hermit, there."

Public meetings were held all over the county, and such was the spirit of patriotism that in seven days five companies were organized under Captains Cook, Bush, Mapes, Page, and Gould. These five companies became a part of the 28th New York volunteers. This regiment did duty in Virginia and Maryland, took part in the battle of Cedar Mountain, where it distinguished itself by a daring charge and some hard fighting. Its bravery at Antietam was acknowledged in general orders. Its last battle was at Chancellorsville, where it lost seventy-eight men. In May, 1863, it returned to New York, where it was mustered out of the service.

We give the following list of the companies and soldiers of Niagara county in the 28th regiment, taken from printed lists, which we presume are correct in the main:

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH
REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS FROM NIAGARA
COUNTY.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Dudley Donnelly, colonel.
Edwin F. Brown, lieutenant-colonel.
James R. Mitchell, major.
Charles P. Sprout, adjutant.
Christopher L. Skeels, quartermaster.
Albert M. Helmer, surgeon.
Matthew F. Regan, surgeon's mate.
Charles B. Wright, sergeant-major.
Edwin A. Swan, quartermaster-sergeant.
John Minor, drum-major.
Alonzo J. McMaster, fife-major.

COMPANY A. — OFFICERS.

Elliott W. Cook, captain.
Daniel R. Whitcher, lieutenant.
John Repass, ensign.
Jeremiah Long, 1st sergeant.
Henry Repass, sergeant.
John L. Wright, sergeant.
Thomas Herbert, sergeant.
Henry Foster, sergeant.
Henry Foster, corporal.
Riley P. Butrick, Jr., corporal.
Wesley G. Ray, corporal.
James Lewis, corporal.
Benjamin F. Repass, musician.
William Baker, musician.

PRIVATES.

James L. Atwood.	Sylv'st'r Bowen, died
Jacob M. Armstrong.	in 1864.
L. L. Bosserman.	Benjamin B. Brown.
Chester Barry.	Jeremiah Babcock.
Thomas Boodger.	Wm. H. Chambers.

John S. Chambers.	Wm. H. Langdon.
Michael Casey.	Henry W. Logan.
Francis H. Church.	Charles Lowter.
Patrick Carroll.	Noah B. Lincoln.
Wm. H. Crampton.	Joseph W. Little.
John Clark.	Charles Lureman.
Amon Carson.	Alex. Mehwaldte.
Charles G. Davis.	Philip Moyer.
Martin W. Demerest.	William Merville.
O. E. Dickerson.	Adam B. Merville.
Bernard Englert.	John McLeland.
Alva A. Eaton.	Daniel Noaker.
James M. Ford.	Aaron G. Oakley.
William D. Fox.	Ambrose Peacock.
Samuel Farr.	Nathan Z. Peterson.
Lyman Field.	Thomas Pasco.
George W. Good.	Elias Reid.
John F. Gailor.	Isaac W. Sly.
Alonzo Greenman.	Charles B. Sullivan.
Michael Gaffney.	Henry V. Sterling.
John Henning.	Lyman A. Stikells.
John Kinardt, Jr.	Philo A. Watson.
Amos E. Kniffen.	

COMPANY B.—OFFICERS.

William W. Bush, captain.
 Alfred B. Judd, lieutenant.
 John C. Walsh, ensign.
 George H. Maxwell, 1st sergeant.
 Peter B. Kelchner, 1st sergeant.
 Peter B. Kelchner, sergeant.
 William White, sergeant.
 James F. Bush, sergeant.
 James F. Bush, 2d sergeant.
 Shuler T. Smedley, 4th sergeant.
 Thomas E. Bateman, corporal.
 Shuler T. Smedley, corporal.
 Philip H. Murphy, corporal.
 James F. McMullen, corporal.
 Joseph W. Chandler, musician.
 Wright Boodger, musician.

PRIVATES.

Dewitt C. Bulmen.	John Johnston (1).
Alfred Bell.	John Johnston (2).
Amos M. Brown.	John M. Lacey.
Henry Bollow.	Thomas Leonard.
William Blackwell.	Joel A. Lisbey.
Joseph Bayard.	Peter Mangen.
Henry Burk.	John R. Mabee.
William T. Behan.	Burnett Murphy.
John Burk.	F. McClanathan.
Joseph Barker.	Henry Mitger.
John Balantine.	John Miller.
Palmer Colton.	Edward S. Newman.
Henry W. Colton.	William D. Parker.
William Connor.	Commodore O. Perry
James Coville.	Luther A. Russell.
George M. Cook.	William Roach.
James Coile.	William Robison.
S. H. Chandler.	Peter Rollow.
James Campbell.	William Rutz.
Stephen Clark.	William Smith.
Patrick H. Cooney.	Alexander Smith.
Wm. H. Crampton,	William Siek.
died in 1862.	William Skinner.
John Calbeck.	John Skinner.
Thomas Dalton.	George Southard.
Frederick Dohring.	James Scott.
George Eslinger.	George Squires.
John Finn.	John H. Stahl.
Michael Finegan.	Robert Southard.
William Gier.	John Sutton.
James Goggin.	George Suttonn.
James Garmun.	Nelson J. Tubbs.
Martin Horner.	John Turner.
William Hans.	James Turner.
Robert Hamilton.	Harrison Thomas.
Patrick F. Hanley.	Bergen F. Tyler.
Robert Hayne, died	George W. Tucker.
in 1862.	Malcomb G. Taylor.
Robert Irving.	William Taylor.
John Jacobus.	John F. Taylor.

Arthur Woods.	William Winthrop.
John R. Wright.	Edward White.
Nathan J. Wright.	

COMPANY I.—OFFICERS.

Theodore P. Gould, captain.
 Justin C. Ware, lieutenant.
 George A. Bingham, ensign.
 Charles Brown, 1st sergeant.
 John T. Sullivan, sergeant.
 Edward G. Brooks, sergeant.
 Charles O. Ingalls, sergeant.
 Edwin H. Lampshire, corporal, died 1861.
 Martin McMahon, corporal, died 1862.
 Francis M. Wadsworth, corporal.
 Francis Kilmer, corporal.
 Homer H. Fields, musician.
 Horace L. Drake, musician.

PRIVATES.

Henry Appleby.	Peter Einsfield.
James H. Boyd.	Wm. H. Frank.
Parker Burnapp.	Thomas J. Frarey.
Chas. Benton, killed at Cedar Mt'n.	James Fitzgibbons.
George Bower.	Wm. O. Garner.
John L. Booth.	Theodore A. Gould.
Andrew Brennan.	James Hany.
Edward K. Bullock.	John Hany.
John Bench.	Charles R. Haight,
Lewis Bapp, died in 1861.	killed at Cedar Mountain.
Geo. E. Bostwick.	Jacob Hagerman.
Matthew Barton.	Oscar P. Harvey.
Richard W. Bell.	George Irish.
Thomas Cooper.	Jas. A. Kearns.
Alonzo W. Cline.	Peter Kearns.
Lanty Conklin.	Wm. Killer.
George Davy.	M. Kilberer, killed Aug. 9, 1862.
William Dunn.	Simon Keefer.
James Dougan.	Francis Lacy.
Robert Deppa.	Gatien Liger.
David Evans.	Stanley Lefferty.

Henry C. Miller.	George Robinson.
Edward Moody.	Jas. Scarrow.
Lawrence Metzger.	Chas. Stephenson.
Wm. McMullen.	Francis L. Shipman.
James Morrarity.	Alexander Simpson.
John McCann.	Matt. G. Tierany.
John Myers.	Charles Vice.
Jas. McClary.	Einst Wager.
George Nash.	Thomas Watkins.
Alphonzo Pursall.	John Walker.
Albert Price.	John Zurkee.
Alvin T. Richmond.	

COMPANY K.—OFFICERS.

Henry H. Paige, captain.
 Volney Farley, lieutenant.
 James D. Ames, ensign.
 Hugh A. Jameson, 1st sergeant.
 William F. Williams, sergeant.
 John H. Moyses, sergeant.
 Henry F. King, sergeant.
 Wilber F. Lawton, corporal.
 Norman O. Allen, corporal.
 Samuel Williams, corporal.
 Samuel Lewis, corporal.
 Edmund Stoney, musician.
 Byron Anderson, musician.

PRIVATES.

Nathaniel Angevine.	Franklin S. Eggart.
Charles A. Beebe.	Wm. O. Engler.
John S. Bush.	Stephen Flinn.
Nelson H. Beebe.	F. B. Goodenough.
Kearon Brophy.	John Griffin.
William Bush.	Charles Harting.
William H. Crowley.	Henry H. Helmer.
Wm. H. Cleveland.	Charles E. Halsted.
Daniel Caton.	Isaiah Harrington.
Fred. A. Caman.	Emery Hilton.
D. F. Carpenter.	Wm. Kruskie.
Joseph Coty.	Alex. W. Lowrie.
Daniel H. Davis.	Gottifred Mevis.
Ingraham D. Eaton.	Matthew Moyers.

F. O. McKinney.	Watson Swick.
James Mason.	August Strasberg.
Patrick McCann.	Dennis Sullivan.
J. C. L. Moll, killed at Culpeper.	Don C. Smith.
Sylvester S. Marvin.	John H. Smith.
Walter Mullen.	Chas. F. Seger.
Peter C. Moore.	Joshua B. Smith.
Joseph J. G. Nellis.	Wm. H. Simons.
George A. Nye.	John Stacy.
Perry Putnam.	Wm. H. Tenbrook.
Nehemiah Pecktil.	Thos. C. Tenbrook.
Joseph Phillips.	Charles Vogt.
Charles L. Pickard.	Abram Wheeler.
James N. Phillips.	Hixon Woolever.
William Parsons.	William C. Ward.
Stephen C. Roberts.	Henry Webb.
Albert Rogers.	William White.
Wm. E. Richardson.	William D. Young.

COMPANY C.

George Brown, sergeant.
J. B. Lovell, private.

FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY — COMPANY H.
OFFICERS.

Charles H. Moss, captain.
Andrew W. Brazee, 1st lieutenant.
Henry D. Hall, 2d lieutenant.
William D. Boughton, 1st sergeant.
Otis B. Hayes, 2d sergeant.
Charles A. Murphy, 3d sergeant.
William Tindall, 4th sergeant.
Frank Baker, 1st corporal.
Isaac N. Porter, 2d corporal.
Jay Silsby, 3d corporal.
Henry E. Barlow, 4th corporal.
Michael Hutchinson, 5th corporal.
William Levan, 6th corporal.
George W. Pixley, 7th corporal.
Schuyler S. Ballou, musician.
Ludolphus W. Fuller, wagoner.

PRIVATES.

Willard W. Bailey.	Charles Ligwald.
Jefferson Baylis.	Joseph McCuen.
John R. Baylis.	Chas. A. Merwaldt.
Garret Barry.	Samuel A. Morris.
Henry D. Blakely.	Hiram Odell.
Stephen Bramon.	John Ortwayne.
George C. Bugbee.	Egbert Perry.
James A. Bugbee.	Elias Perry.
William Bush.	Theodore Pesirie.
Emory E. Burton.	Fred Peters.
James B. Calvin.	John Rose.
John P. Casey.	William Rhodes.
A. T. Coleman.	John Ryan.
Thoman Curran.	Nathaniel I. Russell.
James Carr.	John Staler.
Samuel B. Colt.	Aaron B. Severs.
F. M. Doubleday.	Levi W. Sherman.
Henry Davis.	John D. Silsby.
John Evans, jr.	Albert Smith.
Elmer Fox.	Michael Smith.
Charles Freeman.	H. P. Springstead.
Matthias Fese.	Wesley B. Steele.
James H. Griswold.	Hugh M. Swick.
John Haight, jr.	George Swicker.
Cornelius Herman.	Thomas E. Talliday.
Charles E. Hessel.	Robert H. Taylor.
Thomas Hughes.	Hiram P. Thompson.
Samuel Johnson.	David W. Vail.
William Jones.	Rufus R. Waite.
Charles A. Kendall.	Alonzo D. Wilcox.
Henry Krupp.	Theo. C. Williams.
Parnell Lawcock.	James White.

This regiment was mustered in August 22, 1861, and served until June 27, 1865. It took part in nearly all the battles of the army of the Potomac, and company H, after the battle of Malvern Hill, was detailed most of the time as a provost guard.

ONE HUNDREDTH INFANTRY.

John Castle, musician.
William Hay, Jr., wagoner.

PRIVATES IN DIFFERENT COMPANIES.

Ithamer Ackley.	Jacob Lightmire.
John B. Atkinson.	Henry Luthso.
Mitchell Allair.	Henry Meitzinger.
James Ansley.	John Monteith.
William J. Bailey.	George H. Martin.
Charles Butch.	Henrick Miller.
Myron Becker.	Wesley McCafferly.
John G. Brookman.	John F. McCafferly.
Walter C. Bates.	George Newman.
Andrew E. Bigsby.	Jacob Pfalegraf.
Wheelock T. Bates.	James Pendergrass.
James Berryman.	Daniel W. Rundell.
Christian Burgwadt.	William Richardson.
John Caverno.	David Rappleyea.
Louis Daniels.	Michael Ryan.
Philip Deermere.	Frederick Reipstick.
William Dixon.	Henry Shultz.
John Desselberger.	James W. Simson.
James Ewart.	Winfield B. Scott.
Michael Enright.	George H. Stormes.
F. F. Flannery.	Caspar Shelbeck.
Valentine Fix.	Thomas Schulby.
Henry Gaslin.	Jacob Shopp.
Charles Hagen.	William H. Striker.
William Hubb.	John Saco.
Henry Hidell.	Frederick Sholtman.
William Jahr.	William Smith.
Robert Jones.	Lawrence Torney.
Philip Klein.	Charles Whitmur.
Lawrence Keller.	John F. White.
Henry Keller.	Willett P. Wilkins.
Frederick Knobel.	William Wright.
Wm. K. Lounsbury.	David W. Williams.
John W. Lingley.	Charles Wetzdorf.
Charles Leonard.	John H. Wolfe.
Francis Leonard.	Henry Wicker.
Joseph Longer.	

This regiment served from September, 1861, to August 28, 1865, and was engaged in nearly all of the Peninsula battles.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND INFANTRY.

William Parker, 4th sergeant.

Michael Barriers, private.

William Swift, private.

This regiment was from New York city, and served in the army of the Potamac, in the west, and was with Sherman in Georgia.

FIRST LIGHT ARTILLERY—COMPANY M.

OFFICERS.

George W. Cothran, captain.

C. E. Winegar, 1st lieutenant.

James H. Peabody, 2d lieutenant.

George B. Eggleston, 3d lieutenant.

John D. Woodbury, 4th lieutenant.

PRIVATES.

Amaziah Adams.	Albert Daily.
William Alger.	F. Dutcher.
Willard Atkins.	Jonathan D. Elliott.
Oscar Benedict.	Uriah H. Eshbaugh.
Chauncey F. Bullen.	John H. Gormley.
Byron B. Barber.	Egbert J. Greene.
Morris C. Bonesteel.	Henry F. Houstater.
S. L. Brasington.	H. W. Harrison.
Orla W. Burtch.	Thomas D. Herbert.
Martin Bookner.	Henry E. Herbert.
William Baugh.	Joseph Haas.
Henry Benson.	George A. Holmes.
Calvin E. Bedell.	Wm. H. Henning.
Robert Brown.	Amalond Hathaway.
Egbert Baright.	Augustus W. Hilton.
James Burns.	Timothy Hopkins.
George W. Draper.	John Hannah.
Asa L. Day.	William Huffman.
Robert Day.	Perry V. D. Johnson.
Henry Dehn.	John L. Kinney.
Erasmus Dettinger.	George Kent.
Joseph Dryer.	John W. Lockwood.
John Dryer.	W. Ludwig.
E. A. Dunkleberger.	Clark B. Lowell.
H. W. Duffee.	Clarence H. Levan.

Eldridge Lewis.	Hiram H. Smith.
Henry J. Liscom.	Alfred F. Stevens.
Ira S. Losier.	Caleb Sweet.
Solomon Levan.	Wm. H. Smith.
John McGuern.	Thomas M. Singer.
Peter Miller.	Wm. L. Smith.
Jeremiah McGrath.	Charles H. Schad.
Clark McKenzie.	Reuben A. Snyder.
Schuyler McKenzie.	George W. Shears.
Sanford B. Nixon	John Shaw.
Simeon Outwater,	Jas. A. Vanbergen.
killed in 1864.	George Vogle.
Reuben W. Oliver.	Almon Vanwagoner.
Fred A. Porter.	Emanuel Wertman.
A. M. Patterson.	William Winslow.
Harry Y. Pecise.	John E. Wright.
L. N. Pratt.	Ammon F. Webster.
James Robinson.	Thos. G. Williams.
Hiram M. Ribble.	Fred C. Wilke.
Henry C. Sherrill.	Harrison H. Wright.
Hiram Snyder.	J. Francis Webster.
Martin Shuck.	John Walker.
Christian Sholtz.	

Company M. of the First Light Artillery served in the army of the Potomac, and was with Sherman from Georgia to North Carolina.

TWENTY-THIRD BATTERY. — OFFICERS.

Alfred Ransom, captain.
 Samuel Kittinger, 1st lieutenant.
 Thomas Low, 1st lieutenant.
 Thomas Low, captain.
 Nelson Cornell, 2d lieutenant.
 Lewis B. Manning, 1st sergeant.
 Joseph Kittinger, quartermaster-sergeant.
 John K. Swick, sergeant.
 Edgar C. Balcom, sergeant.
 Frederick F. Palmatier, sergeant.
 Geo. W. Sprout, sergeant, died in 1865.
 Amos Parker, sergeant.
 Orlin S. Hayes, sergeant.

Charles T. Saxton, corporal.
 William Sage, corporal.
 William M. Smith, corporal.
 Simeon H. Talbot, corporal.
 Sylvester Perry, corporal.
 Edmond T. Ackerman, corporal.
 Edwin Saxton, corporal.
 James McDonald, corporal.
 Almon Bliss, corporal.
 William H. Merville, corporal.
 Philip Simmons, corporal.
 Stephen Flynn, corporal.
 Clark Anderson, bugler.
 William J. Porter, bugler.
 William L. Warden, artificer.
 Jedediah Biggins, blacksmith.
 Perry McKenzie, wagoner.

PRIVATES.

Lewis Alvers.	Robert Churchill.
William Amsdell.	Cassius M. Cole.
Charles L. Atwater.	Daniel Dietrick, Jr.
James F. Allen.	Charles Depue.
Adelbert Anderson.	Samuel K. Dietrick.
George D. Bunleton.	Nelson Defoe.
William M. Brulis.	William Delaney.
Jothan Bliss.	Lewis M. Daniels.
Christian Baumann.	Estes E. Dake.
Newton O. Baker.	Geo. W. Davenport.
Andrew B. Balcom.	William Engle.
James N. Bull.	Orrin L. Elwood.
George C. Bull.	Wm. H. Enderton.
John Berger.	Anthony Enderton.
Pennel Bobst.	Charles H. Flint.
Clark Burget.	George Flint.
Burr A. Beebe.	Elihu C. Fitch.
Perley Brown.	Augustus C. Fitch.
Syl. G. Campbell.	Charles Ferrah.
James H. Clow.	Christian Fisher.
William L. Cole.	A. D. Francisco.
William H. Carver.	John W. Gilbert.
Ward Chapman.	James Graham.

Henry J. Gregory.	David Peggs, killed
Milo Hollenbeck.	at Newbern, 1864.
Henry Harrington.	Edwin P. Pierce.
Charles B. Hayes.	George L. Perry.
Royal S. Hurlbert.	John Phalen.
Hiram W. Hewitt.	Benjamin C. Palmer.
William Hagle.	Daniel S. Porter.
Henry Hudden.	William Powley.
William Hill.	Philomon R. Payne.
Walter R. Hurlburt.	Philo A. Patrick.
Robert Harnott.	Lorenzo R. Putnam.
Milton Holley.	George A. Pettit.
Cyrus Hawley.	Cyrus M. Pierce.
Henry B. Hewitt.	Thomas Pike.
William H. Kline.	John Reynolds.
Abraham Kraut.	Charles Richert.
Levi Karchner.	Ben. J. Reynolds.
W. E. Knowles.	Sampson Sovereign.
Charles Keyes.	Eugene Slocum.
Luther Knapp.	Peter Smith.
Flanders J. Kellar.	Philip H. Swick.
Lyman A. Levan.	Wm. H. Simonds.
Jacob W. Layloud.	Jesse B. Stoughton.
William D. Lovell.	James F. Skinner.
Edwin Leete.	Charles L. Spade.
William Lutts.	Edward I. Simmons.
Ezra G. Lounsbury.	George Towner.
Henry Morris.	Orrin W. Towner.
John McCollum.	Albert H. Thornton.
Michael McCorning.	John H. Tucker.
George McBride.	James E. Taylor.
William Mayer.	John Tenbrook.
William Moore.	Thomas Tryon.
Michael McCormick.	Daniel Vogle.
John N. Miller.	Pliny Vanfleet.
George Merrill.	Calvin Vantwomer.
Frank B. Mallett.	Elijah Vredenburg.
Smith J. Newman.	Joseph A. White.
Augustus Nervist.	Samuel Worden, Jr.
Henry Niles.	Hiram A. Worden.
Thomas O'Reilly.	Jerome Worden.
Palmer Pierce.	Alvin H. Webster.

John A. Whitlock.	John Wood.
Norris Withington.	Edwin D. Weaver.
George W. Williams.	John Wright.
Augustus Wilcox.	

This battery served with distinction in North Carolina from 1862 until the close of the war.

THIRD CAVALRY.

John Benson.	Samuel Kemp, killed
David Boulton.	March 14, 1863.
Wm. Breening.	George W. Proctor.
Henry Breening.	Chas. Wesley Perry.
John Breening.	Chas. Reardon, died
S. D. Ewington, ser-	July, 1865.
geant, killed Mar.	Silas S. Tucker.
4, 1863.	Timothy Tracey.
Frank Griswold.	Edward E. Taylor.
M. Harrington, killed	W. Wallenberg, cor-
March 4, 1863.	poral Co. F.
Dervey Hawkins.	

CAPTAIN IRA HOLMES'S COMPANY.

William Anderson.	William Ryan.
Gregory Bellinger.	Walter Ross.
Frederick Cappel.	Chas. Sharpstone.
John W. Forrester.	Thomas H. Shellots.
Patrick C. Gough.	Sidney J. Smith.
James Johnson.	Charles Seaman.
U. Kuppersmedt.	William Smith.
Henry H. Leonard.	James Tools.
John Mitchell.	

This regiment did good service with the Army of the Potomac.

EIGHTH CAVALRY—COMPANY E.

Benj. F. Foote, captain, killed in 1863.
Alpha Whiton, 1st lieutenant.

PRIVATES.

George R. Achilles.	Horace Bacon.
John Anstey.	George W. Burdick.
John C. Ayers.	Chester F. Barry.

Lewis Burch.	George Rifenbank.
Daniel S. Brown.	Bailey Roberts.
Alex. H. Braddock.	James K. Robson.
Albert M. Bristol.	Thomas Richardson.
F. L. Bristol.	Wm. G. Richardson.
John C. Brown.	James Reynolds.
Philo Burch.	Nelson A. Rude.
Addison Barton.	Charles Ross.
Alex. Barton, died	Robert Ramshaw.
in 1862.	George Sherfff.
John Bremmer.	Wm. H. Shaffer.
Henry Brickford.	George Skeel.
Almon Brightman.	Jacob Shaffer.
Amos A. Castle.	Carlos F. Smith.
Danniel Connor.	Albion Stearns.
John Cline.	Orrin Smith.
James Congdon.	W. R. Southworth.
Henry R. Christman.	Thomas Strouse.
William Cassidy.	John S. Schaller.
William Davis.	Christian Snyder.
Newton Fisk.	George D. Tuttle.
Charles A. Fox.	James P. Thorn.
James N. Garrett.	James M. Tucker.
Henry Griffis, died in	Elijah Walton.
1862.	Franklin Wright.
Thomas Hartley.	Chas. H. Ware, killed
David Hinman.	in 1864.
Willis S. Hinman.	Jerome Wright.
Augustus Hause.	George A. Wilcox.
Oscar Jones.	David Walsh.
James Johnson, died	Allen A. Willson.
in 1862.	Robert H. Watkins.
Lewis Kane.	James Waterson.
George Long.	Henry Wichterman.
Jas. H. Marion, died	Samuel C. Ward.
in 1862.	Albertus Wilcox.
Thomas H. Murphy.	H. Winegardener.
James O'Neil.	Charles Wallace.
Harrison D. Odikirk.	John Zimmerman.
Chester D. Owens.	

This regiment was in active service in Virginia and Maryland, from 1862 to the

close of the war, and fought under McClellan, Meade at Gettysburg, and was with Grant at Appomattox Court-house.

FIFTEENTH CAVALRY—COMPANY E.

OFFICERS.

Orlando E. Dickinson, 1st sergeant.
 George A. Bond, commissary sergeant.
 Edward Bragden, sergeant.
 George Frazier, corporal.
 Walter W. Smith, corporal.
 Robert Hamilton, corporal.
 John G. McLean, farrier.
 John Jacobus, blacksmith.

PRIVATES.

John Birmingham.	Thomas S. Roberts.
William Cole.	Peter Rollo.
William Ebert.	Luther A. Russell.
George Emms.	William Scott.
John German.	James Smith.
George C. Hollis.	Alfred H. Smith.
John McGrath.	Peter Snyder.
John McClellan.	Charles Temple.
Thomas Nogan.	William Turner.
C. O. Perry.	Albert Wright.

COMPANY C.

Ambrose Peacock.

SECOND MOUNTED RIFLES.—REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

John Fisk, colonel.
 W. H. H. Mapes, major.
 John D. Newman, major.
 J. H. Fralick, major.
 W. P. Warren, Adjutant.
 H. F. Pierce, commissary.
 J. M. Hill, commissary.
 R. T. Paine, surgeon.
 H. M. Wilson, assistant surgeon.
 Eli Woodworth, assistant surgeon.

COMPANY A.—OFFICERS.

Joseph M. Rushmore, captain.
 James B. N. Delong, 1st lieutenant.
 Eli Kahler, 2d lieutenant.
 Michael Casey, 1st sergeant.
 W. Roselle Pack, quartermaster-sergeant.
 John Parker, sergeant.
 George Squires, sergeant.
 Philip Moyer, commissary-sergeant.
 William T. Behan, 2d sergeant.
 Amos M. Brown, 3d sergeant.
 James F. McMullen, 4th sergeant.
 Lafayette Randall, 1st corporal.
 John Parker, 2d corporal.
 James Bonnell, 3d corporal.
 John Maynard, 4th corporal.
 William Spalding, 6th corporal.
 Michael Owens, wagoner.
 Enoch A. Turner, farrier.
 Enoch A. Turner, blacksmith.
 George W. Harrison, trumpeter.

PRIVATES.

Samuel Avery.	William King.
George Brooks.	Philip Matthias,
Gustave Bistoff.	drowned in James
Francis V. Brown.	river, 1863.
Peter Brady.	Thomas McWaters.
Albert Baldwin.	Adam Prime.
James Brady.	George Presby.
John Conlan.	William Pasco.
T. Cornelius.	James Penders.
Frank Dunn.	Samuel F. Robinson.
Oscar B. Draper.	Henry Smith.
Matthias Gough.	David Spaiel.
Hiram Gay.	Daniel A. Stahl.
Wash. L. Hicks.	Charles Schroder.
L. L. Harrington.	Alfred Southwick.
Frank H. Kennedy.	Moses Turney.
Owen Kenyon.	Henry W. Wright.
John Kinney.	Burt Wentworth.

COMPANY B.—PRIVATES.

Samuel F. Brickley.	Alfonso A. Powers.
Sylvester Base.	Reuben Pearce.
Jacob A. Cole.	Patrick Quinlan.
Miles Caleb.	Michael Riley.
Malcome Ferguson.	John Shanley.
Christian Henselin.	Gottfried Schramm.
Edgar Hoglan.	Henry Smith.
John Mergendoller.	Charles Tinney.
John Prime.	

COMPANY C.—OFFICERS.

Henry G. Stebbins, captain.
 Peter B. Kelchner, 1st lieutenant.
 Charles W. Flagler, 2d lieutenant.
 Charles A. Murphy, orderly sergeant.
 L. Olmstead, quartermaster sergeant.
 Wm. P. Sheldon, commissary sergeant.
 Augustus Hawn, 1st sergeant.
 William Luff, 2d sergeant.
 Thomas C. Tenbrook, 3d sergeant.
 Wm. H. Gaskill, 4th sergeant.
 John P. Murphy, 5th sergeant.
 William Allan, corporal.
 George Beiber, corporal.
 James W. Barber, corporal.
 Edward Warren, corporal.
 George H. Moore, corporal.
 Andrew Ackerman, corporal.
 Thedran D. Fellows, corporal.
 Augustus Ebler, musician.
 Christian Sanger, wagoner.

PRIVATES.

William H. Bush.	Barneste Doran.
George Birdsall.	James Dorsey.
Thomas Barber.	Wm. H. H. Drake.
Byron W. Baxter.	Jacob Everhart.
Marvin Baily.	Fred Everett.
William Clark.	John Fladd.
William Cady.	Jacob Freese.
William A. Coulter.	Wm. W. Fellows.

Henry J. Green.	Alma A. Simons.
Paul C. Griffis.	William Smith.
Charles E. Howe.	Joseph Sykes.
Fred Kibbler.	Luke E. Summers.
David Kohler, Jr.	John Summers.
John McDonald.	Theodore Smiling.
William Martin.	J. D. Schoomaker.
James Martin.	M. A. Schoomaker.
Earl H. Nicholas.	Lawrence Smith.
Charles Olrich.	Hiram T. Walker.
Edwin Roberts.	Reuben Whitney.

COMPANY E.—OFFICERS.

J. W. Holmes, captain.
 R. Baldwin, 1st lieutenant.
 H. R. Swan, 2d lieutenant.
 Henry P. Williams, corporal.

PRIVATES.

Frank Armsby.	W. H. Evans.
Henry J. Arnold.	Osborne Edwards.
Francis Bond.	Henry Frailing.
B. R. Benton.	John J. Flanders.
Henry W. Banck.	Jacob Finck.
Christian C. Barton.	R. Faulkner, died at
Harvey A. Baker.	Salisbury prison.
Albinus Bennett.	John Farley.
Sumner G. Barker.	Wrice Fitch.
Charles Burke.	James Grennin.
George W. Barker.	Grofton Gilbert.
Charles F. Behan.	James Gamsford.
George W. Blake.	Marcus S. Grannis.
George Biehm.	James Hyslop.
W. H. Chapman.	Thomas Helmer.
Adelbert Comstock.	Myron H. Hale.
William Carroll.	Daniel Harling.
Hannes Colby.	Otto Hutsberg.
George Dawson.	John M. Holden.
Cornelius Dawlson.	Fernando Henchy.
Albert Dietz.	Morton Heunning.
Nelson T. Davis.	Harlem P. Hood.
Hugh Duffy.	Silas H. Harvey.
Horace Darling.	N. H. Harrington.

W. H. Holden.	John Quackenbush.
Robert Hiam.	Irving Resigue.
Charles Hugell.	H. S. Regle.
Joseph Hewitt.	Hiram Rappleyea.
Ashley Hawkins.	John Roberts.
H. Ingalls, died in	Charles Rettenberg.
Salisbury prison.	John Sneider.
John W. Kent.	Frank Sedgwick.
Andrew Lohrman.	Alfred Shirley.
Adam Lepper.	Richard Sherf.
Samuel Lappie, died	W. J. Stone.
Oct. 10, 1864.	Henry O. Spencer.
Wm. McKearnan.	J. W. Stimson.
Francis B. Mosier.	E. M. Townsend.
Nicholas Maybee.	Patrick Toolon.
Geo. D. Merville.	Edward Taylor.
Jerry McDonald.	Ezra N. Thayer.
David Myers.	Robert Turner.
William Moore.	Wm. D. Vrooman.
Florence McCarty.	Luther H. Warden.
Alex. McIntosh.	Henry P. Williams,
Delman Morris.	died Sept. 17, 1864.
James Niven.	Silas C. H. West.
Charles Noble.	Philetus Weeks.
Reuben A. Ordway.	Solomon Warren.
George W. Parker.	Jefferson White, died
Wm. J. Parker.	at Salisbury prison.
Joseph Phipps.	Olford Wedge.
James Parsons.	

COMPANY F.—OFFICERS.

Edward Wilson, 1st sergeant.
 Victor Knorr, corporal.

PRIVATES.

Albert Butts.	Leonard James.
E. T. Burchell.	Edward Powers.
John Gedre.	James Tolland.

COMPANY H.—OFFICERS.

Robert Erskine, 1st sergeant.
 Oscar F. Whipple, commissary-sergeant.

PRIVATES.

William Day. Charles N. Sheldon.
Liban W. Keith.

COMPANY I. — OFFICERS.

Wm. H. H. Mapes, captain, pro. major.
Wm. F. Williams, 1st lieutenant, killed
June 19, 1864.
Wm. F. Williams, captain.
George F. Gould, 2d lieutenant.
Riley P. Butrick, 1st sergeant.
Nelson H. Beebe, quartermaster-sergeant.
George Woods, commissary-sergeant.
Charles B. Sullivan, 1st duty sergeant.
Frank H. Church, 2d duty sergeant.
Thomas Boodger, 3d duty sergeant.
Chris. Holzheimer, 4th duty sergeant.
Gatien A. Lizer, 5th duty sergeant.
John M. Bredell, corporal.
Albert Gilman, corporal.
James Cole, corporal.
Frank McClanathan, corporal.
Joseph J. Leacount, corporal.
Moses Brady, corporal.
Henry T. Daggett, corporal.
William Lindsley, corporal.
John S. Hyman, farrier.
Charles Hemmelman, blacksmith.
John Kempter, trumpeter.
John Yankey, trumpeter.
Franklin S. Eggert, saddler.

PRIVATES.

John Aikens. James Bruce.
Lewis B. Atwood. Lewis H. Burtch.
John E. Babcock. Hiram Brooks.
Augustus Bauer. Hilton Bailey.
Fred Brooks. Charles E. Coryell.
William Beitz. Rimmon Colton.
John Blanket. James Cramer.
Sidney S. Buttrick. Willard Carney.
Isaac W. Batchelder. William H. Decker.

John Dixon. Millard Nye.
Horace L. Dickerson. James O'Neill.
Charles Daniels. Samuel Piper.
Henry Darling. Frank C. Palvley.
Fred Eccels. La Fayette Printup.
John W. Gordinier. Isaac Johnson.
John D. Gibson. John P. Ranney.
J. P. Gibson, killed Thomas Sky.
June 3, 1864. Alexander Simpson.
Albert Gould. Cornelius Snyder.
John Hannah. Charles Silver.
Luther Halsted. Charles A. Smith.
Alvia Hunt. William Silk.
John M. Hill. James W. Trolley.
Isaac Harris. James L. Tibbets.
Robert Jamison. Franklin Thayer.
Keith T. McKenzie. Edward E. Williams,
Wallace Mandaville. died July 14, 1864.
John Murray. Henry L. Williams.
Silas W. Mapes. Burt Wentworth.
Hermann Meike. J. Wentworth, died
John Miller. in July, 1864.
Patrick McCann. F. P. Woodruff.
George M. Nellist. Charles Wenkfield.
Fred Nye. Fred Ziehl.

COMPANY L. — OFFICERS.

Henry F. Arnold, 2d lieutenant.

PRIVATES.

William H. Shaver.

COMPANY M.

William H. Sheldon.
Carl Winsch.

This regiment was in the field with the army of the Potomac for a little over one year, and during that time took part in nineteen battles. It numbered nearly 1,800 men, and came home only about 800 strong. It made a splendid record, and inscribed Appomatox on its flag as its last fight.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

William E. Emerson, colonel.
 Thomas M. Fay, major.
 James A. Jewell, adjutant.
 James K. McDonald, quartermaster.
 A. M. Leonard, surgeon.
 John R. Cotes, assistant surgeon.
 D. W. Onderdonk, assistant surgeon.
 E. M. Buck, chaplain.

COMPANY B—ENROLLED AT LOCKPORT.

OFFICERS.

F. W. Coleman, captain.
 James Lount, 1st lieutenant.
 Nathaniel F. Peck, 1st lieutenant.
 J. G. Shepard, 2d lieutenant.
 Fred R. Derrick, 1st sergeant.
 E. E. Russell, 2d sergeant.
 John A. Marònell, sergeant, killed Nov.
 27, 1863.

George Horvie, sergeant.
 John Whelan, sergeant.
 Charles Gill, corporal.
 E. H. Allan, corporal.
 Z. S. Parsons, corporal, killed July 9, 1864.
 Paul Kline, corporal.
 P. P. Jackson, corporal.
 A. B. Kidder, corporal.
 Wm. E. Walsh, corporal.
 J. J. Dempsey, corporal.
 Thomas Samways, musician.
 Mark C. White, wagoner.

PRIVATES.

A. Aldrich.	James Barber.
F. Albright.	H. H. Bell.
E. C. Brown.	H. Behmer.
M. Bartholomew.	James Brewster.
John Byron.	William Cooley.
C. O. Brown.	James Clifford, died
John Brady.	in Sept, 1864.

Louis Crout, killed
 April 19, 1864.

M. Crawford.
 John Corbett.
 John Crowder.
 Aaron Crowder.
 George Cooper.
 A. Carrington.
 R. Cahill.
 Thomas Donnelly.
 Frank Demar.
 C. C. Dart.
 Wm. Dameron.
 Thomas Day.
 James English.
 Jacob Fisher.
 Joseph Gross.
 William Gurin.
 J. L. Hoffinan.
 William Horrock.
 James Haney.
 A. Hewitt.
 A. Hagle.
 S. Henly.
 E. A. Johnson.
 J. Kilberer, killed
 Sept. 19, 1864.
 M. Klink.
 H. Kittle.
 J. Kruger.
 A. Kimball.

L. Linder.
 L. Lichard.
 J. Mossy.
 A. Miller.
 R. Mahana.
 Thomas Maher.
 E. Oakley.
 R. Oliver.
 C. O'Harra.
 J. Pullman.
 John Perrigo.
 R. Power.
 George Ridgeway.
 D. A. Robinson.
 D. Robinson.
 W. L. Riley.
 Amos Smith, died in
 March, 1864.
 D. Steiber.
 John Smith.
 Charles Stemer.
 G. W. Tillapaugh,
 died June, 21, '64.
 Thomas Tarpley.
 R. Tarlton.
 U. Turk.
 F. O. Todd.
 Benj. Udall, died in
 October, 1864.
 H. Verhoof.
 S. Werner.

COMPANY F—ENROLLED AT LOCKPORT.

OFFICERS.

Luron D. Wilson, captain.
 Adney B. Beale, 1st lieutenant.
 John A. Wolcott, 2d lieutenant.
 Charles G. Carlin, sergeant.
 John L. Carrier, sergeant.
 Sidney O. Weston, sergeant.
 Henry C. Willard, sergeant.
 James Duncan, sergeant.

Joseph H. Parsley, corporal.
 Loren Warren, corporal.
 William Basserman, corporal.
 Oliver H. Warden, corporal.
 John P. Romig, corporal.
 William H. H. Goodman, corporal.
 William F. Disbrow, corporal.
 Joseph Nimblet, corporal.
 Enoch Pettit, musician.
 Asa J. Warden, musician.

PRIVATES.

W. H. Brooks.	Christian Jacobson.
Edward Brown.	William James.
John P. Bingham.	Daniel Kelley.
W. T. Burke.	Hazard Kinney.
W. H. Blosser.	Edward Morris.
S. Buchanan.	Milton Merrill.
James W. Baldwin.	Edwin F. Millard.
John Brooks.	Geo. W. McIntosh.
Theodore Bragdon.	William Murfit.
Peter H. Burdick.	Jeremiah Noacker,
Francis A. Brown.	died Aug. 15, 1863.
Barnard Cuff.	Henry C. Roberts.
William G. Coobur.	Asa A. Reed.
Philip Cook.	Mead A. Roberts.
John Duffy, jr.	Darwin J. Soper.
Christian Dekon.	John Sullivan.
D. Drake.	L. Z. Sturgess.
Evan Evans.	Geo. J. Sturgess.
Charles Fero.	Daniel Shaft.
Charles Furge.	Alzon Sheaver.
Charles E. Goodman.	William Shanley.
John Glaney.	Elijah Silk.
Thomas W. Green.	John Silk.
William D. Griffin.	Wm. H. Sheaver.
Lucius Greenman.	Francis Story.
Stephen Hayes.	Sylvester Searles.
Henry Hutchings.	Alfred Silk.
Daniel Hoachen.	Daniel Southard.
Reuben Hendeliter.	John R. Taylor.
Harry Johnston.	John Trankley.

Andrew Trankley	John E. Willard.
Jarvis A. White.	Hulbert Whitmore.
Frank J. Walker.	Edgar Wentworth.

COMPANY G. — ENROLLED AT LOCKPORT.

OFFICERS.

A. J. Potter, captain.
 Edward Hart, 1st lieutenant.
 Benjamin T. Miller, 2d lieutenant.
 John M. Weatherbee, 1st sergeant.
 Walter E. Secor, sergeant.
 John W. Simpkins, sergeant.
 William Rowley, sergeant.
 Valentine Crosman, corporal.
 Harmon L. Salsbury, corporal.
 Francis Balcom, corporal.
 John Dickson, corporal.
 William R. Caldwell, corporal.
 Leander Gelispie, corporal.
 James Dalton, corporal.
 Anson Richardson, corporal, killed at
 Monocacy.
 Thomas H. Cheshire, musician.
 Peter L. Smith, musician.
 William W. De Wolfe, wagoner.

PRIVATES.

James M. Baldridge.	Lafayette Baker.
James Bullemore.	William P. Bamber.
Henry Bollow.	George J. Cheshire.
Richard Butler.	William H. Cook.
Wm. Bowman, died	George D. Cramer.
in D. C., July 14,	Russell H. Drake.
1863.	Frederick F. Drake.
J. Bensonhofer, died	Lewis E. Darrow.
in September, '63.	Alexander Dixon.
Chauncey Braddock.	James Fitzgerald.
Abram D. Baldwin.	Herman Frolic.
Daniel M. Burnett.	S. C. Francis.
Fordyce R. Brace.	Thomas Glasford.
Darwin E. Bronson.	E. W. Glidden.
John T. Brady.	John Gwine.

Isaac Hammond.	Edward Murphy.
A. J. Hammond.	Hiram B. Orsland.
Patrick J. Hayes.	Ransom H. Owen.
George Harwood.	Charles H. Pridman.
George W. Haggard.	George Plumley.
C. Hartwig.	Charles H. Phillips.
Charles Henning.	James Roderick.
Frederick Henning.	H. Raymond.
Jackson Jeffrey.	A. D. Riley.
John Kennedy.	Daniel T. Root.
John Kelly.	Walter B. Rhodes.
John Laughlay.	John O. Ross.
Hosea M. Lawrence.	Elijah S. Reed.
Levi M. Lawrence.	James B. Sheed.
Timothy Morrissey.	George Singler.
Thomas Mortimer.	Anson Smith.
Loughlin McClory.	Parker Travers.
Edward D. Merrill.	Wellington Tibbits.
Chauncey L. Matson.	Edward T. Vallence.
William Monroe.	John Whitley.
David Miller.	

COMPANY H. — OFFICERS.

C. P. Clark, captain.
 Sylvanus S. Wilcox, 1st lieutenant.
 Sylvanus S. Wilcox, captain, killed Nov. 27, 1863.
 Lemuel T. Foote, 2d lieutenant.
 William Gritman, sergeant.
 Lyman T. Phillips, sergeant.
 Watson McNall, sergeant.
 Conrad Eggenweiler, sergeant.
 David Montonna, sergeant.
 William Stebbins, corporal.
 Thomas La Roche, corporal.
 Peter C. Moore, corporal.
 Daniel Long, corporal.
 Daniel Long, sergeant.
 James F. Taylor, corporal.
 S. Widrig, corporal.
 Harvey E. Allen, corporal.

James N. Connover, corporal.
 Jacob Carl, corporal.
 Henry A. Earnest, musician.

PRIVATES.

Wm. Appling.	W. Kohler, died Jan. 17, 1864.
Christop'r Andread.	Eli Long.
Israel D. Appling.	Carl Lindo.
Warren S. Berry.	Geo. Leichtnam.
Alfred S. Boulton.	Abraham Miller.
Chas. H. Boots.	Benj. Middaugh.
Clark Barton, died August 21, 1863.	Thomas Moore.
Nicholas Beck.	Jacob Nerber.
John Berkler.	Daniel Nerber, died Dec. 26, 1863.
Wm. Buffham.	Thomas Oliver.
Wm. Bradley.	John N. Olmstead.
Wm. Blowers.	George Penley.
Simon B. Cumming.	Wm. Rowe.
James Cronkhite.	Alexander Richman.
Samuel Cassidy.	John Ricord.
Christian Cook.	Wm. Rink.
Chas. Clickner.	Bernard Roffe, died Aug. 7, 1864.
Merrick N. Cole.	George Snow.
Wm. H. Chase.	Peter N. Snyder.
Jacob Carl.	Charles B. Stanton, died Oct. 9, 1863.
Henry A. Earnest.	F. J. Schlotterback, died April 25, '65.
Ezra S. Frank.	H. Schleder.
Franklin Fanning.	Chas. Sickles.
Wilber C. Geer, died in Danville prison, February, 1865.	Wm. Snediker.
Capiner Harde, supposed died in Libby prison.	Henry Stamper.
Luther Hawkins.	Edwin Stockwell.
Lorenzo Hathaway.	Frederick Selip, died Aug. 18, 1864.
Godfrey Harbet.	Americus Tanner.
Warren A. Ives.	Chas. Teel.
Augustus R. Jacob.	Frederick Urtel.
Thomas King.	

O. Wichteman.	John Westfall, died
John Wagner.	in Andersonville
Harvey P. Wilson.	prison.
Nelson Widridge.	Sela Wood.

COMPANY K.—OFFICERS.

Browning N. Wiles, captain.
 Hiram A. Kimball, 1st lieutenant.
 Theodore E. Van Wagoner, 2d lieutenant.
 Philip H. Messeroll, sergeant.
 Charles G. Bloomer, sergeant.
 Nathan F. Peck, sergeant.
 William T. Stout, sergeant.
 John D. Walford, corporal.
 John D. Walford, sergeant.
 Henry Weaver, corporal.
 John W. Todd, corporal.
 Russell A. Ferris, corporal.
 Henry B. Howell, corporal.
 William H. H. Peacock, corporal.
 Seldon R. Godard, corporal.
 Seldon R. Godard, lieutenant.
 Horace Talcott, corporal.
 Seth A. Birdsall, musician.
 James M. Crownover, musician.
 John F. Smith, wagoner.

PRIVATES.

Samuel Bullin.	George Horsefall.
Jas. M. Bangham.	Willis J. Haight.
Cornelius Connor.	Sidney Hayes.
Smith Dutcher.	John Hines.
Merrill T. Dutcher.	Cyrenus Hathaway.
Albert Doley.	William Hugh.
John Dean.	Joseph James.
Sylvester Edick.	Thomas Lowcock.
John Edick, jr.	George Murray, jr.
Henry Ferris.	John McCoy.
Myron H. Fisk.	John Nellist.
Henry M. Hall.	Thomas A. Nellist.
Jacob Housemann.	Matthew O'Connor.
William H. Huie.	John O'Connor.
John Horsefall.	Henry M. Phipps.

Charles E. Pettis.	Horace Talcott.
J. E. Quackenbush.	John D. Van Horn.
Charles W. Redman,	Jacob Van Norton.
killed at Cold Har-	George Wetherald.
bor.	Julius G. Weaver.
Harvey Randall.	Delbert Warren.
Byron Randall.	Joseph Wortley.
Silas Spalding.	John Wilkins.
Paul Sisley.	Aaron Wills.
George P. Shorlen.	I. Witmer.
Joseph Smith.	Henry Williams.

This regiment was principally composed of patriotic young men, and its enlisted one thousand fell to three hundred and six when it returned in 1865. It did terrible fighting in the Wilderness campaign; then it was with Sheridan at Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, after which it rejoined Grant at Petersburg. Its colors bore the names of fourteen battles, in which the regiment never faltered.

EIGHTH NEW YORK HEAVY ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

Peter A. Porter, colonel.
 Jas. M. Millett, major.
 First Lieut. E. L. Blake, adjutant.
 First Lieut. G. B. Wilson, quartermaster.
 Major Jas. M. Leet, surgeon.
 H. C. Hill, assistant surgeon.
 Capt. Gilbert De La Matyr, chaplain.

COMPANY B.—OFFICERS.

Joel B. Baker, captain.
 James Low, 1st lieutenant.
 Eli S. Nichols, 2d lieutenant.
 Fayette S. Brown, sergeant.
 D. L. Pitcher, sergeant.
 Romeo G. Burns, sergeant.
 W. H. Crowley, sergeant.
 N. Z. Patterson, sergeant.
 T. C. Edwards, corporal.

L. C. Harwood, corporal.
 Lyman A. Pyle, corporal.
 John Root, corporal.
 W. H. Bennett, corporal.
 A. Robb, corporal, killed at Cold Harbor.
 Walter L. Martin, corporal.
 Job Cornell, corporal.
 J. D. Capen, corporal.
 William S. Pike, musician.
 H. W. Olmstead, musician.
 C. C. Gardiner, wagoner.

PRIVATES.

Stephen Aldrich.	Charles R. Gifford.
Truman Ash.	George O. Hayne.
Orrin Babcock.	John Howell, killed
Charles Behm.	at Cold Harbor.
James Brewer.	John Heland, Jr.
A. J. Bishop, killed	R. C. Harmon.
at Cold Harbor.	William Ireland.
Samuel Bowman.	G. W. Johnson.
Henry M. Billings.	J. K. Johnson.
Robert Courtney.	Joseph Jacobs.
Peter Christyan.	Frederick Kreuzer.
John D. Capen.	Andrew Lapworth.
Alfred Doolittle.	James Layloud.
Edward Davis.	Lynford Levan.
George W. Drake.	Isaac Lockwood.
Samuel Dean.	J. W. Longstaff.
William A. Dutton.	C. G. Mehwaoldt.
Homer J. Elton.	Alexander Mabin.
Washington Elton.	Charles Mahl.
C. H. Emerson.	Bernard Messing.
F. A. Eshbaugh.	William McGregor.
E. C. Fuller.	Lewis W. McNeil.
G. H. Fellows.	Andrew A. Miller.
Robert Furman.	Peter Mercig.
F. J. Fellows.	F. E. Morrison.
W. G. Green.	A. J. Merwin.
W. H. Gleason.	Albert McKenzie.
Edward Green.	Samuel McClellan.

John Nagel.	George A. Stephens.
G. Francis Nye.	M. W. Stiless.
T. Marshall Nye.	Adolphus Stern.
Elias Orett.	E. J. Taylor.
J. E. Ource.	William Thornton.
William D. Parker.	Samuel Traviss.
William F. Parker.	J. W. Vedder.
Benjamin J. Rose.	John Walker.
C. C. Romer, killed	Augustus Werth.
at Cold Harbor.	William Ward.
William Rogers.	Amos Worden.
Frank Slavin.	William Watson.
B. F. Sawyer.	Emory Wilcox.
C. J. Sherman, died	E. C. Wright.
June 26, 1864.	Sharon White.
W. H. Saddleson.	J. K. P. Wilson.

COMPANY D. — OFFICERS.

James McGinnis, captain.
 Wm. Gardner, 1st lieutenant.
 W. R. Blodgett, 2d lieutenant.
 John G. Lacey, lieutenant.
 Jas. M. Hudnut, quartermaster-sergeant.
 John E. Owens, 1st sergeant.
 Arthur L. Chase, 2d sergeant.
 Horace J. McDonald, 3d sergeant.
 Wm. F. Spalding, 4th sergeant.
 Chas. B. Lackor, 5th sergeant.
 W. H. H. Brown, sergeant.
 Almon Van Wagner, 1st corporal.
 J. Cooney, 1st corporal.
 William George, 2d corporal.
 Stephen H. Sim, 3d corporal.
 John E. Carrington, 4th corporal.
 Henry Murray, 5th corporal.
 Alfred Wakeman, 6th corporal.
 Hiram Carpenter, 7th corporal.
 D. J. Morehouse, corporal.
 Edwin Wilcox, corporal.
 John Greber, drummer.

PRIVATES.

Ransom Aldrich.	Jas. F. Green, killed
Hiram Armstrong,	Feb. 27, 1863.
died April 24, '63.	Jacob Gilbert.
H. E. Bardell.	Chas. S. Guntler.
Calvin Baylis.	Fred. Hagadorn.
Henry Brodock.	Calvin Harrington.
Geo. W. Briggs.	Jas. M. Hudnut.
Christian Bahol.	Messick V. Hudnut,
Chas. Brooks.	died June 18, '64.
Timothy Burns.	John Hilman.
Robert Bird.	Wm. H. Hyde.
Mason Baymer.	Daniel H. D. Huller.
Thomas Byan.	Alfred Jones.
Jas. K. Bridlem.	Christian Kohler.
Bingh'm Burroughs.	Daniel Kohler.
John Corney.	Chas. S. Kinder.
Henry W. Carter.	Gebbard J. Kingley.
Geo. W. Cutter, died	J. A. Lyndenthaler.
March 30, 1865.	James Laylond.
Henry W. Churchill.	Andrew Long.
Richard E. Churchill.	Allen Lee.
James Compton.	John G. Lacey.
Martin Cooney.	Dan. R. Lacey, killed
George Crampton.	June 16, 1864.
Frederick Clifton.	Martin Lynch.
Geo. H. Chappel.	John Leason.
Thomas Charles.	G. A. Marshall.
Christian Doheny.	D. J. Morehouse,
Patrick M. Doyle.	died June 20, '64.
James Fraser.	Barney A. Mackey.
Wm. H. Gregory.	Lewis McKee.
C. George.	Jas. E. Murray.
A. A. George.	Jas. J. Moore.
W. E. George.	John H. Moore.
Miller A. Gregory.	L. J. Niles, killed at
D. G. Grippen.	Cold Harbor.
Egbert B. Goodwin.	Benj. Polnys.
De Witt D. Garner.	James Pierson.
James Gowett.	Jas. G. Proper.
Andrew Green.	Egbert Pennoyer.

Franklin Sleeper.	Jas. H. Theryer.
Geo. E. Smith.	Martin Van Dusen.
James Sherman.	Chas. W. Van Shyke.
Henry L. Smith.	John Whitley.
Francis E. Smith.	Chris. Wiseman.
Philo L. Sherman.	Geo. W. Ward.
Henry F. Stahler.	Wm. Walker.
George Stenet.	Dolphus S. Wisner.
George Smeeds.	Richard Warren.
George Sinsel.	Benj. D. Wright.
Caleb H. Thomas.	James Wiffun.
Elias Thorn.	Edwin Wilcox.
John Travis.	Geo. W. Webb.
Alonzo Taglo.	Wm. Wentworth.
Rupert G. Torrey.	John Whitley.

COMPANY E.—OFFICERS.

Henry V. Sterling, 1st sergeant.
 Isanah Harrington, sergeant.
 Eugene A. Stottle, sergeant, died July 9,
 1864.
 Frederick Mahl, sergeant.
 Isaac Harris, sergeant.
 Charles P. Mapp, sergeant.
 Ozro Bachelder, corporal.
 Truman B. Richardson, corporal.
 John T. Reilly, corporal.
 Norman Robinson, corporal.
 Alphonso T. Coleman, corporal.
 Orrin E. Johnson, farrier.
 John Fisher, teamster.
 Clark Davis, saddler.

PRIVATES.

George H. Althouse.	Thomas Deckstader.
Theo. H. Brayton.	Martin Dell.
Samuel Barnes.	Thomas Elmore.
William Bathrick.	John Gibson.
Robert Burnside.	Wm. Heinerman.
William H. Clift.	Benj. B. Hill.
Martin Congdon.	James E. Hill.
John F. Casy.	Robert W. Hill.

William Kinney.	Cortland Rouse.
Cyrus King.	Chas. H. Schucker.
Frank C. Mead.	Charles A. Smith.
R. McClellan, killed before Petersburg, 1864.	Aaron Sears.
Patrick Mosher.	Jesse A. Seward.
John McGinnis.	Millard F. Streeter.
Charles Nellist.	John Shaver.
Edward F. Ozard.	M. H. Wagner, died in April, 1865.
Peter Renshaw.	John Van Wagoner.
	Walter S. Webb.

COMPANY F.—OFFICERS.

William J. Hawkins, captain.
 Samuel Sully, 1st lieutenant.
 George W. Rector, 2d lieutenant.

PRIVATES.

Hiram L. Ash.	Robert Clark.
Thomas Brown.	Robert Colby.
Robert Bailey.	Peter Clapsattle.
Ephraim Baylis.	Joseph Clapsattle.
Chas. Burroughs.	Michael Cuff.
Thomas Burt.	John M. Casey.
Reuben Burt.	John Draper.
Lafayette Beadley.	Oscar Drinkwater.
George H. Brown.	Charles F. Daniels.
Addison Barton.	John Dove.
Stephen Balliett.	Jeremiah Dixon.
William H. Burnett.	Albert J. Dwynett.
William Blain.	Abram R. Everts.
William Bush.	H. C. Flagler.
Joseph Brower.	Lester N. Farnham.
Thomas Burns.	Alexander Fox.
Newell Canfield.	Frank Fulloh.
Asher T. Coleman.	D. M. Fulloh.
Andrew J. Case.	Eugene N. Gould.
William Catlin.	W. Goodremote.
Sylvester Campbell.	R. Glass.
Joseph Childs.	John Huffcutt.
David Cross.	J. H. Hilderbrant.
Charles Cross.	William Hawkins.

L. C. Hosmer.	Edward D. Perry.
Douglas Jerrold.	Eugene F. Pollard.
Mortimer Johnson.	I. A. Parmenter.
Sylvester Johnson.	Henry Paine.
Stephen Judd.	Edward Pasco.
Samuel Kelsey.	Derrick Plant.
John King, jr.	Charles H. Quade.
Charles S. Kilborn.	Ora Rooker.
John King.	Chas. Richardson.
Chauncey Kester.	Jerome Reynolds.
Edward D. Lewis.	D. W. Robinson.
Isaac Lloyd.	John Risch.
Henry D. Lathrop.	Frank B. Rafter.
Edward M. Lindsley.	Charles E. Rector.
James Moore.	John Smith.
Chas. McLaughlin.	Lewis Smith, died in 1864.
Robt. McLaughlin.	Thomas Stimpson.
Michael Morley.	Albert Salph.
Peter Megel.	George Snell.
Hulbert Moore.	Henry Smith.
W. H. Murray, died June 7, 1865.	Ebin O. Seely.
Charles Moore.	John Sutherland.
Geo. A. McArthy.	Peter S. Tower.
Ethan Munn.	Edward Tenny.
Sylvester Moore.	Israel Talcott.
Nathan Myers.	Lawson L. Taylor.
Chas. R. Northrop.	F. Van Tassel, killed at Cold Harbor.
Patrick Owens.	John E. Warwood.
E. W. Peckham.	

The history of this regiment is one of which the State may well be proud, for its rolls show that it lost over 1,200 men and officers, and never failed to carry its colors into the front of battle, when ordered forward in time of action. The regiment served from August 22, 1862, until 1865. For two years it served at Baltimore, excepting a short campaign into West Virginia. It then joined Grant, lost twenty-four officers and four hundred and forty-one men at Cold Harbor, and after fighting in front

of Petersburg, was of the number of regiments that were at Appomattox. Colonel Porter was killed at Cold Harbor, Lieutenant-Colonels Bates and Blake and Captain Hoyt died of wounds, while Captains McGinnis and Gardner were killed, besides Captains Hawkins and Lowe, who died from wounds. Captain Sherman died of disease.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. — OFFICERS.

Peter M. T. Mitchell, captain, killed at Antietam.

Henry F. Pierce, 1st lieutenant.
Myron E. Dunlap, 2d lieutenant.
Henry Stearns, 1st sergeant.
Thomas Mayberry, sergeant.
James H. Cleveland, sergeant.
Cornelius Mitchell, corporal.
Wm. O. Butler, corporal.
Henry Williams, corporal.
Geo. H. Whitman, corporal.
James Jones, corporal.
Wm. H. Seely, corporal.
James Foster, corporal.
John B. Church, corporal.

PRIVATES.

John S. Allen.	John Buchanan.
Andrew T. Abbott.	Lewis Crout.
John Aegan.	John Conklin.
Wm. Bissell.	Joseph Callahan.
Edward Burns.	Stephen Carpenter.
Henry Boy.	Duncan Durham.
David Bex.	Theodore Dunahan.
George Brunner.	Charles Dixon.
Robert Burns.	Edwin Frank.
Frederick Boy.	John Fisher.
David P. Burnap.	George Gleason.
Patrick Byron.	Terrance Gallagher.
John Brown.	John Grigg.
Wm. F. Butler.	John Gillett.
Charles Buckley.	Bartholmal Goempel.

Joseph Gibbs.	Nicholas M. Pyall.
Josiah Higgins.	Thomas Quinn.
Robert Herron.	John Rooney.
Michael Holly.	Patrick Reilly.
George Haggerty.	John E. Roberts.
William Johnson.	James Regan.
John Jones.	Napoleon B. Seely.
John Kelly.	James Sammon.
John Knox.	James Smith.
Luther Knapp.	Lewis Skinner.
Conrad King.	William Stewart.
John Kershaw.	Patrick Sweeny.
Edward Lynch.	Charles Smith.
George Murray.	Robert Swift.
David Maloney.	Henry W. Smith.
Hugh McNaughton.	Samuel Simpson.
John Martin.	Stephen W. Smyth.
John Mullen.	Henry Smith.
Michael Murray.	James Scott.
Richard Nagle.	Geo. H. Vogt.
James Newton.	Edward Walter.
Benj. G. Pfeiffer.	Reginald J. Wing.
James Powers.	John Willey.
Hiram D. Partridge.	Wm. H. Williams.

This regiment was mustered in from October 1, 1861, to April 12, 1862, and consolidated with 102d New York June 29, '64.

NINETY-SIXTH INFANTRY. — OFFICERS.

Alexander McLaughlin, 1st sergeant, promoted to captain; died in 1871.

PRIVATES.

John Lander.	James Smith.
James McLaughlin.	Robert Stover, died
George Price.	in June, 1864.

This regiment had a good record in the great battles of the army of the Potomac, from Gainesville to Charles City roads.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH INFANTRY.
OFFICERS.

Jas. C. Phillips, quartermaster-sergeant.
W. N. Van Buren, hospital steward.

COMPANY B. — OFFICERS.

James B. N. Delong, captain.
Charles F. Rudgers, 1st lieutenant.
Frederick I. Massey, 2d lieutenant.
C. V. Mesler, 1st sergeant, promoted to captain.

William M. Mesler, 3d sergeant.
John Quick, 5th sergeant.
Jesse M. Spears, 2d corporal.
Andrew J. Taylor, 3d corporal.
Henry H. Nicholson, 4th corporal.
Russell G. Olmstead, 5th corporal.
John McArthur, 6th corporal.
Thomas W. Davenport, 8th corporal.
A. Klee, corporal, killed at Antietam.
James E. Shephard, musician.
Isaiah Davis, musician.
Charles W. Jackson, teamster.

PRIVATES.

R. C. Bloomingdale.	William Fermoil.
Alfred Bell.	Noah S. Green.
Charles N. Bust.	W. E. Hallock.
William Barrett.	Stephen Harvy.
William Boodgers.	William Harvey, Jr.
Patrick Burk.	John Hamlin.
A. J. M. Barrett.	Homer Hawkinson.
Henry Bennett.	Lewis Knotthoff.
Daniel Clark, Jr.	Joseph Light.
Daniel Costello.	Charles McMaster.
William Clapham.	James Morris.
Richard N. Cook.	John Moyer.
Charles Campbell.	Conrad Minnick.
Willis Clement.	James Newton.
Isaac E. Conklin.	James Oswald.
Michael Donnelly.	Thomas Oliver.
James B. Edwards.	James E. Phillips.

Michael Slattery.	Samuel Thorp.
James R. Swan.	Daniel B. Thorne.
Wheeler Strycland.	Nicholas Terry.
James Stewart.	Wm. W. Van Buren.
Frederick Schramm.	Peter Vanoter.
John W. Sinclair.	Nery White.
James Smith.	Henry White.
William Stapleton.	George Wilson.
John B. Sherman.	Edward Walton.
Henry Spurr.	Elvin White.
Daniel Timms.	

This regiment was mustered March, 1862, consolidated with 94th New York in 1863, and its men mustered out July, 1865, after doing good service in several of the hardest battles of the army of the Potomac.

COMPANY D. — OFFICERS.

Isaac S. Tichnor, captain.
Michael Leonard, 2d sergeant.
James B. Chase, 3d sergeant.
Roswall Wilson, 2d corporal.
Henry Ballow, 8th corporal.
James Totten, teamster.

PRIVATES.

David P. Allen.	Norton Hornbeck.
Charles N. Ashford.	Otto Kahler.
John Adams.	Barnard Kaller.
George Beecker.	William Kahler.
James Barker.	Patrick Leonard.
Robt. H. Clapsattle.	Kobert Lutze.
Lawrence Cline.	William McMaster.
Henry Davenport.	Homer Moore.
Pardon Earl.	Joseph Moffat.
William Fink.	James W. McGrath.
Martin Gage.	Jehial Moore.
Jacob Geiser.	Van Renssel'r Perry.
John Grosskopf.	George W. Post.
George Granger.	Charles Reynolds.
George W. Giddings.	John Stewart.

Daniel Stowell. Henry Woodcock.
 Julius Turner. Abram G. Wendall.
 Michael Thaney.

COMPANY H.—OFFICERS.

Joseph T. Cary, 3d corporal.
 George W. Phillips, fourth corporal.

PRIVATES.

B. B. Benson.	Thomas King.
James Brewster.	John Lawrence.
Calvin Cary.	Albert Ladroot.
Gaines B. Clapp.	William Massey.
James Cafferty.	Edward McManis,
Edwin Ede.	killed at Fred'ks'bg.
Edward Green.	John McCabe.
Harvey Garner.	Thomas Needham.
Richard Heath.	Israel Patterson.
Michael Hoy.	Fred'k C. Stephens.
Alvis Hewitt.	Joseph Salmon.
Charles Kline.	William H. Sperry.
James Kelly.	Robert Thompson.
John Kelly.	John A. West.

COMPANY I.—OFFICERS.

William Robertson, 2d sergeant.
 Patrick Joyce, 3d sergeant.

PRIVATES.

Thomas Foley.	Daniel Sheehan.
John W. Green.	John Sheehan.
Matthew Hardegan.	Edward Williams.
Lewis Kittlman.	

This regiment fought at Cedar Mountain, and served throughout its entire time with credit for service and bravery.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

OFFICERS.

John Logan, 1st sergeant.
 William A. C. Ryan, 2d sergeant.
 Henry Smith, 3d sergeant.
 William Rea, 4th sergeant.

Robert Harris, 1st corporal.
 James Gross, 2d corporal.
 John Brennan, 3d corporal.
 Andrew H. Oswald, 4th corporal.

PRIVATES.

William Blodgett.	Hiram M. Hoag.
Stephen Concklin.	Ezra Landen.
Charles Devinger.	William Meadows.
John Dalley.	Patrick Mitchell.
John Dillon.	John Murphy.
John Filmore.	Joseph Maroney.
Wm. H. Fleming.	Michael Reynolds.
Robert Gibson.	John Rogers.
William Galloway.	Jeremiah Sullivan.
George Garlow.	Wm. Stephenson.
Jacob Hewitt.	Peter Terry.
George S. Haskill.	John W. Watts.

The regiment was organized in New York city, mustered in October 4, 1862, participated in eleven battles in North Carolina, and was mustered out July 15, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.—OFFICERS.

William Maroney, captain.
 John Ryan, 1st sergeant.
 Patrick Sullivan, 2d sergeant.
 M. J. Doolan, 4th sergeant.
 John Eagan, 5th sergeant.
 Michael McGrath, 1st corporal.
 Francis Williams, 2d corporal.
 Peter Monahan, 3d corporal.
 John Steel, 4th corporal.
 Martin Nolan, 5th corporal.
 Dennis Cary, 7th corporal.
 Edward O'Neil, 8th corporal.

PRIVATES.

Philip Burns, killed at Cold Harbor.	Thomas Corrigan. Daniel Connolly.
George Baker.	John Dunnigan.
James Bradley.	Patrick Doolan.

Horace Every.	Patrick Monahan.
John Ellarel.	Thos. Mahar, killed
Michael Fox.	at Cold Harbor.
Michael Finnegan.	Patrick Meagher.
John Garrity.	Thomas Meagher.
William Gleason.	John A. McAllister.
James Hickey.	Michael McMahon.
Patrick Hyland.	Daniel McGrath.
Thomas Hornsby.	Chas. Maguire, killed
Matthew Hardigan.	at Suffolk, Va.
Patrick Kane.	Andrew Rea.
Thomas Kerrigan.	Jeremiah Reardon.
John Kingston.	Robert Shortley.
James Kinsler.	Martin Shine.
Richard King.	William Tracy.
James Lunneen.	John Welch.
James Meagher.	John Williams.

This regiment served from November 19, 1862, to July 15, 1865, and was at Cold Harbor and in ten other battles.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

PRIVATES.

R. P. Buttrick.	Jos. Mottershed.
James Dow.	

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Tim. W. Buckland.	John Marshall.
Almeron C. Howell.	

COMPANY C.

Wm. Doharty.	Chas. F. Hagar.
Graham Crawford.	Michael Kelley.
Chas. E. Hogan.	Duncan McKay.

COMPANY D.

John P. Atchworth.	Arthur P. Powell.
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COMPANY F.

Karl Frederick.	Geo. A. Zimmerman.
John Riley.	

COMPANY H.

Thomas Cairns.	Henry Miller.
Abraham Isbery.	Henry Maxwell.
Francis Lovett.	James Young.

Both the 178th and 179th did good service in several severe battles.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

Henry Ames.	Simms King.
Peter Brocklehurst.	Frank Lily.
Charles Bennett.	James Morrow.
John Bugbee.	John Marshall.
Alexander H. Clark.	Joel McCall.
James Dempsey.	George A. Otis.
James Downing.	Chaun. C. Robinson.
Joseph A. Dersey.	George Sporbeck.
Manly Fox.	Charles Smith.
Joseph Gibbs.	Francis M. Shelp.
Lorenzo Hill.	Samuel Smith.
John Haskins.	L. W. Van Slyck.
Menroe Haskins.	William O. Webster.
Henry Hall.	Gottreil Weiler.
Harrison Harvard.	

COMPANY C.

Anthony Wesser.

COMPANY E.

John H. Smith.

This regiment served from October, 1864, to July, 1865, and was in the battle of Hatcher's Run.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

John Adams.	James Barrett.
Albert Anderson.	Austin E. Bigelow.
John Berlet.	Hiram Bevans.
William Bell.	Edw. Birmingham.
Harlow Bartholf.	Eben. Birmingham.
Charles Belan.	Adolph Catnoir.

Samuel Center.	Ole Kragering.
John Clark.	Joseph Kelly.
John Conlon.	Patrick Lennon.
Jacob Chase.	James Lewis.
Robert Cleland.	John Martin.
John Clere.	Joseph Murphy.
Charles Carr.	Wm. H. McKimm.
Perry M. Cottrell.	William F. Munn.
Charles Doyle.	Henry Minett.
Joshua Davis.	Henry Moore.
William Dixon.	George Manzier.
Chapin Davy.	John McIntyre.
Charles Dutcher.	Samuel Nelson.
John Edmonds.	Peter Neason.
Legnon Erlgeng.	Peter Ostrander.
Luther M. Finn.	George O'Camb.
Frederick Fonea.	Edwark Parker.
George Fuller.	Henry Pansier.
Thomas Flack.	Timothy Ray.
William R. Gillings.	Thomas Ryan.
Michael Gorman.	Thomas Riley.
James Gregory.	Joseph Reed.
Charles Guenzler.	Alfred Roberts.
Almon Glana.	Corey Smith.
Joseph Howard.	William Stone.
Melvin C. Hawley.	John Thompson.
Elias Hoffman.	Geo. B. Thompson.
John Hoffman.	John R. Tibbetts.
Almo B. Hixson.	Samuel Tenny.
James W. Jones.	George Wheeler.
Patrick Katon.	John Wheeler.

This regiment served from February to May 3, 1865, but never left the State.

NINETEENTH INDEPENDENT BATTERY.

OFFICERS.

Wm. H. Stahl, captain, died Sept. 15, '63.
 Edward W. Rogers, 1st lieutenant, promoted to captain.
 Peter McGraw, 2d lieutenant.
 Henry J. J. Fassett, 1st sergeant.

Geo. N. McCoy, quartermaster-sergeant, died December 9, 1862.

Henry H. Moore, sergeant, promoted to lieutenant.

Michael Long, sergeant, promoted to lieutenant.

Gardner Corliss, sergeant.

Oratus F. Pierce, corporal.

Alvin B. Baker, corporal.

James Richards, corporal.

Willard Heath, corporal.

John W. Haskell, corporal.

Lockwood S. Sherwood, corporal, killed July 9, 1864.

W. Scott Hovey, corporal, died Dec. 8, '62.

John A. Ashton, corporal.

Willis Johnson, corporal.

Richard A. Perry, musician.

Charles A. Bowen, musician.

Elijah Dodge, artificer.

W. C. Beck, artificer.

PRIVATES.

Wm. H. Atkinson.	Wm. W. Clement.
Hawley Abbott.	Jno. W. Carter, died
Nicholas Bowers.	July 20, 1863.
Werner Bellinger,	Timothy C. Cox.
killed May 12, '64.	Lewis W. F. Cole.
James Benton.	De Witt C. Collier.
Wm. T. Bush, died	William Coan.
Nov. 8, 1862.	George Coyle, killed
S. F. Baylis.	in June, 1864.
I. Barnes.	Geo. E. Dutton.
J. Bixler.	John E. Declute.
J. Braucker, killed	Wm. A. Douglass.
at Spottsylvania.	Edw. Dunkleburger.
Charles W. Beebe.	Michael Donahoe.
John Beach.	S. A. Eshbaugh.
Ransom E. Bigelow.	George Evans.
Edmond Brotherton.	Sylvester Esterly.
William F. Clark.	Henry Egan.
Edward J. Cady.	George W. Eaton.

David H. Frink.	Narcise Montray.	Seymour Stace.	S. M. Weatherbee.
Wm. A. Fuller.	George K. Mosher.	Thomas Turner.	Geo. Weatherbee.
T. Goodspeed, killed at Spottsylvania.	Christian Murr, died Sept. 9, 1864.	Albert Talcott.	Delevan C. Waters, died in hospital.
Joseph Golias, killed May 12, 1864.	Joseph L. Morris.	Ormel Valentine.	Nimrod White, died in Sept., 1863.
Jesse Goddard.	Caleb C. McKee.	Philip S. Williams.	Robert G. Wilson.
Edwin A. Hoffman.	Peter Morton, killed June 2, 1864.	Geo. H. Weaver, killed.	F. Zimmerman.
Alexander Halstead.	James Mount.	Daniel Wertman.	
John Hall, killed May 12, 1864.	Charles Muchaw.	This battery did splendid service in the "Wilderness" and at Petersburg. It served from 1862 to 1865, and its colors bore the names of Suffolk (N. C.) Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Weldon Rail- road, Petersburg, and Hatcher's Run.	
James Hill.	John Mahoney.		
Theo. O. Hayne.	Harmon Moyer.	TWELFTH BATTERY.—OFFICERS.	
Louis A. Halstead.	James A. Martin.		
John A. Hamlin.	James Morrison.	Walter Shaw, 1st lieutenant.	
W. H. H. Hotchkin.	James Moran.	Abraham Liddle, 1st lieutenant.	
Jas. H. Hotchkin.	George Morrison.	Elijah Ewing, orderly sergeant.	
William Hepner.	W. McGregory, kil'd at Spottsylvania.	Rollin G. Steele, sergeant.	
Geo. Humphrey.	Isaac Martin.	George Outwater, sergeant.	
Jacob D. Irish.	Mark McKenzie.	William T. Slocum, corporal.	
Seth Jillson.	Edwin H. Northrop.	Charles Frink, corporal.	
John Jameson.	Robert O'Hara.	Matthias Hoffman, corporal.	
Ansel Kayner.	Michael O'Donohue.	Henry Kinney, corporal.	
Geo. B. Kinne.	Wm. F. Parsons.	Charles H. Newell, bugler.	
Thomas Kelly.	Wm. D. Pierce, died July 21, 1864.	Elijah Dodge, carpenter.	
John Kelly.	Charles Pletcher.	PRIVATES.	
Francis King.	William Roe.		
Joseph Kilty.	William Roberts.	Wm. H. Anderson.	Gustavus V. Kendall.
Elias Kelsey.	William Retchless.	Charles D. Avery.	Peter Krupp.
Jesse E. Kieffer.	Gideon Ritchmeyer.	John Adriance.	John King.
R. Lansom, died Oct. 2, 1863.	Clark M. Riddle.	Alvin Austin.	John H. Lewis.
Alfred P. Lake.	James Robbins.	Franklin Brown.	Jesse Lefever, died Nov. 16, 1864.
John Lanigan.	Ephraim Robinson.	Lester W. Babcock.	Joseph Lewis.
Andrew Linck.	John V. Rector.	Asahel Brown.	John Mulor.
Joseph Linck.	Joseph Rogers.	John M. Clark.	Andrew Marquet.
D. O. Lewis, killed at Spottsylvania.	Frederick Schurz, died Sept. 4, 1863.	Cyrus A. Deming.	Peter Nerber.
John E. Loyd.	Christian Schurr.	Hiram A. Folsom.	Frederick Odiron.
Daniel Lehn.	Charles A. Smith.	Charles O. Gregory.	Patrick O'Brien.
John Lanagan.	Chauncey Stone.	Arnold Harris.	
Thomas Muldoon.	Joseph B. Stone.		

Nicholas Parton.	Ira E. Thompson.
William Shaver.	Cornelius C. Tice.
John Tyler.	Charles Van Horne.
Elijah Talcott.	—— Wentworth.
Alex. Thompson.	H. W. Wright, died
Zenas Tracy.	April 5, 1865.

This battery bravely bore its part in several important battles.

SEVENTEENTH BATTERY.

Franklin R. Axtell.	Murdo McDonald.
Silas J. Flinn.	John Normille.
Alanson Kimball.	Anthony T. Weaver.

This battery served from August 27, 1862, to June 12, 1865.

FOURTEENTH ARTILLERY. — COMPANY B.

OFFICERS.

Charles A. Vedder, 2d lieutenant.
B. S. Fall, 4th sergeant.
Thomas H. Henderhan, 3d corporal.
Patrick Rineham, 4th corporal.

PRIVATES.

Lester Atkins.	Griggs Holbrook.
James M. Abbott.	George O. Powley.
Joseph Carley.	Charles A. Poole.
Isaac L. Caursen.	Nathan Smith.
William A. Dunlap.	Russell H. Titus.
Edwin E. Elliott.	John Wiseman.
Thomas Gannon.	Geo. W. Whittaker.

COMPANY F. — PRIVATES.

Wm. Berryman.	Charles Payfair.
Cains Blanchard.	Philip H. Proper.
William Berry.	William Smith.
Thomas Dalton.	Edward Williams.
M. O. Holleran.	John Wheeler.
—— McPherson.	William Young.
Patrick O'Neil.	

COMPANY G.

William Walker, sergeant.
William E. Phillips, private.

This regiment served from November 24, 1862, to July 8, 1863, was then consolidated with the 18th New York cavalry, and mustered out June 12, 1865.

TWENTY-FIFTH BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

OFFICERS.

James P. Boyd, 1st sergeant.
Charles White, sergeant.
Allen M. Mudge, corporal.
Geo. O. Strain, corporal, killed at Pleasant Hill.

Thomas A. Lusk, artificer.
Daniel G. Walters, artificer.
William H. Pease, wagoner.

PRIVATES.

Ira M. Allen.	George Papworth.
J. P. Andrews.	William W. Ross.
Joseph Anna.	Albert Sentley.
William Brownell.	George Shorten.
Robert Cook.	William Shorten.
Lyman A. Curtin.	Henry Shorten.
Albert B. Dean.	William Smith.
Owen Donohue.	Philip Swick.
Patrick Farrell.	Andrew B. Stewart.
Adam Gardner.	Joseph A. Thomas.
James Harrington.	M. Darwin Williams.
Myron S. Hills.	Wm. Wilkinson.
Thomas Irwin.	Henry Waterson.
Allen Lount.	Andrew Welsher.
Jno. W. McCandish.	

This battery was in active service for nearly three years, and was in the battle of Lafourche.

ROYALTON AND NEW FANE.

The following is a list of soldiers from Royalton and New Fane, who served in addition to those already mentioned from those towns in the previously described regiments and companies :

ROYALTON.

William Bridgen, 37th artillery.
 William H. Brookins, 2d cavalry.
 George C. Bugbee, 49th infantry.
 James A. Bugbee, 49th infantry; died in October, 1862.
 Peter D. Burgo, 7th cavalry.
 James Compton, 129th infantry, corporal.
 James H. Cleveland, 11th infantry.
 Simeon Corey, 33d artillery.
 John Congdon, 7th cavalry.
 Truman A. Drake, 2d cavalry; killed in June, 1864.
 Charles P. Dutcher, 2d cavalry.
 Franklin Dutcher, sergeant.
 Milton A. Fellows, 22d cavalry.
 Albert Green, corporal in regular army.
 William Griffis, 17th artillery.
 James A. Henry, 8th artillery.
 Charles W. Harch, 105th artillery.
 James Hudnut, 8th artillery, quartermaster-sergeant.
 H. C. Jennings, 19th infantry, 1st sergeant; died August 6, 1864.
 William Jargo, 5th infantry.
 Henry G. King, 104th infantry.
 Henry S. Ketcham, 17th artillery.
 Henry Luth, 8th artillery.
 Watson C. McNall, Co. H, 151st, sergeant.
 Martin Murphy, 15th artillery.
 Charles Martin, 8th artillery, killed May 9, 1864.
 Andrew Nelson, 8th artillery.
 Daniel Nerber, 10th cavalry.
 Samuel Nerber, 10th cavalry, killed November 18, 1864.
 Rudolph Newmoda, 10th infantry.
 Thomas Oliver, 151st infantry.
 William E. Phillips, 14th infantry.
 Henry Rush, 8th artillery.
 Christian Rehwaladt, 8th artillery.

Godfrey Rehwaladt, 8th artillery.
 John Russell, 49th infantry; died in November, 1863.
 Jacob Stadley, 8th artillery.
 Alfred Southwick, 2d cavalry.
 Michael Smith, 49th infantry, sergeant.
 Charles H. Schad, 1st artillery.
 Charles Stock, 8th artillery; killed at Cold Harbor.
 Henry Stock, 8th artillery; died in Libby prison.
 Jay Silsby, 49th infantry; died February 3, 1863.
 John D. Silsby, 49th infantry.
 John H. Tucker, 2d cavalry, captain.
 William H. Taylor, navy.
 Frederick Urtel, 151st infantry.
 Christopher F. Wallenberger, 8th artillery.

NEW FANE.

John Adams, 6th cavalry.
 Thomas Artis, 6th cavalry.
 Henry A. Bailey, 7th cavalry.
 Morris A. Bailey, 12th infantry.
 Jeremiah Babcock, 12th heavy artillery; died December 22, 1863.
 J. D. Birdsall, 10th infantry.
 Charles W. Baxtell, 2d lieutenant.
 Joseph R. Barrell, 26th infantry, corporal; missing after battle at Cedar Mountain.
 Theodore Butcher, 12th battery.
 Lewis Brooks.
 James M. Barnum, 61st infantry.
 Oliver M. Campbell, heavy artillery; died in Libby prison, June 24, 1864.
 John Dewger, 136th infantry.
 Henry Davis, 49th infantry.
 Calvin Davis, 6th infantry.
 George Dorty, 126th infantry.
 Almon Gallup, 108th infantry.
 Martin Gage, 94th infantry; died May 6, 1865.

J. A. Glassoway, 7th cavalry.
 Owen Gage, 12th battery.
 John Gafney, 60th infantry.
 David Ganmer, Co. D, 129th infantry, sergeant.
 Benjamin Greenfield.
 Ezra H. Harwood, 147th infantry.
 David B. Halsted, 12th infantry.
 Charles C. Halsted, 26th infantry.
 Henry B. Howell, 30th infantry.
 Norton Hornbeck, 5th Maine.
 Dorman C. Johnson, 7th cavalry.
 John Jones, 8th heavy artillery; killed June 2, 1864.
 Emmons Johnson, 15th U. S. infantry.
 Hiram Kelly, 16th cavalry.
 John Keyser.
 C. C. Lockwood, 7th cavalry.
 Marcus Lafler, 147th infantry.
 Seth M. Lovell, 140th infantry.
 Jacob Leonard, quartermaster.
 Morris Marquet, 10th veterans.
 Phillip Messaroll, Co. D, 161st, 1st sergeant.
 George Murray, Co. A, 27th infantry, orderly sergeant; killed before Petersburg.
 Marcus Mandeville, 60th infantry.
 James H. Mandeville, 12th battery.
 James A. Maxwell, 12th battery.
 George McGlynn, 91st infantry.
 Henry Miller, 91st infantry.
 Henry Marshall, 6th colored.
 William N. Oxley.
 Michael O'Neal, 91st infantry.
 Milton E. Perigo, 147th infantry.
 James Porter, 7th cavalry.
 David Phillips, 12th battery, 2d lieutenant.
 Earle Pierce, 151st infantry.
 William Parker, 7th cavalry.
 Lorenzo N. Pratt, 1st battery, bugler.
 John Porter, 6th United States colored.
 John Phillips.

Lawrence Prentice, 1st battery; died July 26, 1864.
 John Quinn, 91st infantry.
 David Richards, 34th New Jersey; died December 26, 1864.
 Reuben H. Redman, 1st light artillery.
 James Raling, 6th United States colored.
 W. J. Rabo, Co. D, 10th cavalry; killed at Beverly Ford, Virginia.
 George E. Reynolds, navy.
 W. F. Stout, Co. K, 151st infantry.
 Hugh M. Swick, 5th veteran cavalry.
 George Spencer, 10th infantry.
 Charles Smith, 6th United States colored.
 James Smith, 6th United States colored.
 John Slater, 49th infantry.
 William H. Shiefner, died May 6, 1865.
 William Taylor, 9th cavalry.
 Charles Van Horn, 12th battery.
 John Vreeland, 110th infantry; supposed to have died.
 William Vreeland, 12th battery.
 Levi Vaughan, Ind. Co. 35.
 William Wentworth, 10th cavalry.
 John Wilson, 6th United States colored.
 Dennis White, 6th United States colored.
 The old militia system demands a word, before we leave the military history of the county. From 1830 to 1860 the militia system was in existence in Niagara, and as early as 1835 there were three regiments in the county, in which were a few hundred men. Among the early militia companies, or independent organizations, were those of Captain Woodward and Captain Mapes, of Lockport. The 66th regiment succeeded the earlier regiments, and was commanded in succession by Colonels Mapes, Brown, and Shuler. By frequent changes of brigade districts, this regiment was successively in the brigades of General Scroggs, of Buffalo; General Burroughs, of Orleans county; and

General Williams, of Rochester. The Lockport Light Dragoons were organized in 1856. The records, if any existed, of the rolls and minutes of the 66th can not be found.

Fruit Growing.—Niagara is said to be the greatest fruit county of the United States, on account of its soil and climate. The soil is peculiarly adapted to fruit, and the southwest, west, northwest, north, and northeast winds pass over open water before reaching the county, which is the reason that the thermometer never falls lower than ten degrees below zero in winter. The autumn lake winds retard ripening and add long keeping qualities to the fruit.

The apple and peach were the fruits first cultivated by the early settlers, who planted large orchards about Lockport and on the southern shore of Lake Ontario, and one of the largest of these orchards was one of seven hundred trees, at Lockport, which was set out in 1817 by Nathan Comstock. The early apple crops were principally used for home use and the manufacture of cider. In 1845 the settled States of the west made a demand for apples on Niagara county that aroused her farmers to grafting, and planting large orchards of the most desirable shipping varieties. In 1878 there was estimated to be one million and a half of apple trees in the county. The standard apple is fine grain, with less juice, of higher quality, than the apples in other sections of this country.

The peach crop comes next to that of the apple in size, and was introduced at an early date into the county.

The pear, although affected in past years by the blight, yet is being considerably cultivated, while quince trees, which were hardly known in the county prior to 1865,

now number up well into the thousands. The plum of late years has received considerable attention, and apricots, nectarines, cherries, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, blackberries, and raspberries thrive well throughout the county, excepting on clay soils.

The grape finds its natural home in Niagara county, where every possible advantage of climate and soil exists for its full growth and perfect development. Several hundred acres of vineyards are now in successful operation, and active preparations are being made to increase the present acreage, as well as to improve the excellent varieties now cultivated.

In 1880 the value of the orchard products of Niagara county was stated, in the United States census of that year, to be \$784,945, which was \$100,000 over its highest competing county in the State.

Niagara county to-day is the most prosperous and rapidly progressive fruit growing section of New York and the United States. Its remarkable development has been wonderful within the last two decades, and it is indeed surprising that the fruit industry was allowed to lay so long dormant in so highly favored a country for its successful development.

Niagara Ship Canal.—The importance of a ship canal around the falls of Niagara was realized at an early day. Such a canal would allow vessels to pass from Lake Ontario and the three great upper lakes to the ocean by the way of the St. Lawrence river, and afford a cheap water-way between the producers of the west and the consumers of the east.

A company was organized in 1798 to build a Niagara ship canal, and had a survey made, upon which it never acted. In

1808 a canal around Niagara Falls was suggested in a report of the secretary of the treasury to the United States senate. The second Niagara Canal Company was chartered in April, 1823, and Nathan Roberts surveyed a route for it from the mouth of Gill creek, two miles above the falls, in a northern direction, to the brow of the mountain above Lewiston. It was to be a single lock route, at a cost of one million dollars, but failed for want of means.

By 1836 the idea had come into national consideration, and Captain W. G. Williams was sent by President Jackson to survey a route. This route was reported as possible of construction at a cost of three million dollars, and probably would have been built if the panic of 1837 had not occurred.

In 1863 the project was brought before the president and congress, and five years later a bill in congress for the construction of the Niagara ship canal was defeated by a small majority.

No project has been more widely and more favorably discussed in the press of the United States and Europe than the construction of the Niagara ship canal, and its friends are sanguine that it will yet be constructed, and that at a date not far in the future.

Of the vessels built and plying on Lake Ontario and the Niagara river since 1780 to 1880, we have the following record of names and dates, condensed from an interesting account given by A. S. Tryon.

In 1780 the British ship Ontario foundered, after leaving the mouth of the Niagara river, and seventeen years later the Jemima was built on the Genesee river by Eli Granger, to ply on Lake Ontario, while in 1803 the sloop Niagara was built at the mouth of Cayuga creek. The first steam-

boat that arrived in the Niagara river was the Ontario, about 1816 or 1817. Since then the following steamers commenced running on the river and lake in the years given:

Frontenac, 1818; Martha Ogden, 1824; Queenston, 1825; Canada, 1826; Great Britain, 1831; Henry Clay, 1831; United States, 1832; Transit, 1835; Oneida, 1835; Queen, 1837; Gore, 1837; St. Lawrence, 1839; Vandalia, 1841; Chief Justice Robinson, 1842; Rochester, 1844; Niagara, 1845; Cataract, 1847; Ontario, 1848; Bay State, 1849; Northerner, 1850; New York, 1852; Peerless (iron), 1855; Zimmerman, 1856; City of Toronto, 1875; Southern, 1875.

The following schooners have been lost on the lake and river: Mary, in 1817; Isabella, Minerva, and I. E. Riggs, in 1854; Wanderer, Sunrise, 1861; Helen Mar, 1862; and Montana, in 1866.

The steamer Maid of the Mist (second) ran, in 1854, below the falls, and continued her trips until 1861, when she was daringly ran over the grand rapids to prevent her falling into the hands of the sheriff.

The following schooners have been built at Youngstown: Boughton, Shicklona, Porter, Star, Frank Pierce, Ames, and Challenge. Built at Wilson: Wilson, Niagara, Emblem, Forest, Almira, Enterprise, Geraldine, Josephine, Belle Adkins, Active, Meteor, Eureka, Fleet Wing, Pilot, Plow Boy, Trader, and Union. Built at Alcott: Monterey, Gem, Conquest, Governor Hunt, Ruby, Joseph Grant, and Corsican.

The customs district of Niagara was created by act of congress in 1799, including the State west of the Genesee river, and in 1805 the districts of Buffalo Creek (on the west) and Genesee (on the east) were set off from Niagara, which now extends from

the east bank of Oak Orchard creek to the channel of Tonawanda creek. The port of entry in 1811 was removed from Fort Niagara to Lewiston, and from that place in 1863 to Suspension Bridge.

Hydraulic Tunnel.—The hydraulic tunnel of the Niagara Falls Power Company is one of the great industrial undertakings of the present age. This company was incorporated by a special act of the legislature of New York, passed March 31, 1886, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining the hydraulic tunnel, and for furnishing power for manufacturing purposes. The company has over three millions of capital, and have let the contract of the great work of 120,000 horse-power for manufacturing purposes to the Cataract Construction Company, who have commenced work upon the building of the tunnel, shafts, raceways, and other parts of the work. Among the stockholders of the Cataract Company are some of the ablest and leading financiers and men of wealth of New York city. We give the following description of the tunnel, and some interesting facts concerning it, from an authorized account now in print:

The association of prominent business men at Niagara Falls, New York, known as The Niagara Falls Power Company, was organized for the further development of the water power at Niagara, and has, from its charter and the amendatory acts, all the powers and grants necessary for taking water from the Niagara river, passing the water through the raceways and tunnels of the company, and furnishing the power derived from the energy of the water, to the mills and factories to be located upon the adjacent lands.

For this purpose, from the water level below the Falls, a subterranean tunnel will

be constructed of horse-shoe shape, having capacity equal to a circle twenty-five feet in diameter, extending through the solid rock, to the upper river at a point about one mile above the falls. From this point the tunnel continues parallel with the shore of the river one and one-half miles, at an average depth of one hundred and sixty feet below ground, and about four hundred feet distant from the navigable waters of the river, with which it is connected by means of surface conduits or canals, through which the water from the river enters, and is drawn through the shafts and wheel-pits into the great tunnel below, which forms an immense tail race for all of the mills, factories, and workshops.

The idea of the hydraulic tunnel was conceived by the late Thomas Evershed, division engineer of the New York State canals. It consists of a subterranean tunnel, or tail race, extending from the surface of the water below the falls to a point on the Niagara river above the falls. It is connected with the river by means of short surface canals, wheel pits, and cross tunnels. The power produced by the capacity of the tunnel is equal to the water power of Lawrence, Lowell, Holyoke, Turner's Falls, Bellow's Falls, Manchester, Lewiston, Cohoes, Oswego, Patterson, Augusta, Ga., Minneapolis, Rochester, and Lockport combined.

The method of using the power is the same as that in operation upon the hydraulic canal. While the principle is the same, there is a difference in the manner of obtaining the water. At the hydraulic canal there is one long surface canal, a canal basin or reservoir, wheel pits, and short tail races, to the adjacent high bank of the river. In the case of the hydraulic tunnel the Niagara river itself is the basin, or reservoir, directly

connected by short surface canals, wheel pits, and cross tunnels, with one great tunnel, or tail race, nearly two miles in length, which carries the water from the wheels to the Niagara river below the fall. The great volume of the upper Niagara river is nearly three miles in width, and navigable in depth at the point of the water supply of the hydraulic tunnel.

The rapid development of electrical science also increased the demand for power, and convinced scientists and manufacturers that the time had come for a larger utilization of the enormous water power of the falls of Niagara than had hitherto been undertaken.

The raceways, canals, conduits, and wheel pits are cut through the hard and durable "Niagara" limestone, which gives to all absolute permanency, and the fact of the rock being but a few feet (at no point over ten feet) below the surface, enables the buildings and heavy machinery to be placed upon solid foundations.

The water falls upon turbine wheels, which will be put in by the company in a number of the pits, and the power developed thereby will be brought to the surface, from which point it will be delivered to the mills or factories at that point, or transmitted by cable, pneumatic tube, or electricity to adjacent lands as the customers may desire.

The company has purchased about three hundred acres of land, beginning a short distance above the upper boundary line of the New York State Reservation at Niagara, and extending along the shore of the river for two miles, at an average depth of six hundred feet back from the river, assuring to the company this entire length of river frontage, with its facilities for dockage, and furnishing ample room for mill sites of any

size desired. There have also been purchased over one thousand acres of land adjacent to that already described, which will be used for mill sites, and more particularly for homes for operatives.

The magnitude of the great cataract, and its fame as a natural wonder, have heretofore, to a certain degree, excluded from thought the idea of its marvelous utilitarian properties, but the recent development of electrical science and the far-reaching enterprises of to-day, have now combined to subject to the uses of mankind a portion of the power of the falls, developed at such a distance from the great cataract as not to interfere in any way with the natural beauty of the scenery.

Lockport Water Supply Company.—Among the enterprises which hold great promise for the future development of Lockport, none is more important than that contemplated by the Lockport Water Supply Company. This company was incorporated under the laws of New York April 8, 1886, for the purpose of supplying water and water power to the city of Lockport and its vicinity. Its object is to tap the Niagara river at a convenient point between Tonawanda village and the great falls, conduct the water in a broad and deep canal past the city of Lockport, and discharge it into Lake Ontario through Eighteen-Mile creek or other convenient channel. The water level of Lake Erie is three hundred and thirty feet higher than Lake Ontario, and by keeping the canal up on the hillsides until some distance beyond the city, this enterprise will call into existence the most extensive and magnificent water power on the continent—except alone the stupendous falls of Niagara. The power thus furnished will be steady, reliable, and ample for all manufacturing purposes; while

the water supplied for municipal, agricultural, and domestic use will be pure and wholesome, as it is well known the water of the great upper lakes is always fresh, clear, and soft. There is every reason to believe that from the completion of this undertaking will date a new era in the development of Lockport, and that stock-holders in the enterprise will be fortunate investors.

International Park at Niagara.—It was established in 1885 by the legislatures of the State of New York and the Province of Ontario, Canada, and consists of the State Reservation on the American and the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park on the British side of the Niagara river.

Bills to carry out the recommendation of Governor Robinson in his message of 1879, for a park at Niagara Falls, were introduced in the legislatures of the State of New York of 1880 and 1881, but failed to secure passage. No legislative action was taken in 1882. On the 30th of January, 1883, a bill was introduced, entitled "An act to authorize the selection, location, and appropriation of certain lands in the village of Niagara Falls for a State reservation, and to preserve the scenery of the falls of Niagara." The bill was passed, and on the 30th of April, 1883, received the approval of Governor Cleveland, and became a law. William Dorsheimer, Andrew H. Green, J. Hampden Robb, Sherman S. Rogers, and Martin B. Anderson were appointed commissioners to select the necessary lands, and the reservation was located by the selection of some one hundred and seven acres in the immediate vicinity of the falls, the property taken embracing all of Goat Island and the adjacent islands, Prospect Park, from the brink of the cataract to the new suspension bridge; also a strip of land running from

Prospect Park to Port Day, bordering the Niagara river, and containing the buildings which marred the beauty of the natural scenery. Mathew Hale, Luther R. Marsh, and Pascal P. Pratt were chosen to act as appraisers of the property, and made awards amounting to \$1,433,429.50.

The legislature of 1885 passed an act making the necessary appropriation, and on the 30th of April, of that year, Governor Hill gave his approval to the enactment, which gave Niagara to the people of the State and the world for all time to come. The State reservation at Niagara was opened to the public with imposing ceremonies July 15, 1885.

Since the establishment of the reservation, the buildings upon Bath Island, and on the strip of land from Prospect Park to Port Day, have been removed, leaving the view of the rapids and islands and the surroundings of the great cataract unobstructed. A plan for the restoration of the natural scenery has been prepared, and "as soon as the hand of nature, nowhere more powerful than in this favored place, can do the work, these banks will be covered with trees, these slopes made verdant, and the cataract once more clothed with the charms that nature gave it."

In 1885 the legislature of Ontario, Canada, followed the example of New York, and passed an act providing for the appointment of the commissioners of the Niagara Falls Park. C. S. Gzowski, J. W. Langmuir, and J. G. Macdonald were appointed commissioners. A strip of land was selected, one hundred and fifty four acres in area, extending from a point below the falls to the head of the rapids, a distance of about two miles. Awards were made to the amount of \$436,813.24. The Queen Vic-

toria Niagara Falls Park, on the Canadian side, was opened to the public May 24, 1888.

Undesirable buildings upon the cliff have been removed, walks and drives provided, and the falls upon the Canadian side are now environed by one of the most beautiful natural parks on the continent.

Post Offices.—The following is an official and alphabetical list of the post offices in Niagara county on January 1, 1892:

Barker's, Beach Ridge, Bergholtz, Cambria, Coomer, Coomer Station, County Line, Dysinger, East Wilson, Gasport, Gratwick, Hartland, Hess Road Station, Hickory Corners, Johnson's Creek, Lake Road, La Salle, Leslie, Lewiston, Lockport, McNalls, Maple Street, Mapleton Station, Martinsville, Middleport, New Fane, New Fane Station, Niagara Falls, Niagara University, North Hartland, North Ridge, Olcott, Orangeport, Pekin, Pendleton, Pendleton Centre, Randall Road, Ransomville, Rapids, Raymond, Reynale's Basin, Ridge Road, Royalton, Saint Johnsburgh, Sanborn, Shawnee, Somerset, South Somerset, South Wilson, Suspension Bridge, Warren's Corners, Wendelville, West Somerset, Wilson, Wolcottsville, Wright's Corners, and Youngstown. Of these, Lockport, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge are international and domestic money order offices, and Gasport, Johnson's Creek, La Salle, Lewiston, Middleport, New Fane, Ransomville, Sanborn, Wilson and Youngstown are alone domestic money order offices. Lockport is a second-class presidential post office, with a salary of \$2,700, while Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge are also second-class offices, but with salaries respectively of \$2,300 and \$1,600, and the rest of the offices are all fourth-class, whose postmasters must deposit their postal balances with the postmaster of Rochester, New York.

NIAGARA COUNTY OFFICERS.

County Judge—Hon. David Millar.

Stenographer—William R. Culver.

Crier—William H. Crampton.

Sheriff—Nathan Ensign.

Under Sheriff—Lawrence A. Pickard.

County Clerk—Daniel C. Carroll.

Deputy County Clerk—C. H. MacDon-ald.

Special Deputy County Clerk—F. J. Keating.

District Attorney—P. F. King.

Assistant District Attorney—Frederick H. Pomroy.

County Treasurer—John Jacob Arnold.

Surrogate—Chauncey E. Dunkleberger.

Surrogate's Clerk—Fred H. Krull.

Superintendent of Poor—Martin Wendel.

Justices of Sessions—Joseph Arnold and Andrew Welsher.

Coroners—Chas. C. Chmitt, Tonawanda; J. W. Bickford, East Lockport; M. Robinson, Lewiston; W. H. Cornell, Suspension Bridge.

State Senator—G. S. Van Gorder, Wyoming county.

Members of Assembly—G. L. Judd, L. P. Gillette.

Loan Commissioners—Andrew M. Pierce, E. J. Parker.

County Supervisors.—Cambria, James L. Barnes, North Ridge; Hartland, John H. Matteson, North Hartland; Lewiston, W. J. Cooke, Lewiston; Lockport, John G. Freeman, Lockport; city, first ward, Patrick H. Tuohey; second ward, M. C. Conlin; third ward, James Atwater; fourth ward, Wm. H. Upson; Pendleton, A. D. Thompson, Mapleton Station; New Fane, James McCollum, New Fane; Niagara, Hazard H. Sheldon, Suspension Bridge; Porter, Harvey

Cudaback, Youngstown; Royalton, Francis Hunter, Middleport; Somerset, Andrew Armstrong, Barkers; Wilson, Samuel H. Pettit, Wilson; Wheatfield, C. Wichterman, Shawnee.

Supervisors' clerk—John J. B. Spooner.

Town Clerks.—Cambria, Wm. D. Crosier, Pekin; Hartland, Chas. A. Kendall, Johnson's Creek; Lewiston, Thomas P. Scovell, Lewiston; Lockport, Harvey M. Dysinger, Lockport; Pendleton, Jacob Blunn, Jr., Pendleton; New Fane, Louis A. Meyer, New Fane; Niagara, James F. Murphy, Niagara Falls; Porter, John W. Thompson, Youngstown; Royalton, W. E. Graham, Royalton; Somerset, S. W. Frost, Somerset; Wilson, Jas. S. Burgess, Wilson; Wheatfield, Charles Hagen, North Tonawanda.

NIAGARA COUNTY COURTS.

Special term of Supreme Court and Courts of Oyer and Terminer:

First Monday February—Lambert.

Third Monday April—Lewis.

First Monday September—Childs.

Second Monday November, special term—Lambert.

County Courts and Courts of Sessions will be held at the court house in the city of Lockport as follows:

Second Monday in March—Millar.

Fourth Monday in May—Millar.

Third Monday in October—Millar.

Second Monday in December—Millar.

With a trial at each term and grand jury at December term only.

Terms of the County Court will be held at the chambers of the county judge, in the city of Lockport, as follows:

Second and fourth Saturdays in January.

Second and fourth Saturdays in February.

Fourth Saturday in March.

Fourth Saturday in May.

Fourth Saturday in June.

Second Saturday in September.

First Saturday in October.

Second and fourth Saturdays in November

Ex parte and contested motions only will be heard at the chambers.

Issues of fact triable by jury, and appeals from justices courts, will be put upon the calendar for and heard only at said court house.

Schools.—The early schools of Niagara county, like all frontier counties, were of necessity but elementary in character. They were taught often by incompetent teachers; while the school-houses, which were generally erected by "bees" or gatherings of settlers having children to go to school, were round log structures with slab benches, and no blackboards or any other school apparatus. Among the first text books were: Webster's Spelling Book, Daboll's Arithmetic, Morse's Geography, Murray's Grammar, and the English Reader.

As roads were opened to the east and the country became cleared out, better school houses were built, better teachers were employed, and many who desired an education in the higher branches attended the leading academies and colleges of New York and other States. The first school probably in the county was at Niagara Falls and was opened in 1807.

Higher education in a few years after the settlement of the county received attention, and Lewiston academy was in existence from 1828 to 1851. De Veaux college was incorporated April 15, 1853, at Suspension Bridge, and the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels was opened between Niagara Falls and Lewiston, in May, 1857. What little can be found of these institutions of learn-

ing, and the common schools, will be given in the history of the respective towns.

The Lockport Union school is one of the best in western New York. The building, an imposing structure, was built a few years ago at a cost of many thousand dollars.

Niagara Paper Box Works.—Among the business enterprises of Niagara Falls that are unique, and deserve something more than a mere mention, is the Niagara Paper Box Works, of which Mrs. J. A. Ward is the proprietor. These works were established by Mrs. Ward in 1886, and operations began with fifteen inexperienced employees. During the first year they turned out thirty thousand boxes each month, some of which were of the ordinary coarse quality common everywhere. Mrs. Ward abandoned the coarser grade of goods and devoted her energies to finer work, a policy she so steadily maintained that now her factory produces nothing but the finest and highest class of boxes, used by confectioners, stationers, jewelers, and druggists, and is, indeed, the only place in the State, outside of New York city, where fine paper boxes are manufactured. Her elegant wedding-cake boxes have won her a wide reputation, and some of them are what a poet might term a "perfect dream in paper." Her sales are very large; and extend to all parts of the Empire State. Great quantities of her boxes are used in the city of Buffalo, where they have thirteen paper box factories, but none that compare in their finished product with the goods created at the Niagara Paper Box Works. These works now employ seventeen experienced workmen the year round, and stand as a monument to the pluck, energy, and great business capacity possessed by their cultured and intelligent proprietor.

Churches.—In 1875 there were reported to be ninety-five church organizations in Niagara county, with the following number of churches and members of each denomination given below:

Denomination.	Number.	Membership.
Catholic	12	5,385
Methodist Episcopal....	22	1,792
Presbyterian.....	9	1,335
Evangelical Lutheran...	10	1,115
Protestant Episcopal...	7	989
Congregationalist.....	3	961
Baptist.....	7	938
Evangelical Association	3	365
Universalist	3	185
United Free Methodist..	5	185
United Evangelical.....	1	125
Union	2	105
Disciple (Campbellite)..	1	80
Friends (Quaker).....	1	70
Wesleyan Methodist....	3	55
A. M. E.....	2	46
Christian Connection....	1	20

"Religion holds the sceptre of the centuries. Other forces weaken, other issues die, other actors pass off the stage and are heard of no more; but religion remains forever."

The first religious services ever held on the territory of the county were by the French Catholic missionaries who accompanied the early French discoverers and explorers of western New York. We have found it impossible, from the loose, unconnected, and unsatisfactory accounts in print, of the founding and growth of Christian churches in the county, to give an intelligent history of the churches. From printed accounts we find that the presbytery of Niagara, in 1817, was set off from that of Genesee presbytery. The Niagara Baptist association was formed June 23, 1843, at Hart-

land, and the next year Orleans association was taken from it.

We find that in 1833 there were thirty-four Presbyterian Sunday schools reported in Niagara county, with 214 teachers, 1,818 scholars, and 1,339 library books.

CHURCHES ESTABLISHED FROM 1815 TO 1879.

CATHOLIC.

Lewiston, before.....	1825
Youngstown, about.....	1830
St. John's the Baptist, Lockport.....	1834
Niagara Falls Mission	1847
Good Shepherd, Suspension Bridge...	1854
St. Raphael's, Suspension Bridge.....	1855
St. Patrick's, Hartland, before.....	1856
St. Mary's, Royalton.....	1858
St. Bridget's.....	1859
St. Mary's, Lockport.....	1860

PRESBYTERIAN.

Lewiston	1817
Wilson.....	1819
Lockport, before.....	1823
Niagara Falls.....	1824
Somerset.....	1824
Second Ward, Lockport.....	1832
Middleport.....	1833
Mapleton	1835
Wright's Corners.....	1872
Calvary, Lockport.....	1877

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Olcott.....	1815
Somerset.....	1817
Royalton	1818
Niagara Falls, about.....	1820
Wilson, about.....	1820
Porter.....	1821
Niagara Street.....	1823
Youngstown	1823
Warren's Corners.....	1825
Middleport.....	1827

Lockport	1834
Porter Centre	1838
Charlotte.....	1844
Cambria.....	1845
Clinton Street, Lockport.....	1855
La Salle.....	1856
Pendleton.....	1858
Second, Wilson.....	1875

BAPTIST.

First, Hartland.....	1817
Cambria, Lockport.....	1817
Somerset	1820
First, Royalton.....	1822
First, New Fane.....	1829
Wilson.....	1833
Ransomville	1834
Niagara Falls.....	1842
West Somerset.....	1845

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.

First, Lockport.....	1837
Martinsville.....	1846
Holy Ghost.....	1846
St. Johnsburg	1846
New Walmore.....	1853
Royalton	1854
St. Paul, Suspension Bridge.....	1859
Trinity.....	1866

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

St. Peter's, Niagara Falls.....	1829
St. Paul's, Lewiston.....	1832
Christ's, Lockport.....	1832
Grace, Lockport.....	1835
Epiphany, Suspension Bridge.....	1858
Trinity, Royalton.....	1864
St. John's, Youngstown.....	1868

CONGREGATIONALIST.

Royalton.....	1817
First, Cambria.....	1817
First Free.....	1838
First, Lockport, before.....	1839
First, Suspension Bridge.....	1855

FREE METHODIST.	
Ransomville.....	1860
Lockport.....	1862
Wilson.....	1865
Niagara Falls.....	1877
EVANGELICAL.	
First, Lockport.....	1857
Gasport.....	1858
Zion, Suspension Bridge.....	1864
UNION CHURCHES.	
Lockport.....	1850
Olcott.....	1858
First, Cambria.....	1867
FRIENDS.	
Hartland.....	1817
Somerset.....	1821
WESLEYAN METHODIST.	
Olcott.....	1849
UNIVERSALIST.	
Lockport.....	1838
Middleport.....	1841
UNITED BRETHREN.	
Rapids.....	1860
Pendleton.....	1874
METHODIST PROTESTANT.	
Hartland.....	1842
GERMAN U. V.	
Lockport.....	1862
CHRISTIAN (CAMPBELLITE).	
First, Orangeport.....	1817

From a late local publication of Tonawanda, we find the following in regard to the churches of that enterprising and prosperous city: "To the widely diversified character of its original citizenship, and to the many elements which entered into the settlement of the surrounding country, and to the spirit of

tolerance that has always prevailed, North Tonawanda owes a variety and number of churches, as well as the generous support of them, such as is exhibited in no community of equal size. There are seventeen churches representing the following denominations: One Baptist, one Protestant Episcopal, one German, three Evangelical, two Methodist Episcopal, two German Lutheran, two Church of Christ, two Free Methodist, one German Baptist, one Zion Methodist, one United Salem's Church, and one Catholic—St. Francis."

Banks.—Of the banks in the county we glean the following facts: The Bank of Lockport was incorporated in 1828, and the Lockport Bank & Trust Company and the Canal bank were established in 1838. The Western bank was organized in 1850, the Lockport bank in 1858, and the Cataract bank about 1862. The National Exchange bank was a State bank from 1844 to 1865, when it was organized as a National bank. The First National bank was organized in 1863, the Niagara County National bank in 1864, and the Farmers and Mechanics Saving bank was chartered in 1870. The Lockport Banking Association commenced business in 1872, and S. Curt Lewis' bank was in existence in 1878. The Merchants bank of Lockport was organized March 1, 1890, and the Cataract bank of Niagara Falls in 1869, while Evans, Schwinger & Co.'s banking house, of North Tonawanda, was established in 1877. In 1883 the banking firm of Evans, Schwinger & Co. was merged into the State Bank of Tonawanda. The Lumber Exchange bank, of North Tonawanda, was also organized in recent years.

The Press.—Of the papers published in Niagara county, from 1821 to 1879, we find

the following of those issued in the city of Lockport:

The Niagara *Democrat* was started in 1821 by Bartemus Ferguson, and later its name was changed to the Lockport *Observatory*. In 1823 the Lewiston *Sentinel* was established, but soon it was known as the Niagara *Sentinel*, and in 1828 it was consolidated with the Lockport *Observatory*, and was issued as the *Democrat and Sentinel*. The same year it was called the Lockport *Journal*, and in 1829 it took the name of the Lockport *Balance*. In 1833 the Lockport *Gazette* was published, and the following year it was consolidated with the Lockport *Balance* and was issued as the Lockport *Balance and Gazette*, and afterwards was known as the Lockport *Balance*. A new paper, called the Niagara *Democrat*, was started in 1835, and in 1837 it was consolidated with the Lockport *Balance*, and was issued as the Niagara *Democrat* and Lockport *Balance*; but it afterward resumed the name of the Niagara County *Democrat*. In 1853 the Lockport *Daily Advertiser* was established, and a weekly publication was also started under the name of *The Democrat and Advertiser*. The Lockport *Chronicle* was started in 1859, and in 1860 the Lockport *Daily Union* was issued from the same office. In 1862 these two papers were consolidated, the daily taking the name of Lockport *Daily Union*, and the weekly that of the Niagara *Democrat*, which names they still retain (1879). In 1863 the Lockport *Bee* was published, and afterwards was known as *The Union and Democrat*. The Niagara *Courier* was started in 1827, the Niagara *Cataract* in 1846, the Lockport *Journal* (weekly) in 1851, and the Lockport *Journal* (daily) in 1852. In 1859 the *Journal* and *Courier* were consolidated, and the daily was issued as *The Journal*

and *Courier*, and the weekly as the Niagara *Intelligencer*; the name of the daily was afterwards changed to Lockport *Daily Journal*, and the weekly to the Niagara *Journal*. The Dunkirk *Journal* was established in 1871, and the same year the Lockport *Times* was started and issued weekly, but during the same year *The Morning Times* was daily issued from the same office. In 1875 *The Catholic Visitor* was published, and two years later the Lock-City *News* was started in the same office. Between the years 1828 and 1830 *The Priestcraft Exposed* was published, and in 1836 *The Frontier Sentinel* was started, but existed only during the "Patriot War" excitement.

The following papers have been published in the village of Suspension Bridge:

The Niagara City *Herald* was started in 1855 by G. H. Hackstaff. In 1870 The Suspension Bridge *Journal* was established, and now has a large circulation, being chiefly devoted to local news.

The village of Niagara Falls has had the following papers:

The Niagara Falls *Journal* was established in 1837 by Francis & Ward. The Niagara *Chronicle* was started in 1838, the *Iris* in 1846, the Niagara *Times* in 1855, and the Niagara Falls *Gazette* in 1854.

Niagara County Agricultural Society.—It was organized at the court-house in 1841, and held several cattle shows and fairs. It was reorganized in 1858, and in 1879 had over twenty acres of a fair ground adjoining the corner of Washburn and Willow streets in the city of Lockport. The Farmers' club and Fruit Growers' society was formed in 1873, and has one of the finest horticultural libraries to be found in the State.

On September 14, 1877, a county pioneer society was formed at Olcott.

County Home.—Prior to 1829 each town took care of its own poor. In that year the county purchased a farm of ninety-one acres in the western part of the town of Lockport, on which was erected a frame building to which about thirty poor were transferred from the different towns. In 1833 the main part of the present building was erected. It is a stone structure, 60 x 100 feet in dimensions and three stories in height, with a commodious basement. To it were added, in 1845, two three-story stone wings, 40 x 60 feet, one of which was intended for insane persons. Rear wings have been added since for hospital and other purposes. Since 1875 children have been sent to the Home for the Friendless in Lockport, and the insane to Utica and the Willard asylum. In 1854 twenty-nine acres were added to the farm, and an inexhaustible quarry of soft limestone on the farm is worked and the broken limestone sold at fifty cents per load for macadamizing roads.

Niagara County Medical Society.—This organization was formed in 1823, and has had a continuous existence until the present time. An annual meeting is held on the first Tuesday in June; semi-annual, first Tuesday in January; and quarterly, first Tuesdays in March and September.

Insurance.—After several vain attempts on the part of George L. Pratt, of Ridgeway, Orleans county, he was finally successful, on December 18, 1877, in organizing the "Farmers Mutual Insurance Association of Niagara and Orleans counties." The office of this association is at Ridgeway, and it insures buildings and live stock. Life and fire insurance is represented in the county by reliable agents of

the leading companies of the United States and Great Britain.

Hydraulic Canal.—The early French explorers and traders, impressed by the magnitude of the water-power at Niagara, built a mill beside the rapids just above the Falls. In colonial times the British selected a site in the same neighborhood and erected a mill, used for preparing timbers for fortifications along the river. Immediately below were subsequently erected the Stedman and Porter mills, the first structures of the kind on the Western frontier. These were soon followed by the construction of two large raceways, which were used by manufacturing establishments, as was also Bath Island, situated in the rapids above the American Falls.

The water-power at Niagara was first utilized on a large scale by the construction of the Hydraulic canal, about three-quarters of a mile in length, commencing at a point on the shore of the river above the Falls, where the water is deep and navigable, and terminating on the high bank of the gorge below the Falls. The cliff along the bank of the river near the lower termination of the canal is occupied by large manufacturing establishments.

The Cataract mill, the first established on the Hydraulic canal, was erected by Charles B. Gaskill in 1874. The capacity of the mill has been largely increased. It now turns out 700 barrels of flour per day. The canal became the property of Jacob F. Schoellkopf, to whose enterprise and foresight the development of Niagara Falls as a manufacturing center is largely due. The erection of the flouring mill of Schoellkopf & Matthews was commenced in 1877. It started with twenty-two run of stone, and

by reason of the power and shipping facilities, became so successful that it was necessary to increase the capacity. In 1881 it was remodeled, the stones replaced by rollers, and the product increased to 2,000 barrels per day.

When the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company became the owners of the Hydraulic canal, other manufacturing industries increased. The Niagara Wood Paper Company erected a mill for the manufacture of wood pulp, and a second mill was soon after erected by John F. Quigley. A third mill, now the property of the Cataract Manufacturing Company, was subsequently established. All of the pulp mills have since erected additions fully as large as the first structures. When the mill of the Niagara Falls Paper Manufacturing Company was appropriated by the State of New York at the establishment of the State Reservation at Niagara, in the year 1885, the Pettebone Paper Company erected a larger and better mill in the milling district. In 1889 an addition to the establishment was built and the capacity of the mill doubled. The Oneida Community (limited), of Niagara Falls, has established one of the largest silver plating works in the United States, and has also added an extensive steel chain manufactory to the establishment. Carter & Company (limited), manufacturers of counter check books, located at Niagara Falls when the goods were first introduced. The establishment has been enlarged several times. A third flouring mill, "The Central," has been established, with a capacity of two thousand barrels per day. Schoellkopf & Matthews' Niagara Flouring mill, and The Central Flouring mill, standing side by side at Niagara Falls, are the largest flouring mills east of Minneapolis, and are

almost continually run to their full capacity. The establishment of the flouring mills necessitated the building of large cooper shops. All the barrels used by the mills are manufactured in the mill district. This branch of industry gives employment to a large number of men.

The business of the Brush Electric Light and Power Company, organized in 1881, has continuously increased. It now furnishes light not only for Niagara Falls, but for Suspension Bridge, two miles distant. The wires of this company also cross the Niagara river to Canada, and light Niagara Falls, Ontario, making a circuit of several miles along the shore of the river on each side. The Niagara Falls Brewing Company's establishment is one of the most successful and prosperous concerns of the kind in the country. Since the erection of the buildings additions have been made sufficient to double its capacity. The building of so many mills led to the erection of Philpott & Leuppie's machine shop, an extensive establishment located in the heart of the mill district. Every branch of business established during the past fifteen years has been obliged, by increased demand, to double its capacity.

The railroads at Niagara were built in 1836. The International Railway Suspension Bridge, one of the greatest achievements of engineering science, was built in 1855, and Niagara Falls at once became a great railroad center, and the channel of communication between the lakes and the ocean. The great Cantilever railway bridge was built in 1883. No other bridge ever having been completed upon the same principle, it attracted the attention of the scientific world by its beauty, strength and safety. It is an object of curiosity to visitors from

all parts of the world, and divides with the railway suspension bridge the traffic of the great railway lines centering at Niagara. The upper or new suspension bridge was built in 1869, and constituted at the time the longest single span in the world.

The water-power upon the Hydraulic canal was first utilized in 1875, and was found to be superior to the water-power on the raceways and Bath Island, and had the further advantage of abundant railroad facilities, and was located so far from the cataract as not in any manner to deface the natural scenery of the Falls.

Equal advantages are offered for the commerce of the lakes by means of the Niagara river. An appropriation has been made by the United States government for the further improvement of the Niagara river above the Falls which will materially hasten the actual existence of the cheapest as well as the most available water-way in the world. Upon the completion of this channel, vessels can come down the Niagara river with their loads of lumber, grain, coal, ore, etc., to be unloaded upon the wharves and docks of mills and factories. They will have a continuous passage from the cities of the west and the great chain of lakes direct to Niagara Falls. Grain will be unloaded at the mills, and manufactured in transit. Wheat can be shipped from any field in America without delay of transfers, manufactured into flour and taken directly to its destination. The value of imports of merchandise into the Niagara district from Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and northwest territory alone was \$4,455,772 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889. This is the largest valuation, with two exceptions, shown by any of the northern border and lake ports. In the in-transit

and trans-shipment trade where extraordinary dispatch is required, Niagara ranks sixth as compared with the twenty-four principal custom districts. There are but three lake ports that show as large an amount of American and foreign tonnage entered and cleared in 1889, as the Niagara district.

Historic Points.—From the State Reservation many historical points on the Niagara frontier are visible. At the mouth of Cayuga creek, five miles above the falls, on the American side, La Salle, in 1679, built and launched the "Griffin," the first vessel that sailed the upper lakes. Further down, at the "old French landing," within the reservation, La Salle and Father Hennepin and their followers embarked after the portage of their canoe from Lewiston. The landing was used by the early French and British traders, and, before their coming, by the Indians of the Neutral Nation and their successors, the Senecas. About a mile above the falls is the site of the French Fort du Portage, destroyed by Joncaire before his retreat in 1759. The old stone chimney of the French barracks is yet standing, and the outlines of Fort Schlosser, built by the British in 1761, are visible. December 29, 1837, during the "Patriot rebellion," the steamer Caroline was seized at Schlosser landing, about two miles above the falls, towed out into the river, and allowed to drift with the current over the falls.

On the opposite shore of the river is the Canadian village of Chippewa, the site of the battle of Chippewa, July 5, 1814. On the height, on the Canada side, west of the Horse-shoe Fall, the battle of Lundy's Lane took place, July 25, 1814, and further down the river the lofty shaft of Brock's monument marks the battle ground of Queenston Heights, October 13, 1813.

Census Statistics.—We compile of Niagara county the following from the United States census reports:

U. S. Census.	Population.	U. S. Census.	Population.
1810.....	8,971	1860.....	50,399
1820.....	22,990	1870.....	50,437
1830.....	18,482	1880.....	54,173
1840.....	31,132	1890.....	62,491
1850.....	42,276	1900.....	

Census.	White.	Colored.
1810.....	8,932.....	39
1820.....	22,908.....	82
1830.....	18,380.....	102
1840.....	30,891.....	241
1850.....	41,959.....	317
1860.....	49,882.....	517
1870.....	49,989.....	448
1880.....	53,756.....	399
1890.....		

POPULATION BY NATIVITY.

Census.	Native.	Foreign.
1860.....	36,087.....	14,312
1870.....	37,210.....	13,227
1880.....	41,353.....	12,840
1890.....		

Native and foreign population of Niagara county in 1880:

Born in the State.....	38,362
Pennsylvania.....	650
New Jersey.....	152
Massachusetts.....	310
Connecticut.....	249
Vermont.....	506
British America.....	2,679
England and Wales.....	1,980
Ireland.....	3,388
Scotland.....	274
German Empire.....	4,250
France.....	104
Sweden.....	8

NATIVITY AND COLOR IN 1870.

Towns.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Col'd.
Cambria.....	1764	381	2141	4
Hartland.....	2687	539	3222	4
Lewiston.....	2169	790	2944	15
Lockport.....	2289	743	3017	15
Lockport city.....	8937	3489	12205	221
New Fane.....	2620	477	3095	2
Niagara.....	4258	2574	6666	166
Suspension Bri'ge	1458	818	2267	9
Niagara Falls.....	1853	1153	2866	140
Pendleton.....	1298	474	1771	1
Porter.....	1607	435	2041	1
Youngstown.....	334	142	476	0
Royalton.....	3597	1129	4720	6
Middleport.....	596	135	730	1
Somerset.....	1546	316	1857	5
Wheatfield.....	2000	1406	3406	0
North Tonawanda	430	257	687	0
Wilson.....	2438	474	2904	8
Wilson village....	584	77	655	6
Lewiston village..	531	239	758	12
Pendleton village.	177	37	214	0
Wolcottsville.....	353	403	756	0

POPULATION IN 1875.

Cambria.....	2,022
Hartland.....	3,235
Lewiston.....	2,829
Lockport.....	2,842
Lockport city.....	12,624
New Fane.....	3,300
Niagara.....	6,876
Pendleton.....	1,675
Porter.....	2,102
Royalton.....	4,990
Somerset.....	1,918
Wheatfield.....	4,168
Wilson.....	2,847
Tuscarora Indian Reservation.....	404
Part of Tonawanda Indian Res.....	10
In Asylums, etc.....	62
	51,904

POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS.

	1870	1880	1890
Cambria	2145	2267	2007
Hartland	3226	3340	2843
Lewiston	2959	2768	2577
Lockport	3032	2847	2773
Lockport city	12426	13522	16038
Ward 1		3547	4537
Ward 2		2931	2827
Ward 3		4744	6113
Ward 4		2300	2561
New Fane	3097	3462	3170
Niagara	6832	7432	10979
Suspension Bridge	2276	2476	4405
Niagara Falls	3006	3320	5502
Pendleton	1772	1730	1514
Porter	2042	2278	2210
Youngstown	476		490
Royalton	4726	4888	4632
Middleport	731	771	1217
Somerset	1862	2015	1962
Wheatfield	3406	4390	8808
North Tonawanda	687		4793
Wilson	2912	3234	2978
Wilson village	661	662	683
Totals	50437	54173	62491

In 1880 there were 26,915 males and 27,258 females in the county. Of school age—from five to seventeen—there were 7,524 males and 7,442 females; and of military age—from eighteen to forty-four—there were 10,540, while of citizenship age there were 14,778.

In 1880 there were 4344 farms in Niagara county, with 269,401 acres of improved land, and including buildings and fences, valued at \$25,274,000. The value of farming implements was \$1,172,000, and of live stock \$2,100,000. The cost of building and repairing fences for 1879 was \$63,000, and the cost of fertilizers used was \$23,000, while the value of all farm products was placed at \$3,845,000.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS, 1880.

Cereals.	Bushels.
Wheat	866,531
Corn	833,226
Oats	751,549
Barley	495,541
Buckwheat	12,653
Rye	7,496

The value of orchard products was \$784,000. There were 53,567 tons of hay raised, besides 3,000 pounds of hops, 438,982 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 2,795 pounds of tobacco.

In 1880 there were in the county: 14,655 horses, 46 mules, 25 oxen, 12,171 milch cows, 8,635 other cattle, 33,231 sheep, yielding 178,000 pounds of wool; and 17,258 swine. The dairy products were 302,000 gallons of milk, 1,359,000 pounds of butter, and 43,000 pounds of cheese.

In 1880 there were 285 manufacturing establishments, with a capital of \$3,300,000, employing over 2,700 hands, paying nearly \$800,000 yearly wages, and working up annually \$3,000,000 worth of material into \$5,000,000 worth of products.

The following is the assessed valuation and taxation as equalized by the board of supervisors for Niagara county for 1879, as returned to the census department:

Real estate	\$26,516,410
Personal property	1,891,561
State tax	57,663
County tax	86,161
Local and school taxes	185,384
Total wealth	28,407,971
Total taxes	329,208

The debt of Niagara county in 1880 was, bonded \$618,401, floating \$14,682, which was provided for by a yearly sinking fund of \$3,333.

Cities, Villages, and Towns.—Lockport, the county seat and metropolis of Niagara county, is a city of locks, whose construction was the primary cause of the city's wonderful industrial life, remarkable development, and phenomenal growth. Lockport is destined to become the seat of great industries, and will rank in the future as one of the leading manufacturing centers of the Empire State. Lockport is built upon a series of declivities, and lies between Rochester and Buffalo, on the Niagara division of the New York Central railroad where it crosses the Erie canal, which descends sixty feet from the level of Lake Erie, and has ten double locks of solid masonry at the "City of Locks."

It was laid out as a village about 1822, was named Lockport by Dr. Isaac W. Smith, over the proposed designation of Locksborough, by Jesse P. Haines, who surveyed it, and was incorporated as a village March 26, 1829. It became a city on April 11, 1865, and by means of its wonderful water-power, and large manufacturing establishments, is rapidly increasing in wealth and population. Its manufactories include flouring and saw-mills, woolen factories, iron foundries, machine shops, etc., while its celebrated limestone quarries contribute largely to its wealth, and its wholesale mercantile houses rival in trade the cities of Rochester and Buffalo.

It has three chartered and three private banks, two daily and three weekly newspapers, and fifteen churches. It has a first-class theatre—Hodge opera house, and one of the finest systems of Union schools to be found in the United States. Merchants' Gargling Oil is manufactured here, and has been introduced all over the world by John Hodge. The Holly manufacturing and

steam heating companies were organized in 1859 and 1877; and the Lockport glass works in 1840. The Niagara nurseries are in a prosperous condition, and Glenwood cemetery, which was laid out in 1865, is justly regarded as one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the State. A superior hydraulic cement is manufactured in the city, and the marble finishing business was established as early as 1844. Lorenzo Dow preached near the court house in 1828, the McLeod excitement occurred in 1840 and 1841, and in 1852 General Winfield Scott visited Lockport and made a short address to the scholars of the Union school. The population of Lockport in 1875 was 12,624; in 1880, 13,522; and in 1890, 16,038. The different churches, and secret and beneficial societies are well represented.

Niagara Falls Village.—It is situated in the south-western part of the town of Niagara, at the side of the cataract, from which it has derived its name. It was first called Schlosser, then was changed in name to Manchester, after the New England city of that name, and finally was incorporated, July 7, 1848, as the village of Niagara Falls. Its Hydraulic canal and Hydraulic tunnel have been described in preceding pages, and it is not necessary to glance at the few of its industries not mentioned in connection with the subjects referred to. Judge Augustus Porter was the pioneer settler, coming in 1805, and in the succeeding year was joined by his brother, General Peter P. Porter, of whom an account is given elsewhere in this volume. The first mills were built by Judge Porter, and were destroyed by the British in 1813, when they burned the village, which then contained about twenty log cabins. It was soon rebuilt, and has continued slowly to increase in size,

until it is now the second city in size in the county. Sam. Patch, in 1829, made his famous leap of ninety-six feet at the Falls, and in 1877, Capt. Rhodes repeated his leap with some variations. In 1859 and 1860, M. Blondin made some wonderful tight rope performances on a cable across the river, which were equalled by Signor Farina some years later, and by Mlle. Spelterina in 1876. Seven railroad lines run to or through the village: Michigan Central, New York Central, New York, Lake Erie & Western, Lehigh Valley, West Shore, Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, and Grand Trunk.

Suspension Bridge Village was first called Bellevue, then became incorporated, June 8, 1854, as Niagara City, and of late years has been known as Suspension Bridge. This village is situated on Niagara river, two miles below the Falls, opposite the Canadian town of Clifton, and adjoining Niagara Falls village. It has many fine buildings, one of which is the U. S. custom house. In 1845 E. P. Graves and Orson Childs' farm houses were the only buildings on the site of the village. It is supplied with water by the Holly system of water works, and possesses an efficient fire department.

The Railroad Suspension bridge, more commonly called the "Old Bridge," is two miles below the Falls, is over 800 feet long, and spans, 230 feet above its waters, one of the most turbulent streams on the globe, whose current just below flows at the rate of thirty miles an hour. It has two distinct roadways—the one above for trains, the one below for carriages and foot passengers. It is owned by two stock companies, and cost \$500,000. It was built under the superintendence of J. A. Roebling, and fin-

ished in 1858. The following are the dimensions: Length of span, 822 feet; height of tower above rock (American side), 88 feet; height of tower (Canadian side), 78 feet; height of tower above floor of railway, 60 feet; number of wire cables, 4; diameter of each cable, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; number of No. 9 wires in each cable, 3,365; ultimate aggregate strength of cables, 12,400 tons. It is rightly regarded as a great triumph of engineering skill. Nine thousand miles of wire are employed in the four cables. The first string was carried across the chasm by means of a kite, and then heavier ropes were dragged across, till the cables themselves thus formed the passage. The New Suspension bridge is directly below the American and Canadian (Horse-shoe) Falls. It was originally built in 1868-69 with wooden trusses and towers. In 1884 new towers of iron were put in, and in 1887-8 new cables, anchorages and steel trusses were substituted for the original ones, making the entire structure actually new, and widened to allow the passing of carriages. The length of span is 1268 feet between towers. Height of roadway above river, 190 feet. Height of towers, 100 feet. Length of cable between anchorages, 1,840 feet. Next in order is the well known Cantilever bridge, completed in 1882. This constitutes the most recent, but, under existing ideas, not by any means the last of the several wonders of engineering skill displayed in sight of Niagara Falls. Three thousand tons of iron and steel were employed in its construction. Its total length is 910 feet, and the clear span across the river is 494 feet 9 inches.

North Tonawanda, "the Lumber City," is the larger, and that part of the city of Tonawanda which is on the north bank of Ton-

awanda creek and the east shore of Niagara river in the southwestern part of the town of Wheatfield and Niagara county. The village was first called Niagara, but soon became North Tonawanda, and as such was incorporated May 8, 1865. George Burger was the first resident on the site of the city, where James Sweeney built the first frame dwelling in 1828. James Carney and William Vandervoote were among the pioneer settlers of the place. While the city has many flourishing enterprises, yet it is its lumber business which has made it known all over the country. North Tonawanda is one of the world's leading lumber marts, and excepting Chicago handles more lumber than any other city in the United States. Col. Lewis S. Payne contributed much to the establishment and early development of the early lumber trade of the place, which in 1890 received over 700 million feet of lumber and turned out 173 million shingles from its shingle mills. Tonawanda Island, owned by Smith, Fassett & Co., has been made an immense lumber district, to which, by rail, boat, and canal, wonderful quantities of lumber are brought from Canada and the North-western States. North Tonawanda has a fine railroad system, excellent churches, the Holly system of water works, strong banks, a live newspaper, and a good Union school. From 1880 to 1890 its population increased from 1,492 to 4,793, a fact which fully illustrates its rapid growth of the last decade.

Cambria.—The town of Cambria is one of the central towns of the county, and is bounded on the north by the town of Wilson, on the east by Lockport, on the south by Pendleton and Wheatfield, and on the west by Lewiston. It was created March 11, 1808, and then embraced a large part of

the northern and northwestern parts of the county. The present villages in the town are: Warren's Corners, founded by John Forsythe in 1805; Molyneux's Corners, whose pioneer settler was John Gould, in 1809; Cambria Centre, settled about 1812; and Pekin, which was founded about the same time.

Hartland.—This town was named for the town of Hartland, Vermont, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Somerset, on the east by Ridgeway, Orleans county; on the south by Royalton, and on the west by New Fane. It was created June 1, 1812, out of Cambria, and from it afterward was taken Royalton, Somerset, and a part of New Fane. The first settlement was made in 1803 by John and David Morrison, Zeb. Barnum, Jed. Riggs. Isaac Southwell, and Daniel Brown. The villages are: Hartland Corners, Johnson's Creek, founded about 1812, and North Hartland.

Lewiston.—It is bounded on the north by Porter and Wilson, on the east by Cambria, on the south by Niagara and Wheatfield, and on the west by the Niagara river. It was formed February 27, 1818, and is rich in picturesque scenery and historic spots. The pioneer settlement was at Lewiston, in 1800, and the Tuscarora reservation is on its territory. Its villages are: Sanborn, laid out in 1865; and Lewiston, which was surveyed in 1805, chartered in 1822, and is a center of the fruit and grain trade.

Lockport.—This town is bounded on the north by New Fane, on the east by Royalton, on the south by Pendleton and Erie county, and on the west by Pendleton and Cambria. It was erected February 2, 1824, out of the eastern part of Cambria and the western portion of Royalton. Its pioneer settler was Charles Wilber, who made a

clearing at Cold Spring in 1805. Its villages are: Wright's Corners, named for Solomon Wright, who came in 1822; Rapids, was laid out in 1839 by Amos and S. B. Kinney; Hickory Corners, and Warren's Corners, which is named for Ezra Warren, who settled on its site in 1813, and kept a tavern for several years.

New Fane.—The town of New Fane was so named by Mrs. James Van Horn, and was formed March 20, 1824, from parts of Wilson, Hartland, and Somerset. It is bounded on the north by Lake Ontario, on the east by Somerset and Hartland, on the south by Lockport, and on the west by Wilson. Its pioneer settlers were William Chambers and John Brewer, who came to its territory from Canada in 1807. Its villages are: Charlotte, named after Charlotte, a daughter of Hon. George R. Davis, of Troy, New York; and Olcott, a lake port, which is at the mouth of Eighteen-Mile Creek, on Lake Ontario, and the site of the village was purchased in 1808 by William Chambers and Benjamin Halstead.

Niagara.—It was formed June 1, 1812, as the town of Schlosser, which name was changed to that of Niagara on February 14, 1816. In 1827 Pendleton was formed from it, and in 1836 a part of Wheatfield was taken from its territory. It is bounded on the north by Lewiston; on the east by Wheatfield; and on the south and west by Niagara river. Its wonderful scenery and attractions, and the important historical events occurring on its territory from the days of French exploration down to the late civil war, have been described in other parts of this volume. Its villages besides Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge are La Salle and Fletcher's Corners. La Salle is at the mouth of Cayuga creek, where

"Big Smith" lived as early as 1806, and went by the name of Cayuga Creek for several years; while Fletcher's Corners was named in honor of William Fletcher.

Porter.—The town of Porter, which contains the site of the old Fort Niagara that is of National fame, was formed, June 1, 1812, from Cambria, and named in honor of Judge Augustus Porter. It is bounded on the north by Lake Ontario; on the east by Wilson; on the south by Lewiston, and on the west by the Niagara river. The first English settlers came in 1800 or 1801, and the war of 1812 greatly retarded its settlement, and in 1814 its population was only 148. The history of Fort Niagara has been given, as well as an account of many important events occurring on its soil. Its villages are Ransomville, where Gideon Curtis settled in 1817, and Youngstown (near the present Fort Niagara), which was incorporated April 18, 1854.

Pendleton.—This town was formed April 16, 1827. It is bounded on the north by Cambria and Lockport, on the east by Lockport, on the west by Wheatfield, and south by Erie county. Martin Van Slyke and Jacob Crisman were the first settlers, and came in 1807 or 1808. Pendleton village is on the canal, and its first building was the log tavern of Pendleton Clark.

Royalton.—The town of Royalton is bounded on the north by Hartland, on the east by Orleans and Genesee counties, on the south by Erie county, and on the west by Lockport. It was formed April 5, 1817, from Hartland, and a part of its territory was taken in 1824 to form Lockport. Its earliest pioneer settlers were Joshua and Thomas Slaton, who settled two miles east of Cold Springs. An Indian trail passed from southeast to northwest

through the town, and was used as a path to Fort Niagara by the Indians and Tories during the Revolutionary war. The villages of the town are: Wolcottsville, which is named for Anson Wolcott, who settled on its site in 1847; Royalton Center, that was settled as early as 1808; Orangeport, that is on land once owned by Joshua and Thomas Slaton; Gasport, one mile east of Orangeport, derives its name from flowing springs, containing large quantities of gas, and founded prior to 1824; Reynale's Basin, named for its first settler, George Reynale; and Middleport, which was incorporated December 25, 1858, and now has a population of nearly 1,300.

Somerset.—This town was formed from Hartland, February 8, 1823, and a part of its territory was taken in 1824 to help form New Fane. It is bounded on the north by Lake Ontario, on the east by Orleans county, on the south by Hartland, and on the west by New Fane. Jacob Filts, in 1810, became its first settler, locating on what is known as the old Filts farm, about two miles west of Somerset Corners. The village of Somerset Corners was founded prior to 1826, and the Thirty-mile Point Light house was first lighted in 1875.

Wheatfield.—The town of Wheatfield was taken from Niagara on May 12, 1836, and derived its name from the wheat producing quality of the soil. It is bounded on the north by Lewiston and Cambria, on the east by Pendleton, on the south by Erie county, and on the west by Niagara. A few years after the first settlements in the town, a number of German neighborhoods and villages were established by several Lutheran congregations which came principally from Prussia. In 1843 they founded Martinsville, which was named in honor of

Martin Luther, and New Bergholtz, named for the village of Bergholtz, in Germany. St. Johnsbury is an off-shoot of New Bergholtz, and New Walmore, also founded in 1843, was named for Walmore, in Prussia. The history of North Tonawanda is given on a preceding page, with the exception of mentioning its machinist and iron working firm of Armitage-Herschel Company, and lumber firm of Smith, Fassett & Co.

Wilson.—This town was formed on April 10, 1818, from the eastern part of Porter, and was named in honor of Reuben Wilson, the pioneer settler on its present territory. It is bounded on the north by Lake Ontario, on the east by New Fane, on the south by Cambria and Lewiston, and on the west by Porter. Its villages are: East Wilson, Wilson Station, and Wilson, at the mouth of Twelve-mile creek, which was named for its founder, Luther Wilson, who built a grist mill and store on its site in 1825, and two years later laid out the village. Wilson village was incorporated May 11, 1858, and has a fine Union school, into which the old Wilson collegiate institute was merged in 1869.

State History.—When Sebastian Cabot, in 1497, planted the standard of Great Britain on the ice-bound shores of Labrador, and placed beside it the banner of a free republic—his native Venice—the Indians were masters of the soil of New York, which they held in undisputed possession until July 29, 1609, when Champlain invaded the territory of the Five Nations, and with his own arquebus shot down two plumed Iroquois chiefs. Champlain's death shot was injudicious for France in the new world, and its echo, ringing through two centuries of Indian wars, died on the Plains of Abraham, when French power in North Amer-

ica fell before the arms of England. From 1609 to 1632 the French made several unsuccessful invasions of northern New York.

The Dutch discovery and occupation of the Hudson Valley covers a period from 1602 to 1622, while their colonization and government of the same continued from 1622 to 1673, when the Duke of York captured the province and instituted English government over it, under the claim of Cabot's discovery of it in 1497 and 1498, although no evidence existed that the daring explorer had ever entered New York harbor or saw the soil of the State.

The English rule continued from 1673 to 1765, when the colony of New York made the first step towards the union of the American colonies against British legislation. During the above mentioned period the colony of New York, sometimes aided by English troops, and often hindered by the incompetency of English commanders, carried on the French and Indian war along its northern and western border, and wrested the Niagara frontier and western New York from the French.

From 1765 to 1775 was a period of agitation, during which New York stood up to her sister colonies in the struggle against the tyranny of the British ministry.

During the revolution New York bore well her part in that struggle for national independence, and after the Federal government was organized she was the first State to cede its public lands to form a part of the national domain.

In the second war with England the State became as it had been in the revolution—one of the great theatres of conflict. From the close of that war until 1826 the energies of the State were taxed to complete the Erie canal, and which gave the Commonwealth,

in addition to foothold on the ocean, command on the lakes, and made her commerce national and cosmopolitan in character, as well as adding wonderfully to her wealth and population.

From 1826 down to the present time New York has slowly but steadily increased in material wealth and political power, although temporarily checked in her growth by the late civil war and the plunderings of the Tweed ring.

POPULATION 1698-1890.

1698	18,067
1703	20,665
1723	40,564
1731	50,824
1737	60,437
1749	73,448
1756	96,790
1771	163,337
1790	340,120
1800	589,051
1810	959,049
1820	1,372,111
1830	1,918,608
1840	2,428,921
1850	3,097,394
1860	3,880,735
1870	4,382,759
1880	5,082,871
1890	5,997,853

POPULATION BY COUNTIES, 1890.

Albany	164,555
Allegany.....	43,240
Broome.....	62,973
Cattaraugus.....	60,866
Cayuga	65,302
Chautauqua.....	75,202
Chemung.....	48,265
Chenango.....	37,776
Clinton.....	46,437

Columbia.....	46,172	Sullivan.....	31,031
Cortland.....	28,657	Tioga.....	29,935
Delaware.....	45,496	Tompkins.....	32,923
Dutchess.....	77,879	Ulster.....	87,062
Erie.....	322,981	Warren.....	27,866
Essex.....	33,052	Washington.....	45,690
Franklin.....	38,110	Wayne.....	49,729
Fulton.....	37,650	Westchester.....	146,772
Genesee.....	33,265	Wyoming.....	31,193
Greene.....	31,598	Yates.....	21,001
Hamilton.....	4,762		
Herkimer.....	45,608		
Jefferson.....	68,806		
Kings.....	838,547		
Lewis.....	29,806		
Livingston.....	37,801		
Madison.....	42,892		
Monroe.....	189,586		
Montgomery.....	45,699		
New York.....	1,515,301		
Niagara.....	62,491		
Oneida.....	122,922		
Onondaga.....	146,247		
Ontario.....	48,453		
Orange.....	97,859		
Orleans.....	30,803		
Oswego.....	71,883		
Otsego.....	50,861		
Putnam.....	14,849		
Queens.....	128,059		
Rensselaer.....	124,511		
Richmond.....	51,693		
Rockland.....	35,162		
Saint Lawrence.....	85,048		
Saratoga.....	57,663		
Schenectady.....	29,797		
Schoharie.....	29,164		
Schuyler.....	16,711		
Seneca.....	28,227		
Steuben.....	81,473		
Suffolk.....	62,491		

Of the Empire commonwealth and its people, we quote the following from an able writer: "In the century and a half past, the tender plant which those old governors (Dutch) nursed so carefully, has grown to such proportions. Even their Dutch phlegm might gather inspiration from the scene, and their peering eyes might scan the future, and behold all possibilities inviting six million people with opportunities so multiplied, with possessions so abundant, on a domain so imperial, with civilization casting its gifts at their feet. They might gather cheer too from the record that the ancestors and predecessors of these millions in the main met the tasks and duties of their position with prudence, courage, forethought, and devotion to worthy ideals and purposes. They might weigh the character of the people who have made the commonwealth what it is, and discern in it the combination of elements, the resultant of divergent forces, the equipoise that comes from motion and genuine life, and thus from their elevation over the surging tides of the New World's metropolis, take heart of hope that the generations and the centuries to come will add to the development of the Empire State in all that constitutes the glory of a free commonwealth."

NIAGARA COUNTY . . .

BIOGRAPHIES.



EDWARD E. RUSSELL, one of the solid and substantial business men of Niagara Falls, who have left their imprint on the history of the village, was born near Rochester, New York, June 30, 1839, and is a son of Perry G. and Abigail A. (Church) Russell. His grandfather, Benjamin Russell, was a native of Vermont, but removed to New York and located at Henrietta, near Rochester, where he was engaged in farming until his death in 1843. He was twice married, and to his last marriage was born one child, Perry G. The latter was born in Vermont in 1787, but removed to this State, and died in Rochester in 1863. He was a farmer by occupation, and a life-long democrat, though he took no active part in politics. In 1802 he married Charity White, to whom were born two children, both dying at an early age. His second marriage was to Abigail Church, in 1822, and they reared a family of three sons and three daughters: George W., who enlisted in the army in 1862, and served until the close of the civil war; B. Franklin, now deceased, who was sergeant of a company in the third regiment of Ohio

cavalry, serving three years; Edward E.; Mary J., who married William M. Ware, of Rochester, and died in 1883; Ann A. and Cynthia, both of whom reside in Rochester.

Edward E. Russell received his education in the common schools of his native place, and at an early age had his attention drawn to the drug business, embarking in that calling at Rochester in 1854. In the year 1857 he removed to Niagara Falls and opened a drug store, and, except the years of the civil war, has been engaged in that line ever since, winning a business reputation of which any man might feel proud. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, 151st New York volunteer infantry, as a private, and promoted to first lieutenant; and after serving until the close of the war in the army of the Potomac, he was mustered out as adjutant. During his entire term of service he was never sick, taken prisoner, or seriously wounded. This fact tells of an iron constitution and unusual good luck.

On November 24, 1859, Edward E. Russell was united in marriage with Margaret Griffith, daughter of William Griffith, of

Niagara Falls. To them have been born three children: William P., who married Ida M. Fales, and is now a practicing physician at Suspension Bridge; Edward F., and Allie A., who married Neil Campbell, and lives in New York city.

In politics he is a democrat, and has held the important positions of trustee and president of the village, assessor, and justice of the peace, being elected as justice in the spring of 1888. He is a member of Frontier Lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted Masons; Niagara Chapter, No. 200, Royal Arch Masons; and Genesee Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar.

BENJAMIN J. HABECKER is of Pennsylvania German descent, and is well and favorably known in Niagara county. He is the youngest son of Joseph and Anna (Herr) Habecker, and was born in the town of Wheatfield, Niagara county, New York, on May 6, 1854. His grandfather, David Habecker, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, August 5, 1791, and married Barbara Newcomer, by whom he had two children. He died September 7, 1889, aged ninety-eight years. Barbara Newcomer, his wife, was born September 16, 1796, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and died December 5, 1870, aged seventy-four years. Joseph Habecker (father) was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1817. He was elected to several positions of honor and trust, and acquitted himself honorably in all positions. He was commissioner of highways and supervisor of his town, and in politics was a republican. On May 29, 1845, he married Anna Herr, by whom he had three children: Franklin D. (see his sketch), Joseph H., now deceased,

and Benjamin J. Mrs. Joseph Habecker was the oldest daughter of John Herr, who married Mary Long and had seven children. She died April 3, 1889, in her sixty-eighth year.

Benjamin J. was reared in the town of Wheatfield, and received a good common school education. The farm in which he now owns a half interest, and on which he resided until 1887, was bought by his grandfather, cleared and improved by his father, and occupied by him during his life time. It was fine timber land, and he was interested in getting out ship timber until sufficient of it was cleared to begin farming. At Williamsville, Erie county, New York, on February 6, 1884, Benjamin J. Habecker was married to Ella E. Metz, who was born March 25, 1857. Mrs. B. J. Habecker's maternal grandfather, Daniel Snearly, was born in Pennsylvania, on March 30, 1804; married Catherine Brewer, April 13, 1830, and died January 28, 1873. His wife died April 7, 1880. Her paternal grandfather, John Metz, was born March 4, 1784, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and on April 17, 1810, married Elizabeth Martin and had ten children. He died January 11, 1860, aged seventy-six years. Elizabeth Martin, his wife, was born April 11, 1791, and died April 23, 1871, in her seventy-ninth year. Mrs. B. J. Habecker's father, C. C. Metz, was a native of Scipio, Cayuga county, this State, and was a farmer by occupation. May 9, 1854, he married Esther A. Snearly, who was born in the town of Amherst, this State, and had three daughters: Ella E. (Mrs. Habecker), Kate Lillian, deceased, and Cora A.

Benjamin J. Habecker is a republican in politics, and at present resides at Sanborn, in the town of Cambria.

A. A. MOSSELL, a promising young lawyer of Lockport, was born at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, November 5, 1863, and is a son of Aaron and Elizabeth Mossell. The Mossells are Afro-Americans. The father and mother of A. A. Mossell were both born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, but removed to Canada in 1854, while yet in their early years. They were never slaves, but sought a residence in Canada because they believed a more liberal public sentiment prevailed there toward the people of their race. Aaron Mossell was a brickmaker by trade, and followed that occupation all his life. In 1866 he removed to Lockport, this county, and commenced the manufacture of bricks under adverse circumstances. He persevered, however, and time brought his reward. He now has a large and prosperous business, and is in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He and his son, the Rev. Charles Mossell, of Baltimore, own the Commercial hotel in Lockport, valued at thirty-five thousand dollars. He also owns about ten acres of valuable land where his brick yard is located.

A. A. Mossell was reared partly in Canada and partly in the United States. His education was received at the Lincoln university, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in 1883, after a complete course of four years. He then went to Lynchburg, Virginia, where he taught school for three years, and returned to Philadelphia, immediately entering the law department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and was graduated therefrom in 1888. He enjoys the distinction of being the only colored student ever graduated from the law department of that well known institution. He was admitted to practice in the courts of Pennsyl-

vania in 1888, but soon removed to Lockport, New York, where he read law one year with D. E. Brong, the district attorney of Niagara county, and was then admitted to practice in the courts of New York State.

On the 9th of June, 1890, Mr. Mossell was wedded to Mary L. Tanner, daughter of Bishop B. T. Tanner, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He is independent in politics, believing that he only is a good citizen who votes the issues as they appeal to his intelligent understanding, irrespective of the party representing them. He owns an interest in his father's brick business, but devotes most of his time to the practice of his profession.

HON. WASHINGTON HUNT. Irreproachable in private and efficient and faithful in public life, Washington Hunt is one without whose biography the history of Niagara county would be incomplete. His life was straightforward, energetic and eventful, and is worthy of imitation. He was a son of Sanford Hunt, and was born in the town of Windham, Greene county, New York, August 5, 1811. Members of the Hunt family served in the Revolutionary war, and Sanford Hunt, after marriage, removed to Livingston county, where Hunts' Hollow became the name of the settlement in which he located. He afterward went to Greene county, where he resided for some years. Washington Hunt was reared and received his education in Greene county, and in 1828, came to the city of Lockport, where he commenced life for himself as a clerk in the general mercantile store of Tucker & Bissell. Two years later he entered the law office of Lot Clark, and after completing the required course of reading was admitted to the bar, but never engaged

in the active practice of his profession, as he found more profitable and congenial employment in real estate transactions, which constituted his principal business throughout life. In 1833 he became a member of the firm of Hunt & Walbridge, and they purchased from the Albany Land Company 32,000 acres of land in Niagara county. This fortunate investment of Mr. Hunt gave him considerable wealth, which he used wisely and judiciously in various business enterprises.

In 1834, he married Mary, daughter of the Mr. Walbridge who was his partner in the firm of Hunt & Walbridge.

At twenty-four years of age he was appointed as first judge of the county by Governor Marcy, and served very acceptably in that position from 1836 to 1841. In 1840 he left the Democratic party on a financial issue, and served two terms in Congress from 1843 to 1849 as a whig, representing the 34th district. Leaving Congress he was appointed comptroller, and in 1850 was nominated as the whig candidate for Governor of New York. At the polls in the ensuing election he was elected over Horatio Seymour, the democratic candidate, by a majority of 262 in a total vote of 428,966. His services as governor were satisfactory, and he was renominated by the Whig party, but went down in the next gubernatorial contest before his former opponent, Horatio Seymour, as the whigs in New York were punished for the failure of their party under Fillmore to obey nationally the positive injunctions of popular sentiment. He was intimately connected with the business history of Lockport, and aided largely in its material and financial development. He was a pillar in the Protestant Episcopal church of Lockport, which he frequently

represented in diocesan and other conventions.

Governor Hunt died from cancer, in the city of New York, on February 2, 1867, and his remains were interred in Glenwood cemetery, at Lockwood, where an imposing monument twenty-two feet in height, and costing \$6,000, was erected to his memory by influential political friends from all parts of the Union. Suitable inscriptions are on each of the four sides, and on the south side it is stated that it is erected "In grateful remembrance of the public services and private virtues of WASHINGTON HUNT."

THEODORE H. VAN HORN, a popular and successful druggist of Lockport, and a well known and useful citizen of the county of Niagara, is a son of Daniel Van Horn, and was born August 11, 1832, in Newburg, Orange county, New York. Daniel Van Horn (father) was a son of Judge James Van Horn, and a brother of Hon. Burt Van Horn, whose biography appears on page 306 of this volume, to which reference is made for the ancestral history of the family. Daniel Van Horn was born in Seneca county, New York, but removed to the town of Hartland, Niagara county, and died near Middleport, New York. He studied law, and practiced for a time, but later engaged in milling and various other pursuits. He was a democrat in politics, and held the offices of supervisor, justice of the peace, and judge in Niagara county.

Theodore H. Van Horn was educated in the common schools of his native county, and after completing his studies worked for a time as a laborer. In 1855 he entered a drug store in the city of Lockport and

began learning the drug business, remaining there four years. He then spent one year in the west, when he returned to Lockport and embarked in the drug business on his own account. For an entire decade he successfully conducted a large trade in drugs, and then sold out and engaged in tanning and oil refining. After spending five years in these occupations, he returned to the drug business in 1878, since which he has devoted his entire time and attention to this line. He has a large storeroom on Main street, which is handsomely furnished, and contains a complete assortment of pure drugs of all kinds, and where anything in his line can be procured at shortest notice. Particular attention is given to the compounding of physician's prescriptions.

On October 28th, 1859, Mr. Van Horn was married to Loraine Mather, a daughter of David M. Mather, of the city of Lockport, and to them have been born an only daughter, Maud L.

In politics he is a republican, giving his party a loyal support on all leading questions, and has served one term as city assessor of Lockport. He is a member of a number of the fraternal and benevolent organizations of the city, and is very popular in society circles. By energy, industry, and fine business ability he has accumulated considerable property and won a lasting place in the esteem and regard of his neighbors and fellow citizens.

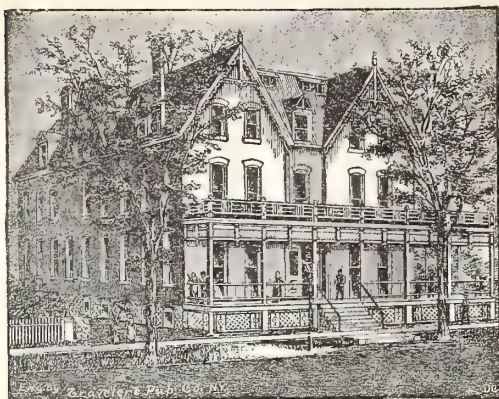
FRED. M. TABOR, one of the respected, reliable, and substantial farmers of the town of Wilson, is a son of Dr. Hiram B. and Sarah J. Tabor, and was born in the town of Wilson, Niagara county, New York, in the year 1854. Dr. Hiram B. Tabor

(father) was born on Grand Isle, followed his profession in this community for many years, and had a wide acquaintance, both professional and personal. He was skilled, clever, and generous in his profession, and after a life of usefulness, died on July 11, 1885. In 1837 he married Sarah J. McKnitt, by whom he had five children, two sons and three daughters. Mrs. Tabor was born in Somerset, Niagara county, New York, in 1819, and is now living at Wilson, in the seventy-third year of her age.

Fred. M. Tabor was reared and educated at Wilson, and by occupation is a farmer and fruit grower. He has met with considerable success in his occupation of farming and fruit growing, and fully realizes that it is a much more independent occupation than many others, with fewer vicissitudes and perplexities. He has a farm of twenty-six acres of land, which is in a high state of cultivation, and has by experience learned one fact: that many persons undertake to cultivate too much land at one time, and neglect and inattention results in only a partial crop.

On December 18, 1878, Mr. Fred. M. Tabor was united in marriage with Isabelle Dwight, a daughter of Daniel and Delia Dwight, of Wilson. To Mr. and Mrs. Tabor has been born one child, a son: Charles, who was born June 8, 1880, and is a bright, promising, studious boy.

In politics Mr. Tabor is a democrat, and is strongly attached to his party. He gives his attention mainly to farming, and is known as an industrious and successful farmer of the county. The increased productiveness and fine appearance of his carefully cultivated farm shows conclusively that he has studied well the scientific principles upon which successful farming is based.



ANDREW KALTENBACH, proprietor of the now famous "Hotel Kaltenbach," at Niagara Falls, came to the Falls from the city of Rochester, New York, in the autumn of 1877, and purchased an eligible building lot from the late Elizabeth Mason. Thereon he began the erection of what was intended to be an ideal hotel, constructed after the most approved plans of leading architects, with every arrangement that could promote the comfort or add to the pleasure of its patrons. The result was the elegant brick structure which bears the name of its builder and proprietor, and is known throughout the United States and Europe as the Hotel Kaltenbach. This splendid hotel was first opened to the public on May 21, 1878, and immediately became popular with that large class of American and European travelers who appreciate taste and refinement in their surroundings, and a prompt and perfect service. The house is beautifully situated, commands a fine view of the American park and American rapids, and is furnished throughout in the most elegant and sumptuous manner, everything being arranged with artistic taste. It is conducted on the American plan, and the verdict of its patrons is that the cuisine is perfection itself. The terms are invariably

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Hotel

Kaltenbach,

(Fronting State Park and
Rapids.)

Niagara Falls, N. Y.

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three dollars per day. The capacity of the hotel is limited, having accommodations only for about fifty guests, and it is advisable for patrons to make arrangements for rooms by telegraph before their departure from home. The patronage of the Hotel Kaltenbach comes from the best class who visit the Falls, and its steady pressure on the capacity of the house is proof that Mr. Kaltenbach has succeeded in producing the model hotel, and goes far to recompense him for the years of earnest and faithful labor given to its creation. He and his hotel are both well known to the great traveling public of America and Europe, and are equally popular on both continents.

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WILLIAM J. ARMSTRONG, station agent of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg railroad at Lewiston, and a prominent young business man of that village, is a son of Thomas and Mary (Boyle) Armstrong, and was born February 27, 1859, in the village of Lewiston, Niagara county, New York. Thomas Armstrong was a native of the Emerald Isle, but when twenty-two years of age he left that country and came to America, locating at Youngstown, this county, where he learned the trade of brick mason. From Youngstown he removed to Lewiston, and resided in that village until his death in 1861, at the age of forty-five years. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a democrat in politics. He was an excellent workman, and either built or helped to build all



A. Kaltenbach

the brick houses in and around Lewiston. He married Mary Boyle, by whom he had a family of four children. Mrs. Armstrong was also a native of Ireland, and now resides in Lewiston in her sixty-fifth year. She is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

William J. Armstrong was reared in Lewiston, and received his education in the public schools of that village. After leaving school he secured a position as newsboy on the trains of the New York Central railroad, between Lewiston and Buffalo, and later in the same business between Buffalo and Rochester. After quitting that road he ran for three and one-half years, in the same capacity, on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg railroad, between Oswego and Lewiston. He was then offered and accepted a position as brakeman on that road, running from Niagara Falls to Cape Vincent. He had only worked as brakeman for a short time when he met with an accident that disabled him for that position, and was then appointed flagman at Lewiston by the road officials. He held this place for three years, during which time he learned telegraphy, and then became station agent at Lewiston for the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg railroad. This responsible position he has now held for ten years, giving satisfaction alike to the railroad managers, and the general public who patronize the road. During all this time he has carried the United States mail to and from the station and post-office, and also does a general transfer business between the station and the village. This latter is quite an item in the summer season, when the lake steamers are running.

On May 11, 1887, Mr. Armstrong was wedded to Elizabeth S. Collins, a daughter

of Thomas Collins, of Ransomville, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong have been born four children, all daughters: Lucy M., Lena C., Beatrice, and Florence.

In politics Mr. Armstrong is a straight democrat, and an active worker for the success of his party. When a young man he served three years as clerk in the post-office at Lewiston. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and of Riverside Lodge, No. 113, Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is also connected with the Telegraphic Operators' association. He is a very popular man, having won a reputation for carefulness, promptness and strict honesty in all his transactions.

GENERAL PETER BUEL PORTER,

distinguished no less for his military genius than for his practical and comprehensive statesmanship, was born at Salisbury, Connecticut, in 1773, and died at Niagara Falls in 1844. After graduating from Yale college he studied law, and began practice at Canandaigua, Ontario county, in 1795. In 1797 he was elected clerk of Ontario county, and represented that county in the State assembly in 1802. About 1800 he removed to Black Rock, now included in the corporate limits of the city of Buffalo. He was active in promoting the Erie canal, and in 1810 was appointed by the legislature, with Clinton, Morris, and others, to survey a route for that important waterway. In 1808, and again in 1810, he was elected to congress from the Buffalo district, and in the latter congress served as chairman of the committee on foreign relations. He prepared and introduced the bill recommending the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and upon the commencement of hostili-

ties resigned his seat in congress to take an active part in the war on the Niagara frontier. He declined a general's commission, but afterward took command of a body of New York and Pennsylvania troops and their Indian allies, the latter having been led to espouse the American cause through their friendship for General Porter. He was a prominent actor in the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, and proposed, planned, and commanded a division in the famous sortie from Fort Erie, which, according to General Napier, is the only recorded instance of a besieging army being entirely routed by such a sortie.

For his distinguished bravery and valuable services in the war of 1812, congress presented General Porter with a gold medal, and the State of New York voted him a gold-hilted sword. He was re-elected to congress in 1814, and in 1815 President Madison appointed him commander-in-chief of the army of the United States, but after mature deliberation he declined the honor and responsibility of that exalted rank. In the same year he was elected to the position of secretary of State of New York. He served as one of the United States commissioners under the treaty of Ghent, in 1816, to determine the boundary line between the United States and Canada. In 1842 he was elected as one of the regents of the State University of New York, and during the same year entered President Adams' cabinet as secretary of war. He was a member of the New York State assembly from Erie county in 1828, and served as presidential elector on the whig ticket in 1840.

General Porter was the senior partner in the firm of Porter, Barton & Co., who controlled the carrying trade between Lewiston and Buffalo, and built several of the early

lake craft. He removed to Niagara Falls in 1838. In 1818 General Porter was united in marriage with Loetitia Breckenridge, and by this union had one son and one daughter. The son was Colonel Peter Augustus Porter, a sketch of whom appears in this volume, and the daughter was Elizabeth L. Porter, who died unmarried in 1876.

COL. PETER AUGUSTUS PORTER

was born at Black Rock, Erie county, New York, in 1827, and was killed in action at the battle of Cold Harbor, Virginia, in 1864. He was the only son of General Peter Buel and Loetitia (Breckenridge) Porter, and came to Niagara Falls, this county, with his father when only eleven years of age. He entered Harvard university, from which he was graduated in the class of 1845. In 1861 he was elected to the State assembly from the second district of Niagara county, and in 1862 organized the 129th New York infantry, of which he was commissioned colonel. Later this regiment was reorganized as the 8th New York heavy artillery, and employed in garrison duty at forts Federal Hill and McHenry, Baltimore, until 1864. In the spring of that year it was ordered to the front, and participated in a number of the fiercest battles of the war. The regiment became noted for its bravery and its gallant conduct on the field, and that the distinction was not cheaply won is attested by the fact that of all the regiments engaged in that gigantic struggle, the 8th New York heavy artillery ranked second on the National record as to its loss in killed and wounded.

Colonel Porter was killed at the head of his regiment in that fruitless charge at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864. For two days his

dead body lay immediately in front of the enemy's works and could not be recovered. On the second night five daring men of his command planned and successfully executed an expedition for the purpose of rescuing the body, and for this act of bravery were awarded each a gold medal. His remains now lie entombed in Oakwood cemetery, at Niagara Falls, New York.

In 1852 Colonel Porter was married to Mary Cabell Breckenridge, and to this union was born an only child, Peter A. Porter. After the death of his first wife, Colonel Porter, in 1859, wedded Josephine M. Morris, and of this marriage one son, G. M. Porter, survives.

While in the army, in 1863, Colonel Porter was nominated by the Republican State convention as their candidate for secretary of State. He declined to accept the nomination, saying that he had gone to the front with a regiment of his friends and neighbors, and could not ask for his discharge while theirs could not be granted. He remained at what he felt was his post of duty, and met an untimely but heroic death, while Chauncey M. Depew was nominated to the position he had declined, and elected.

JAMES H. CHILDS, a prominent and successful fruit grower of the town of Lewiston, and deputy collector and inspector of customs of the village of Lewiston, is a son of Sanford and Elizabeth (McGregor) Childs, and was born in the town of Lewiston, Niagara county, New York, on the 3d day of July, 1843. The father, Sanford Childs, was also a native of Niagara county, and was an extensive and prosperous farmer of the town of Lewiston up to January, 1879, when he removed to Sunfield, Eaton

county, Michigan, where he resided until his death, January 12, 1890, at the age of seventy-two years. He had long been a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow, and his obsequies were conducted by these fraternities, his funeral being the largest, it is said, ever held in his village. He had been the first master of his Masonic lodge, and the first noble grand of the Odd Fellows' lodge in which he held membership. He had served as delegate to the Grand Lodge of the State from both these fraternities for a number of times. He was a republican in politics, and took an active part in supporting the candidates and measures advanced by that party. He married Elizabeth McGregor, and to them was born a family of nine children. She was born in Scotland, and inherited many of the sturdy virtues which distinguish that people. She still survives, residing in Eaton county, Michigan, in her seventy-second year. For many years she has been a devoted and consistent member of the Presbyterian church.

James H. Childs grew to manhood on his father's farm, in the town of Lewiston, and received a good English education in the common schools and at the academy in Lewiston. He was an ambitious boy, and at an early age began teaching in the schools of his town, at the same time endeavoring to improve his own education and extend his mental grasp on the realities of life. He taught three terms, which brought him up to the feverish excitement attending the great civil war, and leaving his school room, as Putnam forsook the plow, he volunteered in his country's service, and was assigned to the eighth New York heavy artillery. He received a flesh wound at the battle at James river, which was the only injury sustained during his term of service.

He was transferred to the 10th New York infantry, and with that regiment was discharged at Hart's Island in July, 1865. He returned to his native town and engaged in farming and fruit growing, which he has carefully followed to the present time. He now devotes most of his attention to fruit culture, and has been very successful in this business. He is also serving as deputy collector and inspector of customs at Lewiston, having been appointed to that position in 1890.

On December 6, 1871, Mr. Childs was wedded to Lena Shaffer, a daughter of David Shaffer, of the city of Lockport. She died within a year, and on February 3, 1875, he was united in marriage to Annie Tisdal, daughter of Robert Tisdal of the village of Lewiston. To them has been born a family of five children, four of whom are now living, two sons and two daughters: Clara E., Mary E., Joseph W., and James E. Their eldest son, Charles, died in June, 1889, aged nine years.

Politically Mr. Childs is a straight republican, giving that party an active support on all leading issues. He has held several of the town offices, and is very popular with his fellow citizens. He is a member of Ransomville Lodge, No. 551, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Sacarissa Lodge, No. 307, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also a member of Riverside Lodge, No. 113, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Maban Post, No. 125, Grand Army of the Republic.

GEORGE L. MOOTE. Few men in the town of Porter or its vicinity are more favorably known than George L. Moote, as he has been foremost in many enterprises,

and his name is intimately connected with the progress and development of this section of the State. He is a son of Jacob and Eunice (Simmons) Moote, and was born in the town of Porter, Niagara county, New York, December 10, 1820. Jacob Moote (father) was born November 7, 1790, near St. Catherine's, Canada, and died September 7, 1854. He emigrated to the United States in 1812, and settled in Montgomery county, New York. On March 17, 1817, he was married, and located on a tract of one hundred and sixty-three acres of land, purchased of the Holland Land Company, that was nothing but a dense forest. He cleared and prepared this land for cultivation, which was no small undertaking in those early times. His nearest neighbors were one and one-half miles distant. He had the historic ox team, that is always found in new countries, cut his own roads in order to obtain supplies, and had to undergo all the incidents of an early settler in a virgin country. From apple seeds he grew trees, from the trees, grafted, and in this slow way did what many of the early settlers have done, raised and produced all they ate and wore, from the land cleared by their own hands. He built himself a log cabin, and became one of the pioneers of the county. In 1832 a new frame house was built, and in 1861 it was all remodeled by his son, the subject of this sketch. In 1832 there was but one frame house between the Moote house and the village of Wilson, and but two from the village of Ransomville to Youngstown. He resided upon this farm and improved it until his death, the title never having been changed from the date of patent to the present time. He was a democrat, and held the various offices of his town. He married Eunice Simmons, by whom he had five

children: Roby and Isaac, dead; George L.; William H., married Nellie E. King, who died March 7, 1875, leaving one son, Rolla A.; and Carrie E., resides on the old homestead. Mrs. Moote was born in Rhode Island, and died at Porter, December 8, 1891, in her ninety-third year. She was a well educated, self-reliant, courageous, and thrifty woman.

George L. Moote was educated at Lima, Livingston county, this State. He was elected as county clerk in January, 1874, which office he held for three years, serving with honor and fidelity. During the civil war he sent a substitute to the front, who was killed in the first battle of Island No. Ten. He has been a farmer all his life, and owns a farm of two hundred acres, twenty of which are devoted to apples, twenty-five to peaches, and less areas to pears, plums, and other fruits.

November 13, 1850, George L. Moote was united in marriage with the daughter of Luther and Sarah Wilson, of Wilson. To them have been born four children, three sons and one daughter: Glen E., married to Sarah E. Kyte, of the town of Porter; Ernest H., who married Grace I. Pettit, resides in Chicago, Illinois; Nellie D., is a teacher in the Kindergarten school at Washington, D. C.; and Elbert W., who died at the age of three years. Mrs. Moote's father, Luther Wilson, was born in Montgomery county, this State, and is a son of Reuben and Esther (Oliver) Wilson, who came to Wilson in 1809. Reuben Wilson was a democrat, farmer, and merchant, and owned the first store at Wilson, the town being named in his honor. Luther Wilson was the first democrat member of his assembly district of New York, serving for two years, and was a captain of the

light artillery. He had the credit of building the first grist mill and saw mill on Twelve-mile creek, in the town of Wilson. Her father built five vessels, dredged the creek, and made the harbor at Wilson, at his own expense, shipping wheat and other products, and returning with merchandise. They were successful, industrious, and courageous people.

In politics Mr. Moote is a democrat, a member of Ontario Lodge, No. 376, Free and Accepted Masons, Ames Chapter, No. 88, Royal Arch Masons, and Genesee Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar. He is a gentleman of high social and business standing, and one of the many progressive and prosperous farmers of the town of Porter.

HON. JAMES SWEENEY, Sr., one of the original owners of the land on which North Tonawanda is built, and who some years ago represented Niagara county in the State Assembly, was born in Tonawanda, New York, about 1836. He is the son of James and Mociah Sweeney (*nee* Vandervoort), and was reared and educated at North Tonawanda. He married Catharine Ganson, daughter of John S. Ganson, a prominent banker of Buffalo, and to them was born several children, only three of whom survive; one son, James Sweeney, Jr., and two daughters, Mrs. H. C. Harrower, and Louise Weed Sweeney. James Sweeney, Sr., is now abroad traveling in Europe, but is still closely connected with the business interests of this section. He is a director in the Erie County Savings bank of Buffalo, and a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal church in the city of Buffalo. In 1828, James Sweeney (father of the first mentioned James Sweeney), erected

the first frame dwelling in North Tonawanda, and prepared the way for the sale of village lots. He married Mociah Vandervoort, and these two families were the first resident owners of land in the village limits of North Tonawanda. James Sweeney purchased farm lots eighty-one and eighty-two, June 14, 1824; subsequently conveying one-third interest to his brother, Col. John Sweeney, and one-third to George Goundry, an uncle of the latter's first wife. William Vandervoort, a brother-in-law of James Sweeney, purchased farm lot eighty, June 7, 1826, which was subsequently bought by the present James Sweeney. These three lots comprise three-fourths of the old corporate limits. Notwithstanding the fact that the original hand-bills held forth the inducement of rapid travel by the canal, then approaching completion, "leaving the canal at this place for stage coach for Niagara Falls and Lewiston every day, and every other day, from the Falls to Lockport," yet sales were slow, and investors far between. Although this tract had never been withdrawn from the market, the developments east of Oliver street, and north of Thompson, were very tardy, and none worthy of note had been made up to 1880. Nothing can bring more convincing proof of the rapid development of North Tonawanda than to make comparisons with former years. As late as five years since the progress had just reached Payne's avenue, while now this whole section has been transformed into a city up to and extending beyond the old corporation limits on both the north and east lines. Stores, hotels, halls, offices, cottages, and more pretentious residences have arisen on all sides, until there are but few vacant lots, and these generally owned by some person in-

tending to build in the near future. The lots and buildings, too, are generally owned or under contract by the tenant, so that the Lumber City is rapidly becoming a place of homes; of neatly built cottages, surrounded with handsome grass plats, rather than tumble down tenement structures, where workmen only stay until they can get away. This section of the place enjoys all the city conveniences of the older portion.

James Sweeney, Jr., manager of his father's real estate interests at North Tonawanda, was born in the city of Buffalo, New York, October 28, 1867. He received his early training at a classical school in his native city, and subsequently went to Europe, where he completed his education. His attention is chiefly devoted to looking after the real estate interests of his father, who is one of the largest owners of that kind of property in North Tonawanda. He is now engaged in the study of real estate law, in the offices of Sprague, Morey, Sprague & Brownell, in Buffalo.

Mr. Sweeney's real estate office is located in an enclosure containing about forty acres of beautiful woodland, with convenient drive-ways and other improvements. This handsome enclosure is known as Sweeney park. A portion of it will be reserved by Mr. Sweeney for a residence of his own, while the remainder will be sold when needed.

HEZEKIAH SEELEY, a prominent produce dealer of Wilson, who is largely interested in other lines of business also, and has long been identified with the growth and prosperity of the village, is the son of Hezekiah and Charlotte (Cole) Seeley, and was born at Ovid, Seneca county, New York,

August 17, 1832. His grandfather, John Seeley, was a native of Saratoga, New York, but removed from there to the village of Ovid, where he resided until his death, at the age of fifty-five years. He was a farmer and hotel keeper, and conducted a public house at Ovid for several years. He was a whig in politics, and served in the war of 1812. He married and reared a family of six sons, and two daughters. Hezekiah Seeley (father) was born at Ovid, Seneca county, in 1796, and after attaining manhood removed to Wilson, this county, where he died in June, 1876. He was a farmer by occupation, conducting extensive operations and acquiring considerable property while in his native county, but living a retired life after coming to this county. In politics he was a whig until the advent of the Republican party, and then identified himself with that organization. He was active and influential in political circles in his day, and was honored by the citizens of Seneca county with a seat in the State assembly. He was a prominent and active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, held various offices in the church, and his home was always headquarters for the itinerant ministers of that denomination. He contributed freely of time and means toward the support of church interests. In 1814 he married Charlotte Cole, and to them was born a family of three sons and two daughters. Mrs. Seeley was born at Ovid, this State, in 1798, and died in the town of Wilson, this county, in 1870. She was a devoted and earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church nearly all her life. Three years after her death Mr. Seeley was married to Mrs. Mary Kent.

Hezekiah Seeley attended the public schools of Ovid during his boyhood days,

and afterward entered the academy at Wilson, Niagara county, where he remained four years, and then spent a year and one-half in the Genesee Wesleyan seminary at Lima, Livingston county. He was now, in 1854, nearly prepared for college, but instead of entering such an institution he decided to go to California and seek his fortune in the gold fields near the Pacific coast. Having made the trip by steamer by way of Nicaragua, he engaged in mining for the precious metal in Calaveras and Sierra counties, California, and continued to share the trials and triumphs of a miner's life for three years. He then became proprietor of a "ranch" near San Francisco, and was thus engaged for two years, when he left the Pacific slope and returned to New York, locating first in Seneca county, and later in the town of Wilson. Here he engaged in farming for some six years, and then moved into the village of Wilson, where he has since resided. During the first two years of his residence in the village he was in the lumber business, a member of the firm of H. Seeley, Brother & Co. He then embarked in the general merchandise business at Wilson, in partnership with William D. Johnson, under the firm name of Johnson & Seeley. This copartnership existed for three years, when Mr. Johnson disposed of his interest to Benjamin Dearborn, and the firm name was changed to Dearborn & Seeley. Under this name the business was conducted for about four years, when Mr. Seeley withdrew and engaged in the general produce trade, which he has ever since managed with varied success. In 1879 he began the manufacture of cider and vinegar and the evaporation of fruit at Wilson. This business also has been very prosperous and increased rapidly, so that it now gives em-

ployment to not less than eighty people during the busy season.

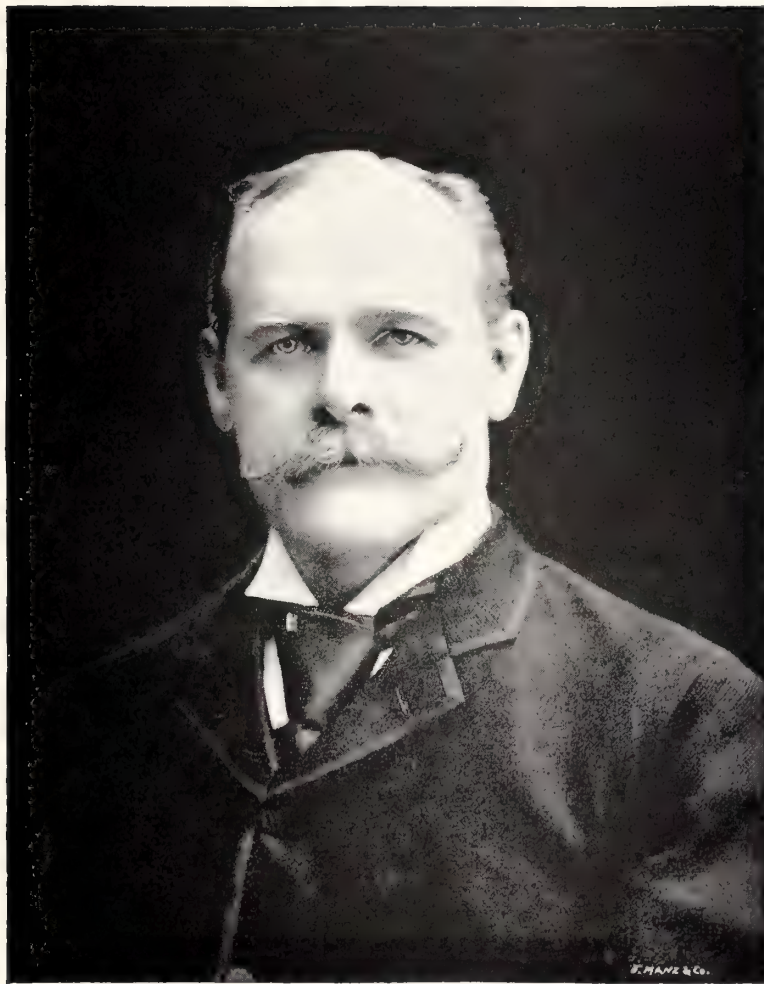
On November 23, 1860, Mr. Seeley married Amanda H., daughter of Peter and Martha Hess. She was born March 3, 1834, at Somerset, this county, and was educated at the Union school at Lockport, graduating from that institution in 1860. Her father, Peter Hess, is the son of Peter and Eunice (Nash) Hess, and was born at Milton, Saratoga county, this State, November 17, 1800. He came to Niagara county in 1821, and was a prosperous farmer. In politics he was first a whig, and later became a stanch democrat. He was of German descent, a member of the Presbyterian church, and lived at Wilson until his death, which occurred in 1862, at the age of nearly eighty-three years.

Hezekiah Seeley is a republican in his political affiliations, and has always been active in his support of that party. He has served as a member of the board of education for a decade, and was president of the board for six years. He is a member of Ontario Lodge, No. 376, Free and Accepted Masons, at Wilson, and has held all the offices in the lodge except master, which distinction he declined. He is also a member of Genesee Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar, of Lockport.

HENRY C. HOWARD. Very few persons of middle age, by their own individual exertion, acquire such a prominent and enviable position in the business world as Henry C. Howard, whose success in life is the result of energy, intelligent application, and sterling integrity, combined with a pleasant and agreeable manner. He is the son of Ethan H. and Caroline H. (Cogswell)

Howard, and was born September 20, 1847, in the city of Buffalo, New York. The paternal great-grandfather was of English extraction, and was the descendant of one of three brothers who came to America in an early day, and settled in Vermont. He was an old Revolutionary soldier, and fought in the battle of Bennington. Ethan Howard (grandfather) was born in Vermont, but removed to near Buffalo, New York. He was a miller by occupation. He married, and reared a family of children. His maternal grandfather, Henry F. Cogswell, was a native of Massachusetts, but spent a part of his life in New Hampshire, where he was engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods. He came to Buffalo about 1847, where he lived a retired life, and died in 1881. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and afterwards a captain in the Massachusetts militia. He married Rebecca P. Hosmer, of Massachusetts, by whom he had six children, all of whom are now deceased except two: Sarah, wife of J. M. Whitcomb, of New York city; and Caroline H. Howard. Ethan H. Howard (father) was born in Boston, Erie county, this State, February 13, 1812. He was educated in Erie county, and largely acquired his business learning by his own exertions. He engaged in the mercantile business in the city of Buffalo about the year 1836, and continued in this line until 1869, since which time he has been looking after his varied interests. He married Caroline H. Cogswell in 1846, who is still living at the age of sixty-eight years, and had one child, Henry C.

Henry C. Howard was educated in the city of Buffalo, and after leaving school engaged in the mercantile business with his father, in which he continued until about 1868, when he purchased a fruit farm near



A. C. Howard

Niagara Falls, giving it his attention during the summer season for twenty years. In 1882 he and others organized the bank of Niagara, at Niagara Falls, of which he has been president from the organization to the present time. The career of this bank has been remarkably successful. The bank has always enjoyed the highest confidence of the people, having over one thousand customers, and now has ten times more deposits than capital stock. The bank known as the Columbia National bank is now being organized in Buffalo, of which Mr. Howard has been selected as vice president. At one time Mr. Howard was interested in narrow gauge railroads in Pennsylvania, which proved very successful and profitable. He was also interested in the organization of the Suspension Bridge bank, in 1886, of which he is vice president; but his largest business interests are at Buffalo, where he spends his winters, and in summer lives at his residence, "Oakleigh," on the Niagara river, below Lewiston, which is said to be very handsome, having all the modern conveniences and beautiful grounds, and where he seeks repose and rest from all business cares.

On January 4, 1869, Mr. Howard married Jennie M. Jewett, daughter of Sherman S. Jewett, of Buffalo. This union has been blest with five children, two sons and three daughters: Caroline, wife of Charles C. Harding, of Boston, Massachusetts; George Jewett, who is a clerk in the bank with his father; Ethan H., who is still attending school; Emma A., who died at the early age of eight years; and Jennie Jewett, now eight years of age.

In politics Mr. Howard is a republican, and takes an active interest in party affairs. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, in which he is a vestryman. His

business career has been eminently successful, and being founded on the corner stones of strict honesty, spotless integrity, great ability, and a determination to do thoroughly and well whatever he undertakes, his life furnishes a good example for the emulation of young business men who desire financial success and an honored name among their fellow citizens.

MATTHEW WITBECK. The progress of every city depends largely upon the number of its well conducted hotels. Matthew Witbeck, who has become one of the leading hotel proprietors of Lockport, is a son of Webster and Harriet (Shibley) Witbeck, and was born in Lockport, Niagara county, New York, April 2, 1838. John Witbeck, his paternal grandfather, was a native of Rensselaer county, and early in life moved to near the city of Lockport, where he purchased a farm in the town of Cambria. For a time he lived upon this farm, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and then, in company with his son, Matthew, came to Lockport. Here he became proprietor of the American hotel, on the corner of Main and Locust streets. Afterward he sold his interest in the hotel and removed to a farm adjoining High street, where he died at an advanced age. In politics he was a democrat, and always took a deep interest in his party. Webster Witbeck (father) spent the greater part of his life in the hotel business. He was proprietor of the Exchange hotel in the city of Rochester, and died at the American house in Lockport. He married Harriet Shibley, of Rensselaer county, by whom he had a family of three sons and two daughters: Mary, married Thomas Sevey, a hardware merchant of

Chicago, Illinois; Anna, married William Scovell, who died, and she then married Charles Van Dusen, who is in the pension department in Washington city, where he resides; Charles, was a prominent hotel keeper, and became proprietor of the Russell house in Detroit, Michigan, where he died seven years ago; John died when quite young; and Matthew.

Matthew Witbeck was educated in the common schools, and leaving school, he was employed as a clerk in the hotel, and in 1868 he became proprietor of the Franklin house in the city of Buffalo, New York. He remained in charge of that house for fourteen years, and at the end of that time retired from business for one year. He then became proprietor of the Bensler house, which he conducted for about four years, after which he came to Lockport and took charge of the Commercial house. After two years of a successful run, he became proprietor, on March 1, 1891, of the Grand hotel, which he has conducted successfully ever since. This hotel is a large brick structure, containing eighty rooms, with all modern equipments. It is one of the leading hotels in the city, is well conducted, and is admirably arranged for the accommodation of the public.

On May 31, 1866, he married Sarah R. Reynolds, daughter of James H. and Angeline (Dix) Reynolds, of Westchester county. Her grandfather, John Reynolds, was an officer in the war of 1812, and removed near the village of Olcott, this county, where he resided until 1824, when he was thrown from his horse and killed. He married Elizabeth Newman, who died at the residence of her son, at Olcott, at the age of eighty-nine years. His son, James H. Reynolds, was born in Westchester county, and

some time during his life came with his father to this county. He entered Yates' academy, in Yates county, from which institution he was graduated. After his graduation he served as principal in the Lockport Union school for several years, and died in that city in 1886. He was a good scholar, and became one of the founders of the Baptist church in Lockport.

WARREN C. WOOD, M.D., a graduate of Middlebury college, and a successful physician of the city of Lockport, is a son of Elijah and Phœbe (Corban) Wood, and was born at Brasher Falls, St. Lawrence county, New York, November 2, 1838. The Wood family is of English origin, and were among those New England families that came from England prior to the commencement of the present century. Simeon Wood, the paternal grandfather of Dr. Wood, was a native of Vermont, and resided for many years near Plattsburg, New York, where he died in 1845, aged sixty-seven years. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and served in one of the United States armies that operated along the Canadian border between 1812 and 1814. One of his sons, Elijah Wood (father), was born at Shoreham, Vermont, in 1807, and in early life removed from Clinton county to St. Lawrence county, New York, where he purchased a large farm, which he cleared up, and upon which he resided until his death, in 1887, with an exception of a five years' residence in Illinois, where he removed in 1864. He died in the eightieth year of his age. He was a prosperous farmer, a benevolent man, and a well respected citizen in the community in which he resided. He was strongly opposed to slavery,

was one of the early abolitionists of northern New York, and had been prominently connected for several years before his death with the underground railroad, an organization in the free States which aided and assisted runaway slaves from the south in reaching the Dominion of Canada. He married Phœbe Corban, a native of Grand Isle, Vermont, who passed away in 1885, at four score years of age. She was a member of the society of Friends (Quakers).

Warren C. Wood was reared on his father's St. Lawrence county farm, and received his education at Middlebury college, Vermont, from which he was graduated in the class of 1865. He had studied medicine to some extent prior to entering college, and after graduation he resumed his medical studies, and by one year of close reading qualified himself for admission to the Berkshire Medical college, of Berkshire, Massachusetts, from which institution he was graduated in 1866. In the same year he located at Brasher Falls, in St. Lawrence county, where he practiced for twelve years. He then, in 1878, came to Niagara county, and practiced in the town of Cambria until the fall of 1888, when he came to the city of Lockport, where he has been in practice ever since.

May 5, 1870, he united in marriage with Caroline A. Carpenter, daughter of John F. Carpenter, M. D., of Lawrenceville, New York.

In political sentiment Dr. Wood is a republican. He is a member of Lodge No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons, of Brasher Falls, New York. In the line of his profession he has always aimed and worked to keep to the front. He is a member of the Niagara County Medical society, and devotes his time principally to the study and

practice of his profession. Dr. Wood is affable and polite, repels no one by want of courtesy, and has the confidence of his patients and the respect of all who know him.

SAMUEL TOMPKINS, for many years an influential and honored citizen of the town and county of Niagara, was the son of Samuel and Mary (Angevine) Tompkins, natives of Westchester county, New York, and was born in Belleville, Ontario, March 9, 1808. Samuel Tompkins, Sr. (father), was an own cousin and early playmate of Daniel D. Tompkins, for eight years Vice-President with President Monroe. He emigrated to Belleville, Canada, and later settled at Niagara-in-the-Lake. When the war of 1812 was declared, his sympathies were naturally with the people of his native country, but living on Canadian soil, the British endeavored to compel him to enter their service. He resisted, and as a result was held a prisoner of war at Fort George, Niagara.

During his captivity his property was confiscated or destroyed, and his wife endured many dangers and hardships while providing for her children, and they fled to the American side for protection. Through the intercession of Colonel Dearborn he was released in six months, and joined his family, and took up a tract of land three miles above the Falls, where he resided till his death in 1833. His wife survived until 1860. They had seven children: Susan, (Mrs. William Murray); James, Rachel, (Mrs. Sheldon C. Townsend); Elijah; Anna, (Mrs. H. H. Hill), and Lewis, the youngest.

Samuel Tompkins, Jr., settled at La Salle, near the old home. He married twice, first to Cornelia A. Waggoner, who was born

near Montreal, March 15, 1809, and died in 1846. She bore five children: F. Jeannette, (Mrs. S. V. Saleno); Eugene, deceased in infancy; Cornelia M., (Mrs. W. N. Stanley); Anna H., (Mrs. George P. Smith), deceased in 1866; Susan S., (Mrs. Arthur J. Ayer), deceased in 1876. For his second wife Mr. Tompkins married Louisa A. Danforth, who was born in Skeneatlas, New York, July 4, 1819, and died in 1884. To this union were born five children: Henry S., who married Maria Vogt, daughter of J. J. Vogt, and is engaged in the manufacture of brick at La Salle, where he is also serving as justice of the peace; Ella, deceased in 1883; Charles, deceased in 1860; Marcia L., and Charlotte E., (Mrs. W. J. Clark), who both reside in Buffalo, New York. Mr. Tompkins was active and energetic, and had the welfare of the community at heart, as many bridges and highways of the township will attest. He was principal founder of the first church built at La Salle, Methodist, in connection with Mr. A. M. Chesbrough, one of its trustees and building committee. He was intensely patriotic, and during the civil war he contributed largely of time and means to promote the cause of his country. His one regret was that he had no sons old enough to go to the war. His second daughter, Cornelia, the eldest then at home, offered her services to the "Department of the West," where nurses were most needed, but being too young, was not accepted under a year, when she was ordered to report in person in five days at Benton barracks, St. Louis, Missouri. She also served at Jefferson barracks, and Memphis, till the war closed, thus giving expression to her father's spirit of patriotism.

Mr. Tompkins when young delighted in athletic sports, and in boating and swim-

ming, and by his intrepid courage and hardihood he saved many lives on both the Niagara river and while engaged in the Mackinaw fisheries. He was always a sportsman and expert even in old age. His leisure he spent hunting the deer and large game in the primeval forests of Niagara, and he helped to turn those forests into productive fields. When but eight and ten years old he drove teams over the "Portage road." At that time, all goods and supplies going west had to be transported on wagons around Niagara Falls, from boats at Lewiston to boats at Schlosser, thence up the lakes to Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Mackinaw, Milwaukee, and Chicago, which were about the only lake ports.

Mr. Tompkins was many years engaged in lumbering in Canada, associated with his brothers, Elijah and Lewis, and also at one time with VanValkenburg & Mack, of Lockport. Later he gave his attention to farming and fruit growing, besides other enterprises. He was vigorous and active, and his faculties never forsook him. At the advanced age of eighty he passed away at the homestead, July 19, 1888, surrounded by his family.

STEPHEN VINCENT SALENO was the son of Stephen Sachlenon, of Montreal, Canada, and Amelia Vincent Sachlenon, of France. He was born at Beauharnais, near Montreal, November 22, 1833. He came to La Salle in 1849, and later attended the Genesee Wesleyan seminary, at Lima. From there he went to Buffalo, and was a member of the first class that was graduated in the Bryant & Stratton Business college. He engaged as book-keeper with the hardware firm of Pratt & Allen. In 1855, Mr. Saleno married F. Jeannette, eld-

est daughter of Samuel Tompkins, of La Salle. During the great financial depression of 1856 and '57, the firm failed, and they removed to Niagara Falls, where he went into the grocery business with S. T. Murray. From 1858 he was for twenty-five years a leading hardware merchant, and sold out to George S. Hanes in 1883, since which time he has been connected with the Michigan Pipe Company, of Bay City, Michigan. Mr. Saleno was one of the trustees and building committee of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, and for many years its steward and Sunday school superintendent. He was a charter member of the Good Templars, and captain of company D, 66th regiment New York State national guards.

Mr. and Mrs. Saleno are the parents of four children. The eldest, Gertrude, is the wife of James M. Courtright, a native of Philadelphia, and is residing in Inwood, Lambton county, Ontario; Agnes, who married Charles F. Warner, a son of Rev. Frank Warner and Mary Cannon Warner, resides in Buffalo; Cornelia, married I. J. Archer, of Shenandoah, Iowa, and resides in Chicago; Samuel H., the youngest, has business interests and residence in Chicago.

ELIJAH TOMPKINS was born in the district of Niagara, Upper Canada, in 1811. He was the son of Samuel Tompkins, Sr., and Mary Angevine Tompkins. His boyhood was spent at the homestead, three miles above Niagara Falls. In early manhood he spent several winters in New York city, traveling by packet on the Erie canal, which was then the only means of making the journey, excepting by stage. He also spent some time in Michigan, where

he owned a tract of land; and also in Canada, associated with his brothers, Samuel and Lewis, in lumbering. In 1858 he settled on the banks of the Niagara, in the town of Wheatfield, on a farm which now lies within the present corporate limits of Tonawanda. He married Margaret Sweeny, who died in 1876. He died September 2, 1889, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. Their only child was William, who was born February 4, 1860, and who still resides at the home. William Tompkins is engaged in farming, and also deals to some extent in real estate.

HENRY H. HILL, at one time a well known and prominent woolen manufacturer and real estate dealer of Niagara county, was born in New Hampshire, July 4, 1807. He grew to manhood in that State, and received a good, practical English education in the public schools there. This he afterward amplified by a wide range of reading, and that careful thought which marks a studious nature. Soon after leaving school, while yet a young man, he learned the business of manufacturing and fulling cloth. He went into the manufacture of woolen goods at Streets mills, Niagara Falls, Upper Canada, and later engaged in the same business at Niagara Falls, New York. He continued this enterprise until the opening of the Erie canal. About that time he sold out and embarked in the real estate business—engaging in what was known as the Rathburn speculation, which afterward failed and left a large quantity of land in his possession. He continued dealing in real estate and disposing of his land until his death, which occurred in June, 1856, at the age of forty-nine years.

In 1836, Mr. Hill was united in marriage to Anna Tompkins, daughter of Samuel Tompkins, of Westchester county, New York, and to them were born three sons and two daughters: Rowland F., a broker in New York city, who has a wife, two sons, and one daughter; J. Place, a book-keeper in New York city at the time of his sickness which resulted in death, August 6, 1877, leaving a wife and one son; George L., engaged in the same occupation in the same city until his sickness and death, January 27, 1877, leaving a wife, but no children; Sarah V., who died June 16, 1872; and Janey T., who died October 1, 1852.

The father of Mrs. Hill, Samuel Tompkins, was born in Westchester county, New York, where he was reared, educated, and married. About 1805 he left Westchester county, and traveled on horseback to explore the country which was then in a state of nature. In passing through the forest, where the city of Rochester now stands, he followed an Indian trail, by means of blazed trees. He continued his journey until he reached the Bay of Quinta, in the province of Upper Canada, where he stopped and purchased land, but finding the climate too cold for fruit growing, he sold out and came back to within four miles of the Niagara river, where he bought a farm near where then stood old Fort George. This was the birth place of three of his children, the youngest still living being Anna, now Mrs. Hill, who was born February 8, 1813. The war between England and the United States was then in progress, and the British authorities ordered Mr. Tompkins to take his place in their ranks, which he promptly refused to do, saying he would not fight his friends, but would take his team and do service with it. He was made a prisoner

and confined in Fort George, where he remained until a British officer, Colonel Dearborn, who knew him personally, became acquainted with the matter and ordered his release. He spent six weeks in confinement, amid vermin and filth, and on short rations. Immediately on his release, he returned to the United States and entered the American army, doing valiant service therein. His family was left in Canada, and the whole care of their six children fell on the shoulders of the wife and mother, who heroically discharged that duty until the three years' war was over, and the husband could once more take up the burden. The family, with other resident Americans, was ordered to leave Canada, and did so, after having about all their property confiscated, including two hundred acres of valuable land. It was at this time that the family came to Niagara county, and were assisted in establishing themselves here by disposing of land which the government had granted to Mr. Tompkins for his services during the war of 1812. For additional facts in his life see sketch of Samuel Tompkins, his son, which appears elsewhere in this volume.

While her husband lived to face business cares and responsibilities, Mrs. Hill's life was of a quiet, retiring nature; but when the stroke that laid him in the grave had placed her in the forefront of life's battle, she developed many of the characteristics which distinguished the Spartan mothers. She took up the business of rearing and educating their children where his hand had left it, and never faltered for a moment until they were all grown, and had received a good education, such as fitted them to occupy positions of trust and responsibility in the world. She is a woman of strong will

power and good judgment, and is highly esteemed and very popular among her many friends.

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JOHN H. TAYLOR is one of the leading business men of Tonawanda, and belongs to one of the oldest and most favorably known families in this part of New York. He is the son of Charles I. and Ursula (Thorn) Taylor. He was born on May 6, 1852, in the town of Hartland, Niagara county, New York. His father, Charles I. Taylor, was a native of and brought up in the town of Royalton, in this county, and died at the age of seventy-one years, in the city of North Tonawanda, where he had resided for several years. He was a carpenter by trade, to which avocation he was devoted. He came to North Tonawanda in the year 1882. While he resided in the town of Hartland he was elected to fill several different town offices, and discharged their duties with fidelity. He was a republican in principle, and took a lively interest in the party, its men and measures. His devoted wife, Ursula (Thorn) Taylor, survives him, and now resides in North Tonawanda, at the age of sixty-seven years. She was born at Newburg, New York, and is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and became an early advocate of protestantism. She and her husband were of English, French, and German extraction, and their parents came to America at an early day to escape religious persecution in their native country.

John H. Taylor was reared in Hartland and Royalton, this county, where he received a common school education. In the year 1871 he came to the city of North Tonawanda, and secured employment in a

lumber yard; and being industrious and anxious to get on in the world, he learned the business rapidly, and was promoted from one position to another, until in the year 1876 he was appointed manager for the lumber firm of Edwards, Buckmaster & Co., and held this position until the firm was dissolved and changed to J. R. Edwards & Co. He became a member and manager of the business of this new firm until it was dissolved, when he became the manager of the lumber firm of A. Weston & Son, where he continued until 1889. In the fall of 1889 he became manager for the lumber firm of Theo. F. Edgar & Co., which position he now occupies.

John H. Taylor was married in 1872 to Sarah J., daughter of Randolph Phillips, of this county, and they have been blessed with four children, two sons and two daughters: Lillie M., J. Raymond, Wilbur I., and Edna B. John H. Taylor is a member of the Tonawanda Lodge, No. 247, Free and Accepted Masons, also a member of the Chapter, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has been assistant and chief of the fire department, and served as mayor and trustee of North Tonawanda. It is scarcely necessary to say that he is universally known as a first-class business man. He is a republican in politics, and believes in the principles of that party. He is proud of the party record in the war of the Rebellion, and of the generals and statesmen that it has produced. He has held various positions of honor and trust, and has discharged his official duties with honesty and fidelity. He believes in the maxim that "Labor conquers all things," and it is honorable and manful as well. Such men as John H. Taylor honor the country and party to which they belong.

FRANKLIN SPALDING, of Niagara Falls, is one of the self-made and representative men of Niagara county, a man of good judgment, remarkable energy and strong will, but of generous and kind impulse, ever ready and willing to aid in the development and progress of his country and town. He is a son of Rufus and Abigail (Palmer) Spalding, and was born at Lewiston, Niagara county, New York, on August 8, 1815. The Spaldings are of English extraction, and are distinguished in their native country for their scholastic, art, and scientific learning. The genealogical history of the family is not defective because of its antiquity. The first of the family of whom we have any knowledge is Edward Spalding, who came to America in the early history of the Massachusetts colony, some time during the seventeenth century. He first appears at Barntree, Massachusetts, where his first wife died, and where his first child, Benjamin Spalding, was born. He married a second time, and from these marriages the present Spalding family has descended. The paternal grandfather, Philip Spalding, was born in Massachusetts almost the middle of the eighteenth century, and the father of our subject, Rufus Spalding, was born on May 31, 1772, in Wyndham county, Connecticut. He died on March 8, 1870, at the remarkable age of ninety-eight years. He removed from Canterbury to Rhinebeck, New York, in the year 1800, and in 1810 went to Lewiston, this county, where he took up a tract of two hundred and forty acres of land, and devoted himself to agriculture. He was a cooper by trade, but abandoned it a short time after coming to Niagara county, and at the time of his death lived at Suspension Bridge. In politics he was a whig and republican, and

served as surrogate of Niagara county. He was a justice of the peace for several years, and was a living witness of the county's progress from its earliest constitutional history. He had seen it pass through the wars of 1812, 1848, and the great Rebellion, and had seen Washington, Putnam, Lafayette, and other Revolutionary heroes. He was a zealous whig, and a great admirer of that greatest of American statesmen and orators, Henry Clay. He was truly one of the early pioneers of western New York, and the race to-day is almost extinct. He was an honest, upright, generous and philanthropic citizen, and married Abigail Palmer, (who was born at Canterbury, Connecticut, February 24, 1775), on the 23d day of April, 1797. They had nine children, six of whom are dead: Volney, Sterne, Voltaire, Jane, Helen, and William. The living ones are: Julia, born July 28, 1808, at Rhinebeck, New York, married Joseph E. Whitman, and now resides at Lewiston, this county; and Franklin.

Franklin Spalding was reared on the old homestead and educated at Lewiston academy, located in this county. He commenced life on the old homestead, which he afterwards bought of his father, where he remained until the year 1865. He was a whig, but after the dissolution of this party became an active republican, and was honored many times by the people and by appointment. He was elected sheriff of Niagara county in 1845, serving three years, and in 1851 was appointed collector of customs by President Taylor. He was relieved of his official duty after the death of President Taylor, but in 1861 was appointed by the martyr president, Lincoln, who re-appointed him again in 1865, and after this term, which made in all about nine years, he re-



P. Spalding

tired from active business. He served a term as supervisor of the town before he was elected sheriff, and in 1882 was appointed postmaster of Niagara Falls by President Arthur, and since his retirement from this office has lived a comparatively quiet and retired life. He has various business interests which require his attention, being a director, vice-president and stockholder in the Cataract bank, a stockholder and director in the business firm of Carter & Co., who are engaged in the manufacture of check books, and in religion is an Episcopalian. In 1839 Mr. Spalding married Sarah C. Jackson, of Lockport, who was born in Massachusetts. She died September 14, 1882. They never had any children. He is one of the most prominent figures to be seen at the celebrated falls, and is a favorite with old and young. His party standing has been above reproach, and while they have been honoring him, they have honored themselves, for he has always acted with honesty and integrity, and thereby always reflected credit upon his party.

REV. JAMES A. LANIGAN, rector of St. Mary's Catholic church at Niagara Falls, and a man of much learning and great literary acquirements, was born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, March 17, 1846, and is a son of John and Joanna (McGrath) Lanigan. His grandfather, Thomas Lanigan, a farmer, was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, where he lived and died. He married Margaret Donnelly, by whom he had nine children, seven sons and two daughters. One of these sons, John Lanigan (father of Rev. James A. Lanigan), was born June 24, 1812, and emigrated to Nova Scotia (where some of his uncles were then

living) at the age of thirteen years, locating in the city of Halifax. There he lived until his death in 1875. He was a contractor and builder. In 1838 he married Joanna McGrath, daughter of Patrick McGrath, who was also a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, but emigrated to Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1826, when Joanna was about eight years old. Miss McGrath received her education in Halifax, and afterwards became a teacher of a private school in that city, and was thus employed until her marriage to Mr. Lanigan, by which union she had seven children: Thomas Ferdinand, a contractor and builder at Halifax, Nova Scotia; Catherine, died at the age of two years; James Aloysius, the subject of this sketch; Patrick Francis, a clerk at Niagara Falls; John Alphonsus, a physician and surgeon at Niagara Falls; Remigius William, director of the Milton School of Music at Boston, Massachusetts; and Joseph Edward, a teacher in the same music school.

Rev. James A. Lanigan received instruction and pursued his studies at St. Mary's college, Halifax, until he was seventeen years of age, when he was sent by his parents to Montreal, Canada, where he entered the Sulpician college. There he made a course of two years' philosophy, after which he entered the Grand seminary to devote four years to theological studies. After finishing this course, being too young to be ordained, he was called to the chair of belles lettres and rhetoric in Montreal college, which position he held for one year. Leaving Montreal, he came to Buffalo, this State, and, having been adopted by the bishop of that city, Rt. Rev. S. V. Ryan, he was, on October 8, 1869, ordained to the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church. His first mission was that of assistant pastor

of St. Bridget's church in the city of Buffalo, where he remained until the death of its pastor in 1870. During the year in which he had been stationed at St. Bridget's he founded St. Bridget's Beneficial society, the first Catholic beneficiary society in the diocese of Buffalo. His engaging manners, his eloquence in preaching, his zeal in the discharge of his duties, his kindness towards the poor and the orphan, so endeared him to the people of the parish that on the death of their pastor, Rev. Martin O'Connor, the congregation signed a petition to have him placed in charge as pastor. The Rt. Rev. Bishop, although highly pleased that this young priest had given such general satisfaction, thought best to call him to the cathedral, where he received the appointment of master of ceremonies and private secretary to the bishop. These duties he discharged ably and well. Besides this, being an excellent musician, and the happy possessor of one of the finest tenor voices in the country, rich and sympathetic in quality, and of wonderful compass, he devoted considerable attention to the training of the choir, bringing it up to a standard equaled by few choirs outside of the metropolis. It was during Father Lanigan's time as director, and principally through his instrumentality, that the celebrated Centennial organ was purchased. He held the position as secretary to the bishop for eight years, during which time he became very popular and widely known.

On the death of Father Moynahan, of Niagara Falls, Father Lanigan was sent to take charge of that parish. His loss to Buffalo was deeply felt by all who had the good fortune to know him. As an evidence of this we quote the following from the

Buffalo *Courier*, which appeared at the time of his departure from that city:

"Rev. James A. Lanigan has been appointed pastor at Niagara Falls, in place of Rev. Father Moynahan, deceased; and while the church at Niagara Falls is to be congratulated, the people of Buffalo who know Father Lanigan will part with him with sincere regret. Father Lanigan has been attached to St. Joseph's cathedral for nearly nine years, and during that time he has become widely known for his scholarship, his enthusiastic love of music, and, better than these, for delightful qualities of the heart, which make him one of the most genial of men. In the discharge of his duties as priest he has always been true to himself and to those to whom he ministered, while as musical director of the choir he rendered invaluable service for years. With a most excellent tenor voice, a fine musical education, and good administrative abilities, he was enabled to do much for the choir of St. Joseph's (cathedral), and much he did do. For several years he held the important post of secretary to the bishop, and altogether his life has been a busy one. Father Lanigan is a gentleman of fine literary attainments, and while always clear, thoughtful, and expressive in the pulpit, his special efforts have revealed mental resources of a high order. He is a modest gentleman withal, and those who know him best are those who know what sterling qualities enter into his composition."

The *Catholic Union*, speaking of his appointment, speaks thus kindly of him:

"The announcement of the permanent appointment of Father Lanigan to the pastorate of Niagara Falls, in the place of the late Father Moynahan, will be heard by his

many Buffalo friends with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret; pleasure at his merited promotion to this important trust, regret at his unexpected removal from their midst. Since his ordination in October, 1869, with the exception of a year's stay at St. Bridget's, Father Lanigan has been attached to the cathedral, where his varied accomplishments made him specially useful, while his worth endeared him to numbers of appreciative friends. In addition to his parochial duties he was secretary to the Rt. Rev. Bishop, and it is no flattery to say that the cathedral pulpit, sanctuary, and choir will long miss his presence. It is scarcely necessary to add that we heartily join with his many friends in this city in wishing him a long and prosperous career in his new home by the border of the mighty cataract."

On taking charge of the parish of Niagara Falls, in September, 1878, Father Lanigan had to face a mountain of difficulties. The parochial school consisted then of two small frame buildings, one room in each, and entirely insufficient to accommodate the children of the parish. The parochial residence was likewise a very shabby and dilapidated old house, and the sanctuary of the church was but poorly equipped for divine service. Moreover, there was considerable debt on the church property. The reverend gentleman immediately set about reducing this debt, which he did in an incredibly short time, besides expending over eight hundred dollars on church vestments, &c. He then determined on erecting a new school house, which not only would accommodate the pupils, who were growing more numerous, but also would be a source of income in many ways. The result was a beautiful brick structure costing some twelve thousand dollars, having a capacity for the ac-

commodation of four hundred and fifty children, and also containing a good-sized hall, fully equipped, with stage, excellent scenery, &c., this hall, with its gallery, having a seating capacity for about five hundred persons.

His efforts were next directed to the erection of a new parochial residence. Perceiving that in a short time Niagara Falls would have considerable of an increase in population, and that there would be a probable necessity for an assistant pastor, the reverend gentleman concluded that he would build with that object in view. An elegant brick structure, furnished with all modern improvements, and surrounded by a beautiful lawn, now occupies the spot where the former residence stood.

Within the church itself Father Lanigan made considerable improvements, erecting a new altar, heating the church with hot water, &c. He also put a steam apparatus into the school house.

During the celebration of the Yorktown centennial, the nation's distinguished visitors, the Marquis and Marchioness de Rochambeau, Count and Countess LaFayette, Count de Grasse, and other notables, paid a visit to Niagara Falls. Calling upon Father Lanigan, they expressed their delight at finding at the Falls, which were first discovered by a French priest (Hennepin), one who was so well able to speak to them in their own language. They made him a handsome donation for his church, the Marchioness de Rochambeau herself sending from France the beautiful *repositorium* that adorns the high altar.

About three years ago Rev. Father Lanigan purchased a valuable piece of property on Buffalo street, the most aristocratic portion of the town of Niagara Falls, for a high

school and home for the sisters who have charge of his schools. This property cost somewhere in the neighborhood of twenty thousand dollars.

The deep interest this gentleman takes in the cause of education is most praiseworthy. His schools are models as far as his limited means will permit. He is untiring in his efforts to train up the youth committed to his pastoral care so that they may become good and moral young men and women, ornaments to society, a credit to themselves and their church, as well as being representative citizens in every respect.

In 1888 Father Lanigan was appointed one of the ten permanent rectors of the diocese. He is revered and honored as a priest, and is a learned, congenial, and unassuming Christian gentleman, popular alike with those of his own church and the community at large.

John Alphonsus Lanigan, M. D. (brother of Rev. James A.), was born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, November 12, 1854. He began his studies at St. Mary's college, in that city, from which he was graduated with the degree of B. A. After this he went to Montreal and entered the Sulpician college, where he remained one year. Returning to Halifax in 1873, he entered the Dalhousie college as a medical student, and after three years' study in that institution went to New York to enter the medical department of the University. From this institution he graduated in 1877 as doctor of medicine. He has since practiced his profession successively at Buffalo, New York, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Niagara Falls, where he located in 1890. He was district physician of the city of Buffalo in 1878, and elected post mortem examiner for Erie county by the democrats in 1879. He is a member of

the Canadian Medical association, and also of the Erie County Medical association, and is the examining physician for the Ladies' Catholic Benefit association of Niagara Falls.

Dr. Lanigan enjoys, outside of his profession, considerable fame as a mathematician of high repute. At one time he was offered the position of professor of mathematics in an educational institution in Philadelphia, but declined.

Dr. Lanigan has written some excellent original articles for the various medical journals throughout the country, one of which especially has attracted considerable attention in medical circles both in this country and abroad. He was the first to point out the antagonism between the rheumatic and consumptive diatheses. Occasionally contributions in verse are met with in various newspapers and periodicals bearing his signature, which are very creditable productions and evidence a refined taste. The doctor has published several works that have attained considerable of a reputation, notably one on the "Trisection of the Angle."

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WILLIAM DINAN, the popular chief of police in the village of Niagara Falls, was born June 24, 1854, in Lewiston, Niagara county, New York, and his parents were William and Margaret (Burke) Dinan. His grandfather, Alexander Dinan, was a native of France, but emigrated to Ireland, where he died at an advanced age. William Dinan (father) was born in Ireland in 1812, and emigrated to America in 1846, locating at Lewiston, this county, where he followed the occupation of a farmer until his death in August, 1890, aged seventy-eight years.

In politics he was a democrat. He married Margaret Burke, and to them was born a family of three sons and four daughters: John, died in Texas in 1876, engaged in the fur and hide business; William, the subject of this sketch; Mary and Kate (twins), of whom Mary married Frederick Beck, of Niagara Falls, where they reside, and Kate married Cornelius Canovan, of Suspension Bridge, and is now deceased; Ellen, died in 1888, aged twenty-five years; Margaret; and Dennis, who is a carpenter, and resides at Niagara Falls.

William Dinan received his education in the public schools of Lewiston, where he was reared, and after completing his studies began life for himself at Niagara Falls in the employ of a large hotel. His mind soon became imbued with the idea that wealth was more quickly to be won in the inviting fields of the distant west, and leaving his native State he journeyed toward the setting sun. It was on that fateful day in our Centennial year that he, in company with two hundred others, on board a rapidly moving train, approached the bridge at Ashtabula, Ohio. The train had scarcely reached the center of that death trap, when the structure gave way and precipitated the densely crowded cars into the waters below. Then ensued a scene of terror which no pen or pencil can ever portray—which no flight of imagination can ever reach—and of the two hundred happy and ambitious people who had laughed and chatted on the train but a moment ago, one hundred and forty-four lay mangled, crushed and burned, many of them beyond recognition by their dearest friends. Only fifty-six persons escaped alive, and William Dinan was one of that fortunate company. But lapse of years will never obliterate the terrible memories

of that awful hour. Mr. Dinan was on his way to join his brother John in Texas, with whom he had arranged to go into business, but was so injured in the accident that he was sent to the hospital and thus delayed. When he finally arrived in the Lone Star State it was only to find that his brother had died and been buried two weeks before, and that the investment both had made in that State had proved an entire loss. Thus is illustrated that old adage that misfortunes never come singly. Looking the situation bravely in the face, however, Mr. Dinan turned his attention to mining, and for five years he was engaged in mining enterprises in various western States, and at the end of that time returned to Niagara Falls, married and settled down to a residence in the village, which has continued until now. He engaged in the hotel business for a time, conducting a summer hotel and traveling in the winter, during which journeyings he has visited nearly all parts of the United States.

In April, 1886, he was offered a place on the police force, and accepting it, became a patrolman. He served in this capacity for four years, and was then promoted to be chief of police of the village, and is now serving his third year in that responsible position. He has made a good record in this office, being quick to detect crookedness, full of resources in ferreting it out, and an able disciplinarian, who at the same time secures the confidence and good will of all under his control. In politics he is a democrat, and takes an active interest in the success of his party.

Mr. Dinan was united in marriage to Louisa Wegner, of the city of Buffalo. To their union have been born two children: Nellie and William M.

HENRY SCOTT WARE, a wide-awake and wealthy business man of Niagara Falls, and an intelligent and affable gentleman who has done much to develop and build up the business interests of the village, is a son of Solomon and Lucia (Cole) Ware, and was born August 24, 1833, at Niagara Falls, Niagara county, New York. The Wares of the United States are all supposed to be descended from Robert Ware, the representative of an old English family who came to America about 1635 and settled at Dedham, Massachusetts, where he married Margaret Hunting, and became the progenitor of a numerous and widely scattered posterity. Jesse Ware (grandfather) was born in Massachusetts, emigrated to Niagara Falls at an early day, and with John Steadman, in the year 1805, occupied what is known as the Steadman farm, where the old chimney now stands near the river bank above the falls. He was twice married, first to Anna Woods, and after her death to Eunice Lawrence, by whom he had several children, among them being Solomon Ware (father), who was born in Massachusetts, October 13, 1800, and removed to Niagara Falls about 1820, where he lived until his death, in 1849. He served as justice of the peace for several terms, and operated the ferry across the Niagara river for many years, during which time occurred the "Patriot" war of 1837. He married Lucia Cole, and to them were born eight children: Goodell, who married Louisa Bell, of Dalton, Massachusetts, and died May 7, 1857, aged thirty-five years; Charles S., married Helen Turner (deceased), practiced medicine for some time at Niagara Falls, afterward removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, continuing his practice, from whence he returned to his former home, and died there

in 1872; Elizabeth M., married A. K. Fassett, and died in 1862; Justin C., married Kate Johnson, and resided at Titusville, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in business until his death, in December, 1891; Solomon L., an engineer, who died in Georgia in 1857; Henry Scott; Lucia M., married W. C. Hulett, of Omaha, Nebraska; and Jesse Dwight, who died at Savannah, Georgia, November 5, 1879.

Henry Scott Ware's early education was obtained in the common schools of Niagara Falls, where he laid broad and deep the foundations on which he afterward built, by the study of men and events, until he acquired that general knowledge imparted to the earnest student in the great university of actual life. His two elder brothers received a collegiate education, and his two sisters were given an academic course; but the death of his mother, when he was only thirteen years of age, together with other embarrassments, prevented him from entering college. After leaving school he worked as a laborer on the railroad for a time, and then secured a situation in a tin, copper, and sheet iron shop, where he learned the trade, and worked for a short time in Niagara Falls. About 1851 he went to Chicago, Illinois, where he worked at his trade for two years, and then returned to Niagara Falls and entered the employ of Fassett & Ware, his brother being the junior partner in the firm. In 1857 he purchased the tin, copper, and sheet iron business of this firm, and has been engaged in that line ever since. He now runs an extensive hardware store, and does a large business in tinsmithing, coppersmithing, and steam heating appliances in the village of Niagara Falls.

On January 4, 1857, Mr. Ware was united in marriage with Mary Stickels, daughter

of Timothy J. Stickels, of Niagara Falls, and to this union was born an only daughter, Etta, who is now married to A. H. G. Hardwicks, a resident of Buffalo, New York.

In addition to his hardware, tin, and copper business, already referred to, Mr. Ware has become connected with and interested in many of the leading enterprises of the village. He was one of the originators and directors of the Niagara Falls Prospect Park Company, and at its inception, though opposed by all of the other directors, urged, and finally secured, the introduction of the Brush system of electric lighting, which, developed under the liberal management of the park authorities, rendered the locality famous throughout the world. A peculiarly strong and close intimacy existed between Mr. Ware and his life-long friend, the late Daniel J. Townsend. He is a director and stockholder in both the Cataract bank and the Niagara Savings bank, and vice-president of the Carter Company, and is a trustee of the International Hotel Company, in all of which he holds stock; and is vice-president and was one of the earliest and most active promoters of the Tunnel Company of Niagara Falls. He is also interested in the Yakima Irrigating and Land Improvement Company, in the State of Washington. Mr. Ware is a member of Niagara Frontier Lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted Masons, at Niagara Falls, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Thus briefly are sketched the simple facts pertaining to a useful and unusually successful career. Perhaps a key to his remarkable success may be found in the fact that he is gifted with keen insight, untiring energy, a generous disposition, and a genial manner, which is almost a fortune in itself. It need not be added that he is popular and

highly esteemed, and as showing the relations existing between employer and employed, it is worthy of mention that he has now in his employ several men ranging in terms of service from twenty to thirty years.

TUNIS OUTWATER. The Outwater family were among the earlier settlers of this country, coming from Holland, where, in the middle of the fifteenth century, a celebrated Dutch painter, Albert Van Outwater, flourished. John Outwater, the great-grand-father of the present generation, was born in 1746, in Bergen county, New Jersey. He was a captain in the Continental line of the Revolutionary war, and twice saved Hackensack from being sacked and burned. He married Harriet Lozier. He was afterwards, for three terms, between 1800 and 1817, judge of the court of common pleas for Bergen county (which then comprised Jersey City, Hoboken, and surrounding region). He died in May, 1823, and his wife died in 1828, at the age of eighty-two years. Their children were John, Richard, Abram, Peter, Jacob, and Elizabeth.

John Outwater, the grandfather, was born August 9, 1781. He married Cathalina Van Bussum, and removed to Wilson, this county, in 1832, where he purchased land and erected a saw mill on the border of Lake Ontario. He continued in this business, together with farming, until his death, in 1842. His wife died in 1871, at the age of eighty years. His children were Harman, Nicholas, Jacob, and Tunis.

Tunis Outwater, the father, was born February 13, 1820, married Mary E. Cudabeck, who was born in this county, October 28, 1825, and who was a daughter of

Samuel A. Cuddabeck and Elizabeth, his wife, who came to this county early in 1800, from Cuddabeckville, Orange county. He resided on the homestead, which he inherited from his father, and was engaged in various pursuits, nursery business, farming, and running a saw mill. He removed to Lockport in 1866, and until his death, in June, 1882, was engaged in the mercantile business. His children were Elizabeth, Cathalina, John, Tunis, Samuel, Alida, and Mary. John and Tunis are engaged respectively in the jewelry and the boot and shoe business. Samuel is a physician and surgeon, a graduate of the University of the city of New York, and now a specialist of eye and ear diseases.

WALTER L. LAMONT is a prominent man in business affairs, as well as in political and social matters. He is a son of Hon. George D. and Mary (Cole) Lamont, and was born on September 26, 1848, at Lockport, Niagara county, New York. Hon. George D. Lamont (father) was born in Orleans county, this State, in 1819, and he availed himself of whatever the common schools could give, and subsequently entered Yale college, from which he was graduated in 1837. In 1838 he came to Lockport, began the study of law in the office of Hon. J. L. Curténias, and in 1841 was admitted to the bar. By his energy and ability, he soon obtained a lucrative practice. "As a practitioner he was quick of apprehension, possessing a keen analytical intellect, was earnest and laborious, and an excellent classical scholar. He discharged every duty that devolved upon him faithfully and successfully." He speedily won a name for himself for honesty, ability, and successful

pleading. Upon the organization of the Republican party, he became a republican, and always remained one of its strongest adherents. He was first elected school commissioner, and he discharged the duties with ability and fidelity. In 1859 he was elected State senator, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Stowe, for thirty days, during which time he exhibited marked ability in debate, attracted public attention, and gained a State reputation. In 1862, when the president of the United States created a provisional court for the New Orleans district, to hear all causes, both criminal and civil, including cases of law and equity, revenue and admiralty, and its decisions were final, he appointed him United States district attorney, which position he held until 1865, at which time there was no further use for the extra courts, as the war was over and the civil authorities were resuming their proper functions. In 1865 he was elected judge of Niagara county, but before the year had expired he was appointed a justice of the Supreme court of his district, to supply a vacancy by the resignation of Hon. Noah Davis, and in 1871 was elected a justice of the Supreme court for a term of fourteen years, by an overwhelming majority. He married Mary Cole in 1842, by whom he had five children: Frances Adrienne, married Frank C. De Long, formerly of Lockport, but now of San Francisco, California, where he is largely interested in stock raising and dairying. He owns a ranch of sixteen thousand acres in that State, at Black Point, is a prominent republican, and has served as State senator; Walter Llewellyn; Anna Florence, wife of L. F. Doolittle, who resides at San Diego, California, and was formerly city editor of *Lockport Journal*, but now secretary of a



Judge - George L. Ramont.



RESIDENCE OF W. L. LAMONT, NIAGARA FALLS.



W. L. Laint.

large San Diego tunnel company; Charles Darwin, died in infancy; and Georgiana Theresa, also died in infancy.

Walter L. Lamont was educated in the common schools of Lockport, Wesleyan academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and the Eastman National Business college, at Poughkeepsie, New York. He commenced life on his own account in the city of New York, with Clement Hawkes and Maynard, in the manufacture of cutlery, with whom he remained two years, and afterward engaged with J. Russell & Co. as shipping clerk and salesman. In 1866 he went to California as agent for Charles R. Penfield, of Lockport, manufacturer of ship blocks, in which he continued for about three years, when he came east to Lockport and clerked in the post office for three years, and was then appointed deputy collector of customs at Suspension Bridge. He had charge of the statistical and vessel department, and was also liquidating clerk for twelve years, under Col. T. E. Ellsworth, B. Flagler, and O. W. Cutler. He finally resigned this position, and in 1887 came to Niagara Falls and engaged in the insurance and real estate business, in which line he has been unusually successful. He is financial and recording secretary of Niagara Falls business men's association, and stock trustee of the Yakima Irrigating and Improvement Company, of which the capital stock is four hundred thousand dollars, located in the State of Washington. The object is to irrigate forty thousand acres of land, twenty thousand of which are owned by the company. He is secretary of the Niagara Casket & Coffin Company, of Thorold, Ontario, where they are doing a large and thriving business, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars.

On October 6, 1875, Mr. Lamont married Amelia M. Ferguson, of Lockport, now deceased. By this union he had one child, Amelia F. After the death of his first wife, he married Mary Hulett, daughter of J. P. Hulett, of Niagara Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Lamont are the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters: Edith Geraldine, Marguerite May, Walter Douglas, and George Donald, who died in infancy.

In political belief he is a republican, a member of St. Peter's Episcopal church, and is very fond of music, having conducted St. Peter's choir of forty voices for seven years. He belongs to Niagara Frontier Lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted Masons, the Rochester Consistory, in which he is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and Niagara Chapter, No. 200. He was organist for a number of years of Frontier Lodge and Niagara Chapter.

MARCUS MABEE deserves the credit of being one of Gasport's active business men, who have shaped the leading industries of that village. He is a son of Colonel John and Polly (Chubb) Mabee, and was born in the town of Royalton, Niagara county, New York, August 26, 1827. James Mabee (grandfather) was a native of Holland, and came with a brother and sister to America about the year 1730. This sister married a Mr. House, and they settled at Little Falls, Herkimer county, where he resided during the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars. He was engaged in trading furs, and during the Revolutionary struggle one of his sons was killed and scalped by the Indians. In 1790 he removed to Penfield, Monroe county, where he purchased seventeen hundred acres of

land, and there followed farming until his death. He married Christina Fetland, who was of German extraction, and owned a large tract of land, known as "German Flats," situated below Little Falls. This farm gave employment to a large number of men. Mr. Mabee died a short time after removing to Monroe county, and had reared a family of eleven children: Sylvanus, Bartholomew, James, John (father), John (scalped by the Indians), Nancy, Dorothy, Catherine, Alida, and Mrs. Stone. Joseph Chubb (maternal grandfather) was born in Connecticut. He served as a private in the war for Independence, and was in Washington's army when he crossed the Delaware and captured the Hessians. After the close of the war he was a resident of New London, Connecticut, and from there he removed to Pittsford, Monroe county. Remaining at Pittsford but a short time, he went to Chenango county, where he lived until his death, in 1840, while on a visit to Pittsford, at the ripe old age of eighty-seven years. He married Sarah Tinker, by whom he had two sons and five daughters. John Mabee (father) was born at Little Falls, New York, December 19, 1781. He went to Penfield and then to Pittsford, and in 1810 came to the town of Royalton, this county, where he died September 1, 1849. At Pittsford he was at first engaged as a common laborer, but later he purchased a farm, which he sold prior to his coming to Niagara county. After coming to this county he purchased a small grist mill with a few acres of land. Later he built two saw mills and purchased another tract of land, on which he erected another mill. All of these mills were located on the east branch of Eighteen-mile creek, in the town of Royalton. He was one of the oldest settlers of

his town, and one of the first of the Holland Land purchasers. His death was caused from slipping and falling over while crossing a mill dam. He owned large tracts of land, and by his honesty and fidelity he won and held the respect of all who knew him. In politics he was a democrat, and upon the division of that party in New York, became a Thompsonian democrat. During the war of 1812 he remained a democrat, but at its close united with the Whig party. In the war of 1812 he served as first lieutenant of one company and captain of another. After the war he became a colonel in the New York State militia. He married Polly Chubb on March 29, 1809, and they had five sons and six daughters, of whom five daughters and one son died in their infancy: James, born March 13, 1812, died January 17, 1852; John, born February 29, 1812, died July 17, 1887; Benjamin C., born June 22, 1816, is now living near Mansfield, Ohio; Polly (Collar), born July 12, 1824, is living in Michigan.

Marcus Mabee received his education in the common schools and Royalton Centre academy. After the death of his father, he engaged in the milling business, which he carried on until 1882. Since then he has operated a large stone quarry. He is also engaged in the quarry business as a member of the firm of M. Mabee & Co., and quarries stone principally for curbing, paving and building. This quarry furnishes annual employment for about thirty men. For two years Mr. Mabee was agent on the New York Central railroad at Mabee's station, and during this period he dealt quite extensively in live stock and carried on the milling business.

On March 4, 1851, he united in marriage with Elizabeth C. Priestley, a daughter of

Richard Priestley, of Pittsford, Monroe county, and they have two children: Eugene H., deputy collector and inspector of customs at Suspension Bridge, married Alice Dale; and Marcus, Jr., is at home, and has been for some time attending the Lockport Union school.

In politics Mr. Mabee was formerly a whig and a strong advocate of the protective tariff and the other principles of the Republican party. He served as supervisor in the town of Royalton during the years 1869 and 1870, and is a member of Cataract Lodge, No. 94, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Gasport.

LEROY B. PIKE, a veteran of the late war, and a leading merchant and business man of Sanborn, is a son of Jarvis B. and Ruth S. Pike, and was born at Smyrna, Chenango county, New York, June 16, 1846. His paternal grandfather, Jarvis O. Pike, removed from Newburyport, Massachusetts, to the State of New York, in an early day. His paternal grandmother was of Scotch descent, coming from Scotland, and locating in the northwestern part of New York. Jarvis B. Pike (father) was born in the State of New York in 1813, near the town of Courtland. He was a carpenter and joiner by occupation, and married Ruth S. Stover, by whom he had seven children, four sons and three daughters. Mrs. Pike was also born in New York, in 1814, where she has always resided.

Leroy B. Pike was reared in Niagara county, and received his education in the common schools of that county. After leaving school he worked at farming until 1871, when he engaged in merchandising at Lebanon, Madison county, this State. He came

to Sanborn in 1883, traveled a short time in the east for his health, and after his return, engaged in the mercantile business, where he is at present located. In August, 1863, he enlisted in the 8th New York heavy artillery, at Baltimore, and in May, 1864, his regiment joined the Army of the Potomac. He participated in all the skirmishes and battles of his regiment. The battles in which he was engaged were: Spottsylvania Court-house, North and South Anna river, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, siege of Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Hatches' Run, Ream's Station, Dabney's Mills, and the white oak roads evacuation of Petersburg, Farmville, and was at High Bridge, the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Court-house, on April 9, 1865. He was honorably discharged June 30, 1865, but before going north participated in the grand review at Washington.

In January, 1871, Mr. Pike was united by marriage with Almeda C. Sornberger, a native of Canada. To Mr. and Mrs. Pike has been born one child, a son, William J. Mrs. Pike's father, W. R. Sornberger, was born in Lower Canada, on November 26, 1816, came to the United States in 1864, and located one and one-half miles from Pekin, in the town of Cambria, where he resided until 1885, when he came to Sanborn. Mrs. Sornberger was also a native of Canada, and she and her husband were both of Scotch descent. They had a family of nine children, two sons and seven daughters.

In political opinion Mr. Pike is a conservative republican, a member of Forest Lodge, No. 202, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Alex. Mabon Post, No. 125, department of New York Grand Army of the

Republic, and belongs to the society of the Army of the Potomac. He has a good stock of goods, and is building up a paying trade.

WILLIAM C. SILSBY, of English extraction, and one of the comfortably situated farmers and most highly respected citizens of Orangeport, is a son of Seth and Betsy (Cady) Silsby, and was born in Vermont, January 27, 1807. Seth Silsby was a native of England, but came to America some time during his early life, and died near Cleveland, Ohio. During his youth he learned the ax-making trade and organized a company, under the firm name of Silsby & Company, who erected a plant at Honey Oye Falls, Monroe county. This company manufactured scythes and axes, and continued in operation for three years, but with not as great a financial success as was anticipated. His son, W. C. Silsby, a member of the firm, then purchased the interests of the other members of the firm, and for three years conducted the business in partnership with Samuel Rand. At the expiration of that time the business was abandoned. Seth Silsby was a democrat, and served as an officer in the war of 1812. He was formerly a member of the Congregational church, but afterwards united with the Christian church. He married Betsey Cady, and to this union were born a family of five sons and four daughters. Mrs. Silsby was a daughter of Benjamin Cady, who was also a native of Vermont, and removed to Canada prior to the second war with Great Britain. At the beginning of that war he was compelled to leave Canada upon his refusal to take the oath of allegiance to that country. He served as an officer in that war, and at its close located at

Windsor, Vermont, where he became sheriff, and served for thirty years before removing to Ohio.

William C. Silsby received his education in the common schools, and was for a time engaged in the mercantile business. He was a traveling salesman for a hardware firm for a number of years, and in 1840 he came to Niagara county and settled in the town of Hartland, where he remained as a resident for ten years. He then removed to the town of Royalton, one-half mile from Orangeport, where he has ever since resided. He owns a farm of one hundred acres of fine land, and since his coming into Niagara county has directed his attention mainly to agricultural pursuits.

On June 17, 1827, Mr. Silsby married Mary S. Day, daughter of Charles and Sallie (Phelps) Day, and who was born at Mendon, Monroe county, June 18, 1811. To Mr. and Mrs. Silsby have been born eleven children: Charles D., George W., Seth, Jay, John D., Horace, Elizabeth, Emily, and Ida. Charles D., married Sarah Bordwell, and now resides upon a farm in the town of Hartland, while George W. united in marriage with Josephine Harrington, of Orangeport, and is a farmer in Livingston county, Michigan; and Jay enlisted in the civil war at Lockport in 1861, served in company H, of the 49th regiment, and died at Aqua creek, Virginia, in 1863. Horace married Amanda Phelps, and lives upon a farm in the town of Royalton. Elizabeth married Alphonso Mabee, a farmer and resident of Mansfield, Ohio. Emily C., united in marriage with D. V. Cothren, a resident of the town of Porter and a successful farmer. Ida married Levi H. Pease, who lives with William C. Silsby and operates a farm. Seth married Addie Spencer

for his first wife, afterwards her sister, Julia Spencer, and they reside upon a farm one-half mile west of W. C. Silsby. John D. married Alice Kelton, and lives on a farm near Orangeport.

In political sentiment Mr. Silsby supported the Democratic party up to the time of the nomination of Fremont, when he united with the republicans. For four years he was justice of the peace, and he and his wife are members of the First Christian church of Royalton. He has served as a trustee of the church for a number of years, and is highly respected as a citizen and as a business man. As a farmer he has given the requisite time, attention and study to his farm to win the permanent success which he has achieved.

FRANKLIN D. HABECKER, a justice of the peace and a worthy citizen of Sanborn, is a son of Joseph and Annie (Herr) Habecker, and was born in the town of Wheatfield, Niagara county, New York, on November 27, 1846. His paternal grandfather, David Habecker, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1791, and died at the age of ninety-eight years. He was a minister of the Mennonite church, and married and had two children, Joseph (father) and Barbara. Joseph Habecker (father) was born in the town of Manor, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1817, and died November 26, 1855. He was a farmer, a whig, and a republican, and held the offices of commissioner of highways and supervisor of the town. On May 29, 1845, he married Annie Herr, by whom he had three sons: Franklin D.; Joseph H., who was born April 6, 1851, in the town of Wheatfield, and died

April 27, 1853; and Benjamin J., a carpenter by trade, married to Ella E. Metz, and resides in the town of Cambria. (See his sketch). Mrs. Habecker was born July 28, 1820, in the town of Amherst, Erie county, this State, and died at her home in Sanborn, April 3, 1889. She was of German descent, and her father was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and her forefathers of Switzerland.

Franklin D. Habecker received his education in the town of Wheatfield and at Williamsville, Erie county, this State. After leaving school he was on the farm until within a few years, since which time he has been working at the carpenter trade, and also doing some surveying. He has a beautiful home in the enterprising and progressive little village of Sanborn.

In 1888 he was united in marriage to Kate A. Schenck, by whom he has one child, Myra Anna. Mr. Schenck came from Pennsylvania, and married Myra J. Batchelder, from New Hampshire, by whom he had eight children: L. Eugene, at home; Kate A., wife of subject; Alfred E., and Isabel, dead; Myra J., John S. G., Ada E., and Edgar J., all at home.

In politics he is a prominent republican, and a staunch supporter of the principles of his party. He has been honored by the people with the offices of district clerk, trustee, and collector, and is now serving a term as justice of the peace, being elected in the fall of 1890. He has faithfully discharged the duties of these several offices. He is one of the substantial citizens of the county, and is respected for his integrity. Honorable in business transactions and exemplary in life, he is a worthy descendant of respected Pennsylvania German ancestors.

ANSEL P. AUSTIN, now a resident of North Tonawanda, and who was one of the youngest Union soldiers serving in the great civil war, is a son of Jehial and Ann (Rapplege) Austin, and was born at Farmer village, Seneca county, New York, July 26, 1850. The Austins, although of Scotch descent, were known in New York as "Yankees," probably from the fact that they came from Scotland to New England, and thence to the Empire State. David Austin (grandfather) was a native, farmer, and nearly a life-long resident of Schuyler county, where he died in 1852. His son, Jehial Austin (father), was born seventy-six years ago in Seneca county, where he now resides in the village of Farmer. He is a staunch republican, a member of the Baptist church, and has always followed farming. His wife was born in 1821, in the same county, and is a member of the same church as her husband. She is a daughter of William Rapplege (maternal grandfather), who, with his brother Peter, have the honor of being the first two white men to settle within the present limits of Seneca county. He was a well-to-do farmer, and died when his years lacked but a few months of spanning a century.

Ansel P. Austin was reared in Seneca county. He received his education in the common schools of his native county, Ovid seminary and Starkey seminary, of Yates county, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1868, at eighteen years of age. During the period of two years between the completion of his common school studies and the commencement of his academic course, he spent as a soldier in defense of the Union. He enlisted on December 30, 1863, in company E, 9th New York heavy artillery, when only thirteen years of

age. He was the youngest soldier in his regiment, as well as one of the youngest soldiers in the State and in the Federal armies. He served until May 15, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Washington city. During the terrible "Battle month of May, 1864," he was with his battery in its terrific hot work from the Rapidan to the northern defenses of Richmond, and was especially exposed in the Wilderness fights, and the battles of the North Anna, the South Anna, and Cold Harbor. He was also under a heavy fire in the battles of Petersburg and Fort Hill. When the sun of the Southern Confederacy set at Appomattox Courthouse, and the wide-mouthed cannon ceased to hurl forth their iron messengers of death, he returned home to enter upon his academic course. After graduation, in 1868, he read law, and was elected justice of the peace in his native town, which office he held for four years. At the end of that time, in 1875, he went to Townsendville, in Seneca county, where he was actively engaged in the general mercantile business until 1881, when he came to North Tonawanda to become a traveling salesman for a large lumber and shingle manufacturing firm. Four years later he was elected justice of the peace, and served in that capacity for four years, since which he has been actively and successfully engaged in the real estate and insurance business.

On January 14, 1875, he married Mary S. Allen, daughter of Joseph Allen, of Ovid, Seneca county. Mr. and Mrs. Austin have one child, a daughter, named Florence.

Ansel P. Austin is a straight democrat in politics, has always been active in support of his party, and has served as a member of the county democratic committee, besides

being frequently elected as a delegate to county and senatorial democratic conventions. He is a member of Tonawanda Lodge, No. 616, Equitable Aid Union, and Farmer Village Lodge, No. 183, Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Austin is a man of good personal appearance, comes of a family noted for its great longevity, and gives promise, by his careful habits, of attaining to an advanced age. As a justice of the peace he rendered good satisfaction, and his decisions were such as never to meet with reversal from the common or higher courts of the State. His knowledge of jurisprudence, acquired while he read law, helped him largely to sift and weigh evidence, and to render intelligent and sound decisions in the many complicated cases which came before him for trial in both Seneca and Niagara counties. The real estate interests of the cities and larger villages of the Empire State have attained such proportions as to enlist the services of many of the most enterprising business men, and in North Tonawanda the leading property holders transact a large volume of business through the agency of Mr. Austin. He is the representative of the most substantial and reliable insurance companies of the United States and the Dominion of Canada, and has had such successful experience as to be able to place insurance risks where payments in case of loss will be fully and readily paid.

B. WHEATON CLARK, a well-known resident of the town of Lockport, engaged in the nursery and fruit business, was born July 17, 1845, in the town of Moravia, Cayuga county, New York. His grandfather, Aaron Clark, was a Revolutionary soldier, who, after the war, came from Mas-

sachusetts and settled in Utica, New York, and married Amphilis Jenks, who also came from Massachusetts. He purchased a farm near the then village of Utica, and in about the year 1785 built a substantial farm house, which is still standing in good condition and used as a residence at this day, a quaint old land mark, surrounded as it is in the now thickly settled portion of the city by modern residences. From this union there were seven children. Their youngest son, named Jenks, who was the father of the subject of this sketch, was born May 25, 1796, and after he had attained his manhood, married Maria Kendall, and migrated to the town of Moravia, Cayuga county, New York, and purchased a farm lying at the head of the Owasco lake, where he lived, engaged in the business of farming, until his death, which occurred August 18, 1846. To Jenks and Maria Clark were born five children, all sons, Wheaton being the youngest. The father of Mrs. Clark was William Kendall, a native of England, who emigrated to America at an early day, and built and owned warehouses at Sacket's Harbor, New York. Her maternal grandfather was Jeremiah Powell, who was a Revolutionary soldier, and died near Utica, Oneida county, this State, in 1853, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and two years. Mrs. Clark came to Lockport with her two youngest sons in 1856, where she resided until the spring of 1869, when she went to Kansas City, Missouri, to visit her eldest son, was taken suddenly ill, and died there.

B. Wheaton Clark's residence is now in the town of Lockport, one mile east of the city. He married, in 1871, Emma G. Wakeman, the only daughter of the late James A. Wakeman. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are the parents of six children, now growing up in

their home and being educated in the public schools. Mr. Clark has served eight years as justice of the peace, in the town of Lockport, is a republican in politics, and a Presbyterian in religion.

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITMORE

is one of the retired business men of Lockport, who, having borne the heat and burden of the day, is now quietly enjoying the well earned repose of a long, calm, and beautiful evening. He is a son of Seth and Polly (Whitney) Whitmore, and was born October 13, 1811, in the old Castle settlement in the town of Seneca, Ontario county, New York. The Whitmores are of English lineage, and the family was planted in America by Thomas Whitmore (originally spelled Wetmore), who came from the west of England and settled at Boston, Massachusetts, about 1635, or in the eleventh year of the reign of Charles I. Thomas Whitmore afterward removed to Connecticut, and became one of the earliest pioneers in that then colony. He located in the town of Middletown, purchased land, and cleared out a fine farm, on which he lived until his death at an advanced age. From him are descended all the Whitmores of the United States, and many of his early descendants became prominent in the political and military history of their day. Oliver Whitmore, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born February 4, 1738, at Middletown, Connecticut, but removed, in 1792, to what is now Ontario county, New York, and later to Wayne county, where he died. He was a farmer by occupation, and married Abigail Hayden, by whom he had a family of five sons and four daughters. Seth Whitmore (father) was the seventh of these nine

children, and was born March 17, 1783, in Conway, Massachusetts, where his father had moved in 1773. At the age of nine years he came with his father's family to Ontario county, this State, which was then an almost unbroken wilderness, and by the necessities of the situation became a farmer, helping to clear and cultivate his father's farm. He secured a good education for that day, and studied surveying, which occupation he followed, not only in Ontario county, but also in Niagara county, after removing to Lockport in 1832. He lived in that city until 1839, when he removed to Illinois, and spent nine years in the prairie State. Returning to Lockport in 1848, he continued to reside there until his death, August 27, 1869, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. During the war of 1812 he organized a company in his county, and served as captain while that struggle lasted. He marched his company to Batavia, where his men were equipped, and he was ordered to the lake Ontario frontier to protect the trading vessels in that vicinity. In politics he was a whig, and was thrice married. His first wife was Polly Whitney (mother), and to them were born seven children. After her death he wedded Martha (Spring) Bigelow, by whom he had eight children. His third marriage was to Anna Fletcher, of Westford, Massachusetts.

William Wallace Whitmore received his education in the common schools of Geneva, Ontario county, where he grew to man's estate, and after leaving school learned the allied trades of stone mason, bricklayer, and plasterer. He worked for some two years at these trades, but being ambitious, and feeling in himself the ability to successfully cope with wider business opportunities, in 1831 he embarked in stone quarrying at



W. W. Whitmore

Lockport, Medina, Albion, and other places, and establishing market yards at Buffalo, Rochester, and other points, thus becoming a pioneer in that line. This venture proved successful beyond his anticipations, increasing year by year until he had built up a large and lucrative business, one of the most important of its kind in western New York. He continued to devote his time and attention to this development of natural resources until 1879, when he retired from active business, and has since been enjoying the comforts and luxuries which so fittingly crown an active, useful, and honorable life.

In November, 1836, Mr. Whitmore was united by marriage to Sarah Ann Mead, of Lockport, and to them was born an only child, Hulburt. He was born February 23, 1838, was well educated, and in 1862 enlisted in the 151st New York infantry as a private, was promoted to the rank of sergeant-major, and met death while fighting for his country at Monocacy junction, Maryland, July 9, 1864, in the last raid made by the Confederates on Washington city. On October 1, 1840, William Wallace Whitmore was again married, this time wedding Harriet E., daughter of James Bushnell, of Lockport, by whom he had two sons and two daughters: Emma, born August 3, 1842; Henry, born September 3, 1844, enlisted during the civil war in the 8th New York artillery and served until the cessation of hostilities, and is now a machinist, residing at Springfield, Massachusetts; Charles, born September 3, 1848; and Ella, born August 22, 1852. His second wife died January 26, 1855, and on January 15, 1856, Mr. Whitmore was married for the third time, being united to Mary Ann Gardner, of Lockport, New York.

In his political principles and affiliations

Mr. Whitmore was originally a whig, but on the organization of the Republican party he gave it his support and influence, and has remained loyal to its standard ever since. He has taken a conservative part in political and public affairs, and is widely known as a man of intelligence, energy, and spotless integrity of purpose.

HENRY WELLS CLARK was truly one of the self-made men of Niagara Falls who had little or no assistance in his early life, but who, by dint of industry and steady application in the discharge of duty, acquired the reputation of being trustworthy, no matter what position of responsibility he was assigned. He was a son of Ephraim and Lydia (Chamberlain) Clark, and was born October 9, 1797, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Ephraim Clark (father) was a resident of Pittsfield nearly all his life, and died in Dalton, Massachusetts, at an advanced age. He was a farmer by occupation, and an inn, or tavern keeper, as they were termed in the early days.

Henry Wells Clark was born on New England soil, had meagre opportunities for an education, but obtained some schooling in the common schools, and at the age of fourteen was bound out, or apprenticed, for a term of seven years, to a paper manufacturer at Dalton, Massachusetts. After having learned his trade, and served his term, he pursued it one year at Lenox, Massachusetts, and then came to Rochester, this State, where he was associated with Everard Peck in the manufacture of paper, remaining in this capacity until 1823, when he came to Niagara Falls at the solicitation of a company that had commenced the building of a paper mill near the bridge that

leads to Bath island. This mill he finished for the company, and shortly afterward, in partnership with A. H. Porter, built a mill on Bath island, which they operated until 1837, when Mr. Clark sold his interest to his partner and retired from the firm. The products from the factory were conveyed in wagons as far east as Rochester, where they were exchanged for goods and wares, most part for the necessities of life, and brought back by the same means, as railroads then in this vicinity were unknown, while to-day there are a half dozen different roads converging at this point as the result of the great progress the county has made in a half century. In 1837 Mr. Clark became the agent of the Buffalo & Niagara Falls railroad, remaining in that capacity until it was leased to the New York Central, and was retained as agent by that company until a short time before his death.

He was twice married. The first time he wedded Elizabeth M. Evans (who was born in 1805) in 1822. She was a native of Rochester, this State. To this union were born three children: Henry and Elizabeth, deceased; and Thomas, living. After the death of his first wife, in 1843, he married, in 1845, Mary Ann Reynolds, who was born in 1816, a daughter of Eli and Anna (Field) Reynolds. Eli Reynolds was a native of Dutchess county, New York, and came to Niagara county at the beginning of the war with England in 1812. He was a farmer by occupation, and was a sutler in the war of 1812.

Henry Wells Clark was a Methodist in religion, but before his death became liberal in his views; in politics a whig, then an abolitionist, and finally a republican. He was an earnest abolitionist, and gave time, money, and assistance to encourage the growth of the Abolition party, and was en-

thusiastic for the success of the Union forces and the abolition of slavery. He served the town of Niagara as supervisor, and in other municipal positions. He was a very active and successful business man, who, by his honesty and probity, won, deserved, and held the respect of all who knew him. He died November 11, 1873, and his remains are entombed in Oakwood cemetery, at Niagara Falls, New York.

Thomas E. Clark is a son of Henry Wells and Elizabeth (Evans) Clark, and was born on the 12th day of April, 1829, at Niagara Falls. At the age of eighteen years he went to Boston, where he learned the trade of machinist, serving an apprenticeship of three years, after which he accepted a position as locomotive engineer for one year, and then was in the employ of the New York Central railroad for twenty years as an assistant ticket agent at Niagara Falls. Upon the death of his father he became ticket and freight agent. He engaged in the coal business for one year, and since that time has lived a comparatively retired life, working at intervals as a machinist. In politics he is a democrat, and has served in the office of village superintendent, on the board of health, and also as a member of the board of trustees.

On October 5, 1859, he married Mary P. Bairsto, a daughter of Moses and Caroline (Latta) Bairsto. Moses Bairsto, a native of Connecticut, came to Lewiston, this county, in 1828, where he died in 1878. He was a successful merchant and prominent business man, a whig, and served the town for sixteen years as supervisor.

As an educated machinist and skilled engineer Thomas E. Clark had every opportunity to see and know all the practical workings of railroading, and the major part

of his life has been devoted to the New York Central railroad, one of the greatest, if not the greatest, railroad in the world. Mr. Clark may well feel proud of his ancestry, and it is glory enough to know that some of the branches of the tree participated in the great American revolution, and spilled blood in the cause of human rights and freedom.

FAYETTE HASKELL, proprietor of a livery stable at Lockport, and a man who has had considerable experience in the ups and downs of life, is a son of Russell W. and Judith (Carpenter) Haskell, and was born January 22, 1828, at Newport, Herkimer county, New York. The Haskells are of English descent, the family having been planted in New England during the colonial period by three brothers, who came from England and settled in Massachusetts. One of these brothers was the father of John Haskell, grandfather of the subject of this sketch. John Haskell was born in Massachusetts, but left that State to settle at Newport, Herkimer county, New York, where he died at an advanced age. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and afterward received a grant of land from the government, upon which a part of the city of Baltimore, Maryland, now stands. Russell Haskell (father) was born in the town of Russia, Herkimer county, this State, about 1790. He was a farmer by occupation, and lived and died in that county. His remains rest in the cemetery at Newport. In politics he was an old-line whig, and a devoted member of the Baptist church. He married Judith Carpenter, a daughter of Jotham Carpenter, who was a native of Herkimer county, but removed to Niagara county at an early day. By this

union he had a family of two sons and three daughters: Caroline, deceased; Mary (now deceased), who married an Englishman by the name of Edward Murphit, by whom she had one child, Willie, who now lives in Oneida county; Truman, dead; Susan (also deceased), who married John Crossman, and after his death wedded Frank Powers; and Fayette. Mrs. Haskell died in 1879, at the home of her son, Fayette Haskell.

The common schools of the village of Newport, Herkimer county, furnished the instruction received by Fayette Haskell, and at the early age of thirteen he left school and entered the employ of Arza Newman, a butcher and grocer at Newport. Here he remained for some time, engaged in driving stock and assisting in the butcher shop and store, and then became a farm hand, working three months in payment for the first horse he ever owned. He finally sold the horse, and at the age of sixteen started to Boston to engage in fishing, where he accumulated ninety dollars, and then came to Niagara county, where he soon entered the service of Mr. Witbeck, proprietor of the American hotel, and drove an omnibus for nearly three years, being the first man to drive a bus to the New York Central depot in that city. He then went to Lewiston and ran a stage from Lewiston to Niagara Falls, and later came to Lockport and worked in a livery stable for some time. In 1854 he took a trip to the west, visiting Detroit, Columbus, and other points, and then returned to Lockport and resumed work at the livery business. In March, 1855, he was married, and leaving the employ of others he began business on his own account, and since then has turned his hand to anything that promised remuneration or bid fair to help him on in the world. He now owns

fifteen head of horses, and keeps eight double rigs and a number of single rigs, and is never happier than when they are all employed.

The wife of Mr. Haskell was Maria Wilson, daughter of Alexander Wilson, and to them was born a family of eleven children: William, Nelly, Fayette, Jr., Fanny, Russell and Margaret (twins), George and Lessie (twins), and Marie, Mary, and Jennie, living at home with their parents. The family are members of the Episcopal church, and Mr. Haskell is a stanch democrat in politics.

DANIEL H. MURPHY, M. D., a leading physician and successful surgeon of the southeastern part of the county, is a son of Dr. Peter P. and Anna (Kayner) Murphy, and was born at Starksville, in the town of Starks, Herkimer county, New York, January 20, 1834. The Murphy family is of Irish descent, and two brothers left the home roof in Ireland to settle in the American colonies. One became a resident of the South, where he owned a large plantation, and was a man of influence in his section of country; while the other brother, Capt. Henry Murphy, the great-grandfather of Dr. Murphy, landed in New York city, where he followed ship building for some time. He built and loaded a ship for the West Indies, which was captured by pirates, and its loss ruined him financially. He commanded a company in one of the Continental armies during the Revolutionary war, and after its close removed to Albany, this State, where he worked for a time at his trade of ship building. In 1837 he came to the town of Royalton, where nine years later (1846) he passed away at an advanced age. His son, Henry

Murphy (grandfather), was born in New York city, served as a naval officer in the Revolution, and at its close went with his father to Albany, New York, where he died while still a young man. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed church—as was his father—and married and had a family of four sons and one daughter. His son, Dr. Peter P. Murphy (father), was born in the city of Albany, New York, July 18, 1800, and received his education in the Albany academy, from which he was graduated with high standing. He taught school in Herkimer county to defray the expense of his last terms in the academy and then determined to enter the navy, but his mother's strong protests caused him to relinquish that idea, the same as Washington did when his mother pleaded with him to not become a midshipman. Peter P. Murphy next turned his attention to the ministry, but when nearly fitted to take orders, he concluded to enter the medical profession, and read medicine with Dr. White, of Cherry Valley, New York, after which he entered Fairfield Medical college, of Herkimer county, from which well known medical institution he was graduated with good standing. He practiced with Dr. White for some time under the firm name of White & Murphy, and while at Cherry Valley was elected, in 1835, to the New York assembly. Shortly after the close of his term he removed to Royalton Centre, in the town of Royalton, where he died January 20, 1880. He bought a twenty-six acre farm of Orsamus Atwood, to which land he soon added a large tract. He quit active practice in 1863, but prior to this he had held for several years, by appointment of the Secretary of the Interior, the position of assistant assessor for the towns of Royalton and Hartland.

He also served, in 1862, as a member of the board for the medical examination of drafted men. Dr. Murphy represented the 29th district in the senate of New York, in 1860 and 1861, where he served as a member of the committee on railroads, and was president of the medical committee. Dr. Murphy was a very fine extemporaneous speaker, and a clear, logical reasoner, and while in the senate his speeches were widely read, as he seemed by intuition to grasp the strong points of his subject and see the weak points of his opponent. He was a democrat until 1844, when he resigned the chairmanship of his town committee to become a free soiler, and a few years later was one of the twenty-eight who organized the Republican party in Niagara county. While a strong abolitionist, yet he was a pronounced anti-know-nothing, and his house was twice set on fire on account of his denunciation of know-nothingism. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed church, and was an own cousin to the celebrated Indian fighter, Charles Murphy, whose wife and two children were killed by Indians during the French and Indian war, and who swore eternal vengeance for their death on the Indians, who said that he could run and fire all day.

Dr. Peter P. Murphy was one of the most prominent Free Masons in the State of New York. He became a member of Cherry Valley Chapter, No. 74, Royal Arch Masons, in 1822, and for thirty-six years served as eminent commander of Genesee Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar. He served also as high priest of the Grand Chapter of the State, and was elected and served for one term as most eminent grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of New York. He mar-

ried Anna Kayner, and to them were born two sons and four daughters: Sarah C., who married W. G. Richardson, of Royalton; Mary C., wife of a Mr. Shaw, of Washington; Martha A., wife of Smith Hoag, a farmer of the town of Royalton; Dr. Daniel H.; Dr. George P., who had a large practice in Orleans county, where he married Ellen Sybrandt, one son surviving them; and Margaret A., who married M. H. Clark, an attorney at law of Lockport, and died in 1876.

Daniel H. Murphy, at eighteen months of age, was brought by his parents to the town of Royalton, where he grew to manhood. He received his education at Lima, New York, and after leaving college read medicine with his father. In 1852, he entered the medical department of the University of Buffalo, from which he was graduated in the class of 1856, and since then has made a specialty of therapeutics, although he has given most of his time to general practice throughout the town of Royalton and the southern and eastern parts of the county. He has an extensive practice in surgery, and during the late civil war served as one of the examining board of surgeons at Lockport. In 1861 he served nine months in the civil war.

In 1856 he married Augusta G., daughter of Julius P. and Anna (Mabee) Cleveland, of Royalton. Mrs. Murphy died in 1862, when in the thirty-second year of her age, and left two children: Edith A., wife of Wesley Staples, a member of the hardware firm of Higgs & Staples, of Lockport; and Peter P., who was an engineer. In 1863, Dr. Murphy married for his second wife Sarah A. Goodman, who was a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Goodman, of Royalton, and who died in 1874, at the age

of forty-one years. On September 6, 1876, he united in marriage with Caroline Sprout, daughter of Charles and Hannah (Anderson) Sprout. To this third union have been born six children: Anna M., and Carrie E., now living.

Dr. Murphy is a member of the Niagara county medical association, and the New York State medical society. He is a member of Gasport Lodge, No. 787, Free and Accepted Masons, and Genesee Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar, of Lockport. Dr. Daniel H. Murphy has made his profession not only his life work, but his life study, and thus has attained his success in medicine and surgery, for which he is well qualified by energy, reading, and natural ability.

CHARLES W. JOHNSON, who has been in the practice of law at Suspension Bridge for more than twelve years, and is a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Niagara county, was born May 14, 1847, in the town of Phelps, Ontario county, New York, and is the son of William and Mary (Crosier) Johnson. The Johnsons are of Irish descent, William Johnson (father) having been born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, August 26, 1814. He emigrated to the United States in 1842, and settled in the town of Phelps, Ontario county, where he purchased a farm. Later he removed to the town of Manchester, same county, where he now resides, a prosperous and independent farmer. In politics he was an ardent democrat until 1856, when he reluctantly voted for John C. Fremont for the presidency, and soon after became an enthusiastic republican, to which party he adhered until 1874, when he joined the

prohibitionists, and now takes an active interest in that movement. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Port Gibson, and has always been prominent in church affairs, being a class leader for twenty years, and also trustee. He married Mary Crosier in 1838, and had a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters.

Charles W. Johnson was reared on the farm upon which his father first located, and was educated in the public schools of Ontario county, after leaving which he attended the State Normal school at Albany for one year. When twenty-six years of age he went to Chicago, Illinois, just after the great fire of 1873, and remained there six months, helping to clear away some of the debris left by the fire and getting foundations ready for rebuilding. In the fall of that year he left Chicago and visited Easton, Nevada, and then proceeded to California, to which State his brother James had removed some ten years previous. In California he engaged in the lumber business as foreman in the logging camp of the Truckee Lumber Company, receiving a salary of seventy-five dollars a month in gold. He remained in that State until September, 1875, when he returned to New York with a view of completing his education at the State Normal school at Albany. He found the curriculum so changed, however, as to necessitate doing his first year's work over, and while deliberating on this state of affairs he was invited by a friend to attend a lecture at the Albany Law school. Here he was so interested in the subject of jurisprudence that he at once determined to take a course in law, and the next morning—September 9, 1875,—saw copies of Blackstone and Kent for the first time in his life.

Entering the Albany Law school immediately, he continued his studies until April 19, 1876, when he was graduated. At that time he had no intention of practicing, and returned to the old homestead in Ontario county, where he remained for two years.

During this sojourn on the farm Mr. Johnson was married, September 4, 1878, to Grace D. Watkins, daughter of Clinton and Lucretia L. Watkins, and their union has been blest with three children: Clinton, Mary, and Ruth.

Soon after his marriage he removed to Rochester, this State, for the purpose of continuing the study of law, but sought in vain for a law office in which to obtain the practice part of the profession. He spent a year in Rochester, alternating between the law courts of the city and the Court of Appeals library, and gathering up much valuable information which aided him greatly in after years. On December 15, 1879, he left Rochester for Suspension Bridge, and a few days thereafter opened a law office in this village, where he has ever since been engaged in the active practice of his profession. He is now well and favorably known as an able advocate and successful lawyer.

In politics Mr. Johnson was a republican until 1874, when he joined the Prohibition party, and took an active interest in the advancement and success of its principles up to 1887, when the party adopted a woman suffrage plank as part of its platform. To this plank Mr. Johnson was so strongly opposed that he refrained from voting that year, and has since voted the republican ticket. In 1885 he was appointed as notary public, and has been twice reappointed, still holding that office. He is a stockholder in the Devil's Hole Land

Company, which company he incorporated in July, 1891. He is a member of the Congregational church at Suspension Bridge, and was superintendent of its Sunday-school for four years. He became a member of this church soon after locating in the village, and has taken an active interest in its growth and prosperity, serving as a deacon for the past six years. He is a member of Niagara Lodge, No. 785, Free and Accepted Masons, of Suspension Bridge, of which he is junior warden, and is an intelligent gentleman of acknowledged ability in his profession, and deservedly popular with a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

EDWARD J. TURNER, a popular and promising young attorney of Lockport, is a son of John and Elizabeth Turner, and was born in that city, January 15, 1868. His father, John Turner, was born in England, but came to America when quite young and settled in Lockport, and was one of the early pioneers of Niagara county. He was a contractor and builder by occupation, and married Elizabeth Doyle, by whom he had four children: Mary, who married Thomas Burke, a dry goods merchant of Windsor, Ontario, Canada, where they reside; Elizabeth, married Fred. McGuire, who lives at St. Catharines, Canada, but conducts a wholesale cloak business in New York city; Kate, married Dr. Joseph Reaume, a practicing physician of Detroit, Michigan; and Edward J., the subject of this sketch.

Edward J. Turner received his education at the Lockport Union school, and after completing his studies there entered the law office of E. M. Ashley, of Lockport, and began reading law. He was admitted

to the bar in November, 1889, and at once formed a copartnership with the late Judge Alfred Holmes, which continued until the death of Judge Holmes, November 11, 1891. Since that time he has been practicing alone, and has met with gratifying success in his efforts. He is a painstaking attorney, and a deep student of the underlying principles of law, and being young and energetic, bids fair to make a fine record at the bar and win distinction in his chosen profession.

In his political affiliations Mr. Turner is a democrat, and is well grounded in the cardinal principles and historical policy of his party, giving it an active and intelligent support on all local, State and National issues. He has already won an honorable place at the bar, and his many friends confidently predict for him a bright future. He is very popular also in the social circles he frequents, and appears to be on the threshold of a successful and brilliant career.

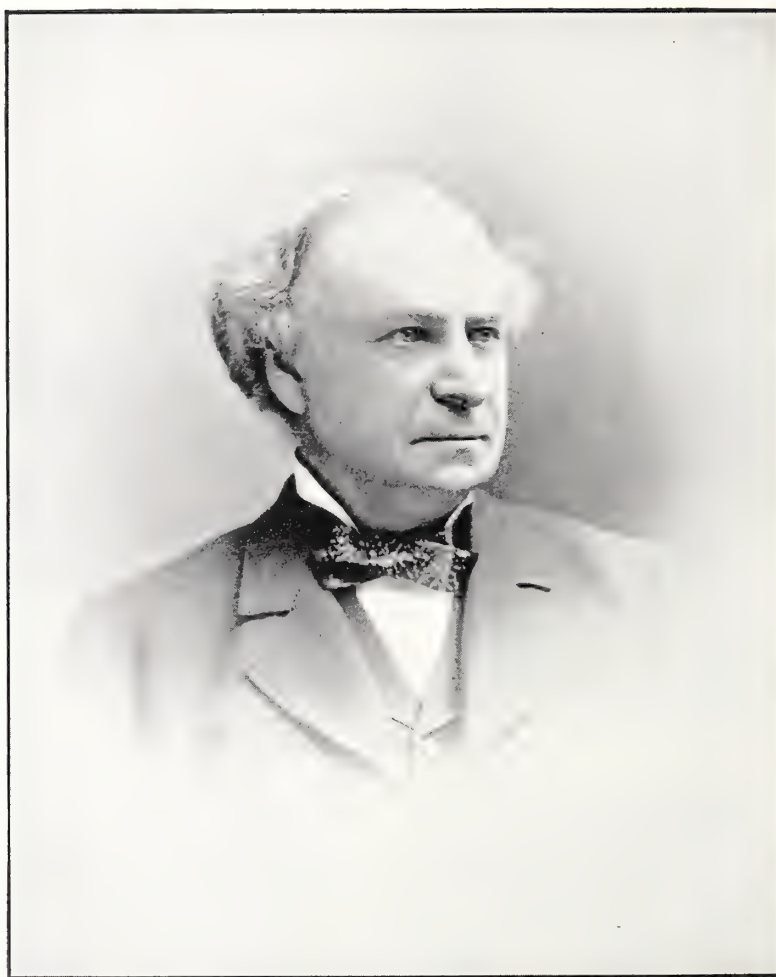
FRANK BYRON, a substantial and successful grocer, and a member of the city council of Lockport, is a son of William and Rachel (Scott) Byron, and was born in the city of Lincoln, England, May 22, 1852. His parents were both natives of Lincoln, England, and consistent members of the Protestant Episcopal church, or Church of England. William Byron was born in 1809, and after attaining to the years of maturity, he became a boot and shoe merchant. He continued in that line of business until his death, in 1887, at sixty-eight years of age. He was quiet, industrious and friendly, but like most Englishmen was firm and unyielding in what was his rights, or what he thought was just and proper. He was suc-

cessful in his business. His widow, whose maiden name was Rachel Scott, still resides at her old home in Lincoln, in which city she first saw the light of day, sixty-two years ago.

Frank Byron grew to manhood in Lincoln, and received his education in the excellent and practical schools of that city. He was a song man in the Lincoln cathedral from seventeen to twenty years of age, when he left his native land and came to the United States. In 1876 he became a resident of Lockport and engaged in the grocery business, which he has followed successfully ever since.

On April 26, 1876, he married Annie Moore, daughter of Robert Moore, of Lincolnshire, England. Mrs. Byron died in 1880, and left one child, a daughter, who is named Annie L.

Frank Byron is a member of Red Jacket Lodge, No. 646, Free and Accepted Masons, and a retired member of Protection Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1. He is a republican, and represents the third ward in the city council. He is a pleasant and courteous gentleman, and owns the substantial and tasteful block, in which he does business, on East avenue and Washburn street. Among the representative retail grocery houses of the city, that of Mr. Byron's is deserving of mention. His establishment is fitted up with special reference to his line of business, and every needed facility is at hand for promptly attending to all orders of customers. His stock embraces canned and bottled foods, farm and dairy produce, choice teas, coffees, spices, and breakfast cereals, with all the substantials and delicacies usually found in a first-class and well-managed grocery establishment. Mr. Byron fully merits the liberal trade accorded him.



Hon. J. J. Flagler

HON. THOMAS THORN FLAGLER, son of Abraham and Sarah (Thorn) Flagler, was born at Pleasant Valley, Dutchess county, New York, October 12, 1811. His paternal grandfather came from Holland, and his mother was of English descent. His educational advantages were meagre, and he received only the common school education obtainable in those days. He was early apprenticed to the printers' trade in the office of the *Chenango Republican*, at Oxford, New York. This apprenticeship terminated when he was eighteen years old, by the death of his employer, Daniel Mack, when Mr. Flagler purchased an interest in the paper, and for several years was the successful editor and publisher of that paper. In the autumn of 1831 he united with the Presbyterian church at Oxford, New York. In 1836 he sold his interest in the *Chenango Republican* to his partner, W. E. Chapman, and removed to Lockport, Niagara county, New York, where he has since resided, and where he is universally respected and beloved. He was married in 1838 to Miss Huldah M. Barrett, who is still living, as are also three of their children, one son and two daughters, they having buried two sons and a daughter.

Immediately upon making Lockport his home, Mr. Flagler united with the First Presbyterian church, by letter, of which church he has ever since been a devoted and faithful member, and a ruling elder since the year 1840.

From 1838 to 1843 he successfully edited and published the *Niagara Courier*, at Lockport, New York, one of the pioneer newspapers of western New York. During his connection with this paper it was the whig organ of Niagara county. In 1843 he resigned his connection with that paper, and

entered into the hardware business, in which he continued for twenty-seven years. In 1859 the Holly Manufacturing Company, of Lockport, was, through his efforts, founded, and he was elected president of the company, which office, although now in the eighty-first year of his age, he still ably fills, and personally directs the management of the company. This company, from a small beginning, employing a few workmen and doing a yearly business of about \$25,000, has increased in magnitude until now it gives employment to more than five hundred men, and does a yearly business of from \$800,000 to \$1,250,000.

Mr. Flagler was also concerned in the organization of the Niagara county bank, of Lockport, New York, which was organized under the laws of State of New York, in 1860. At the end of its charter it was made a National bank, with the name of the Niagara County National bank. Mr. Flagler has been president of this bank since its organization. He is, and has been since their organization, president of both the Lockport Gas Light Company and the Lockport & Buffalo Railroad Company, and is also connected with the Lockport Hydraulic Company, being one of the directors of that company.

Mr. Flagler represented his district in the legislature of the State of New York in the years 1842, 1843, and 1860. He was chosen county clerk in 1848, and held the office three years. He was a member of the 33rd and 34th congresses, and made a forcible speech against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, being one of the famous one hundred who voted against it. He was a participant in that memorable struggle of ten weeks, for speaker of the house of representatives, which resulted in the election

of Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts. He was also a member of the Constitutional convention of the State of New York, in 1868, and has held many other positions of honor and trust. His has been a life of indomitable perseverance, industry, integrity, and morality—a life, in every sense of the word, well spent.

EDWARD E. WILLIAMSON, manager of one of the leading groceries of Lockport, and a young business man of more than ordinary popularity and promise, is the eldest son of Isaac and Sarah (Knight) Williamson, and was born October 11, 1860, at Norridgewock, Somerset county, Maine. His grandfather, Isaac Williamson, was a native of Maine, and died in that State, after a long, laborious, and useful life. He was a farmer by occupation, and spent his active life in clearing up and improving a farm which he tilled until the infirmities of advancing age compelled him to desist. In politics he was a life-long democrat. Isaac Williamson (father) was born in Somerset county, Maine, about 1822, and was a contractor and builder, executing some important contracts in the line of his business. Like his father, he was a staunch democrat in politics. He married Sarah Knight, daughter of David Knight, and they had a family of three children: Edward E., Mildred, and Clarence, who lives at Boston, Massachusetts, and Norridgewock, Maine. Mr. Williamson lived all his life in his native State of Maine, and died there in 1872, aged about fifty years.

Edward E. Williamson received a fine English education in the schools and academy of Norridgewock, Maine, being an apt scholar and quick to understand the princi-

ples of the various branches taught. After leaving school he embarked in the grocery business as a clerk, and in 1885 went to Buffalo as manager of the large grocery house of E. N. Yerxa in that city. He remained in that position two years, and in December, 1887, removed to Lockport as manager of the branch establishment of the same firm, in this place. Their store in Lockport is located at No. 100 Main street, in a room 20x125 feet in dimensions, and contains a large and complete assortment of every kind of goods pertaining to their line, both in staple and fancy groceries. In the management of this business Mr. Williamson has demonstrated the possession of business ability of a high order, and rendered his services invaluable to his employers.

On February 4, 1885, Mr. Williamson was united by marriage to Emily Palmer, daughter of Isaac Palmer, of South Boston, Massachusetts. They have three children: Ralph, Elsie, and Harold. Following the political traditions of his fathers, Mr. Williamson is an ardent democrat, and gives that party a loyal support on State and National issues, though inclined toward independence in local politics. He is very popular with the general public, and his prospects are bright for a long, useful, prosperous, and honorable business career.

ELSWORTH H. CRAMTON, a leading veterinary surgeon of Niagara county, and a most agreeable and pleasant gentleman, who for forty years has been a citizen of the village of Wilson, is a son of James H. and Eliza (Parmalee) Cramton, and was born in Bergen, Genesee county, New York, on the 18th day of October, 1824. The Cramtons are descended from old English stock.



George Barker.

James Cramton (grandfather) was born in Connecticut, but removed to Bergen, Genesee county, this State, where he lived until his death when nearly eighty-eight years of age. He was a farmer by occupation. James H. Cramton (father) was also a native of Connecticut, being born at Guilford, that State, in 1794, and removing to Genesee county, New York, when about twenty-five years of age. He continued to reside in that county until 1874, when he came to Wilson and made his home with his son, Elsworth H. Cramton, until his death in 1882, at the ripe old age of four score years. He was a devoted member of the Congregational church up to the time he came to Niagara county, but after that he became a member of the Presbyterian church. In politics he was a republican, and by occupation a farmer. He married Eliza Parmalee, and to them were born four children. Mrs. Cramton was also a native of Connecticut, and a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. She died at the home of her son in Wilson, in 1887, at the age of eighty-seven. Both her parents lived to be over eighty years of age.

Elsworth H. Cramton grew to manhood in the village of Bergen, Genesee county, and received his education in the public schools there. After leaving school he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, and was engaged in this occupation for six or seven years. He had always had a liking for domestic animals, and a desire to study their habits and ailments, and becoming quite proficient in the treatment and cure of their diseases, about 1854 he determined to become a veterinary surgeon, and has since then devoted his time to that profession. In 1851 he located in the village of Wilson, where he has been very successful.

His practice extends all over Niagara county, and to many parts of Orleans county, and if the Doctor had not been born with a constitution of iron, he would have worn out long ago. His practice in this line is perhaps larger than any other in western New York. He also makes a specialty of expelling tape worms, having never yet failed in a single instance, and having been called after specialists from Chicago and Philadelphia had failed to afford relief.

On November 28, 1854, Mr. Cramton was married to Rachel M. Case, a daughter of Luman Case, of the village of Wilson. In politics he is independent, voting for the best man and such measures as he thinks will be for the public good. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and was leader of the choir in that church at Wilson for a quarter of a century. He has always taken an active part in everything connected with the interests of his church. He is a pleasant, affable gentleman, and stands high in the esteem of his friends and neighbors.

GEORGE BARKER, the leading landscape photographer, not only of New York but of the United States, as attested by the gold medals and first prizes he has won, resides at Niagara Falls, this county. He is a son of William and Anna L. Barker, and was born July 17, 1844, at London, Ontario, Canada.

William Barker (father) was born at Nottingham, England, but moved to Canada and settled at London, where he died in 1873. He was largely interested in speculations in real estate, and when the panic of 1857 occurred, he lost nearly all of a large property. He served as alderman and mayor of London, and was an official in the

Custom House there at the time of his death.

George Barker received his education in the schools of London, Ontario, and at a very early age began to manifest artistic tastes and talents. Upon one occasion, while yet a schoolboy, he made a sketch of his teacher whipping a refractory pupil—an incident not infrequent at that day—and the likeness was so accurate that instead of procuring him a reprimand, it led to his being made instructor in a drawing class for the school. Later he was placed under the instructions of a competent artist, and for five years studied drawing and painting in oil and water colors, developing great skill and sound artistic judgment. At this time it was intended that he should follow the profession of a landscape painter, and arrangements were being made to send him to Europe to study, when the commercial crisis which carried away his father's fortune dispelled that bright dream of his youth, and compelled him to look for something that could win a cash recognition more speedily. He obtained a position in the studio of James Egan, at that time the leading photographer in western Canada. He remained in this place a year, studying hard and keeping his eyes open. After leaving Egan he opened a studio of his own, but, finding it unprofitable, he started out, with much ambition but little cash, to seek his fortune in the "States." He arrived at Niagara Falls on the 30th of July, 1862, having spent his last quarter to cross the suspension bridge, and went to the only photograph rooms in the village and solicited a situation. He was given a place at the munificent salary of ten dollars per month, though his employer very soon found it advisable to raise his wages. At

this time there were no paper photographic views made at Niagara Falls, only glass stereoscopic views and ambrotypes, and very little demand for them. While working at this place, young Barker made the first paper photographs of the Falls for a foreigner who called for them, and they met with so much favor that he was impressed with the idea that making paper views of the Falls might be a very good business. With this conviction, he rented a small place and went into business for himself.

For several years it was uphill work—laboring under many disadvantages—without capital, with poor outfit, and no credit—being unknown—obliged to carry his business through the long, dull, winter season, when customers were scarce, it was a constant fight, but, with that determination and persistency that has always characterized him, he has reached the top round of the ladder, and made for himself a name which is known all over the world, wherever civilization extends.

Eleven first-prize medals have been awarded to Mr. Barker, in connection with his exhibits in various parts of the world. In 1886, at the convention of the Photographers' Association of America, in St. Louis, he was awarded the first gold medal.

At this convention he was also awarded a prize of one hundred dollars for best display of prints made from Cramer plates. Of these triumphs the *Buffalo Sunday Times* of July 11, 1886, said: "It is a matter for considerable pride to the people of Niagara Falls, that Mr. George Barker, the well-known photographer, has been awarded the first gold medal for landscape photography, by the Photographers' Association of America, which held a convention at St. Louis

last week. It is no empty honor when it is considered that Mr. Barker's exhibit was placed in competition with the works of the leading photographers from every State in the Union, and was awarded first prize."

In 1887, at the convention of the Photographers' Association of America at Chicago, he carried off the special grand prize for landscape photography, a diamond badge. At Boston, in 1889, at the Daguerre Semi-centennial Exhibition of Photography, a gold medal; at the "Exposition Universelle" at Paris, in 1889, a gold medal.

Other honors to his work were medals at Buffalo in 1871; medal of American Institute, New York, 1873; M. C. M. A. medal, Boston, 1874; and a special prize medal in Germany, 1886.

These and other awards of superiority which he has received, are enough to give him permanent rank among the leading photographers of the world. He spent a portion of the winters of 1886, 1888, and 1891 in Florida, and his photographs of the land of flowers are noted among tourists for their beauty, delicacy, and truthfulness to nature.

On June 20, 1871, Mr. Barker was united in marriage to Georgia V. Shipman, of Niagara Falls, and to this union was born a family of five children: Mary, George, Constance B., Raymond, and Louise S.

After the death of Mr. Barker's first wife, he wedded Ida Kranepuhl, and they have one child, a daughter, named Dorothy M.

In politics Mr. Barker is a republican, but seldom or never takes part in the contests that mark the recurring elections, preferring to devote his time to the art in which he has won such eminence.

He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church; a past master of Niagara

Frontier Lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted Masons; a member of Niagara Chapter, No. 200, Royal Arch Masons; of Genesee Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar; of Rochester Consistory, S. P. R. S., 32°, and of Ismalie Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Buffalo, New York. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and other orders.

Mr. Barker has a fine home on Buffalo street, overlooking the rapids and falls, in the most beautiful part of the city.

MATTHEW WALSH is a son of Matthew and Margaret (Ford) Walsh, and was born July 23, 1849, in the city of Lockport, New York. His grandparents on both sides were natives of Ireland. Matthew Walsh (father) was born on the Emerald Isle in 1812. He came to Lockport from New Foundland, and later went to Buffalo, where he died. He married Margaret Ford, and reared a family of six children, four of whom are yet living.

Matthew Walsh was educated in the common schools of Lockport. He was a printer for nearly a quarter of a century, and then formed a partnership with Thomas Gaskin, under the firm name of Gaskin & Walsh, and embarked in the furniture business at Suspension Bridge. In politics he is a democrat, and in the fall of 1890 was elected coroner of Niagara county. He is a Roman Catholic in religion, and a member of the Catholic Mutual Benefit association. He married Mary E. Murphy, a native of Indiana, but then of Lockport, and to them have been born six children: Matthew W., a clerk in the hardware store of Phillips & Co., of Suspension Bridge; John J., Minnie, Frank, Edward, and Raphael.

GEORGE K. WRIGHT, a prosperous farmer of the town of Wilson, and an industrious and useful citizen of Niagara county, is a son of Abner and Jane (Loudon) Wright, and was born January 13, 1811, in what is now the town of New Lebanon, Columbia county, New York. The Wrights are of Celtic origin, their ancestors coming to this country from Ireland. The grandfather, Benjamin Wright, was a native of the eastern part of New York, and became an expert in rifle practice. He was fond of the chase, and it is related of him that during a certain year he shot ninety-nine deer, and made extra efforts to kill one more before New Year's day, but failed. Abner Wright (father) was born in eastern New York, and for many years was a farmer in Columbia county, working also as a shoemaker at times. He died on his farm in that county in the spring of 1832. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a soldier in the war of the Revolution, serving nearly three years. He married Jane Loudon, a native of Connecticut, by whom he had a family of twelve children. She died in 1843, aged seventy-five years.

George K. Wright was reared on a farm until his sixteenth year, attending the public schools of his neighborhood, and acquiring an ordinary common school education. After leaving school he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, which occupation he followed for a dozen years. He removed from Columbia to Orleans county in the fall of 1831, where he followed his occupation until 1843, when he removed to Niagara county, locating then on the land he still owns and occupies. At that time it was all a forest, and his first residence was a log cabin, hastily erected to shelter his little family. He brought with him one yoke of

three-year-old steers, one two-year-old heifer and one yearling heifer, and a forty-dollar note. The note he traded to a man for chopping ten acres of woodland ready for logging. At this time there was not much building going on. He, however, secured one small house to build, two miles away, on condition that he would work for six shillings a day and eat his breakfast and supper at home, which he did. He managed to get the ten acres into wheat in the fall.

The summer of 1844 was no improvement on that of 1843, but rather the reverse. As the inhabitants of the little settlement depended on getting out staves and headings to buy their flour, judge of their surprise when the cooper told them that he could not get superfine flour for his barrels to sell for cooper stuff. If they would take fine flour (the best part of canaille) or Indian meal, he could get plenty of that. This was at harvest time. Now comes the demonstration that people are better and kinder neighbors in a new country than they are in an old. He had his wheat stacked, and the threshing machine was coming the next day to thresh it. He went down through the woods to Mr. Walter T. Richmond's to borrow some flour. Mrs. Richmond took the pail and went up the ladder stairs and soon came back with about half a pail of flour. The next winter he, with his wife and Richmond's folks, were on a visit to Micah Anderson, and the conversation turned on some of the privations that they underwent when they first came into the country, when Mrs. Richmond said: "Do you know the reason, Wright, that I did not let you have more flour when you came to borrow?" "I suppose you could not spare it." "I let you have all I had." Mrs.

Richmond still lives, although it is nearly forty-eight years since this occurrence, and is respected and beloved by all her neighbors.

By hard work and close application, Mr. Wright has transformed the place from an unbroken woodland into a fine farm, well improved, and supplied with comfortable and commodious farm buildings, and having several large orchards of choice fruit. This farm consists of one hundred and twenty-eight acres of valuable land, located on the Daniels road, five miles from the village of Wilson.

On March 9, 1837, Mr. Wright was united in marriage, in Orleans county, to Sarah Dibble, a daughter of Salmon Dibble, and a native of Delaware county. To their union were born three children, only two of whom survive: Martha A. and Beldin F., the latter now a farmer in the town of Wilson.

In his political affiliations Mr. Wright is a staunch democrat, and gives that party a hearty support. He has served his town as assessor and as inspector of elections, and has also been a member of the Board of Education. He takes rank among the best citizens of Niagara county, and enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him.

PETER HANER, a retired farmer now residing in the village of Wilson, is a good example of what industry and economy will accomplish in the face of adverse circumstances in early life. He is a son of Henry and Hannah (Clark) Haner, and was born May 11, 1811, in the town of Summit, Schoharie county, New York. The Haners are of direct German descent. Peter Haner (grandfather) emigrated from Germany in

1760, in company with two brothers named John and Philip. Peter settled in Schoharie county, this State, while Philip located in the State of Indiana, and John became a resident of the Hudson valley in New York. Henry Haner (father) was born in Schoharie county, New York, in 1785, and died in Wayne county, in 1851, at the advanced age of sixty-six years. He was a carpenter by trade, and at different times resided in various places in this State. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and had only been a resident of Wayne county for one year at the time of his death. He married Hannah Clark, by whom he had a family of six children. She was born in Schoharie county about 1783, and died March 1, 1815. Her father, Philip Clark (maternal grandfather), was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was a farmer by occupation.

Peter Haner was reared in Schoharie county until he had reached his fifteenth year, when he removed to Wayne county. His mother died when he was only four years of age, and he was "bound out," so that his opportunities for obtaining an education were very limited. He attended the public schools during the winter season, and made the best use of such advantages as came within his reach. In 1841 he came to Niagara county, and located in the town of Wilson, where he resided until 1869, when he removed to the village of Wilson. From the time he began business for himself until 1869 he was a farmer, and spent his active years in the cultivation of the soil and fruit growing. At the time he moved to the village he owned one hundred and seventy-four acres of fine land—all paid for—seventy-one acres of which he had cleared himself. When he came to the village he was in good circumstances, and

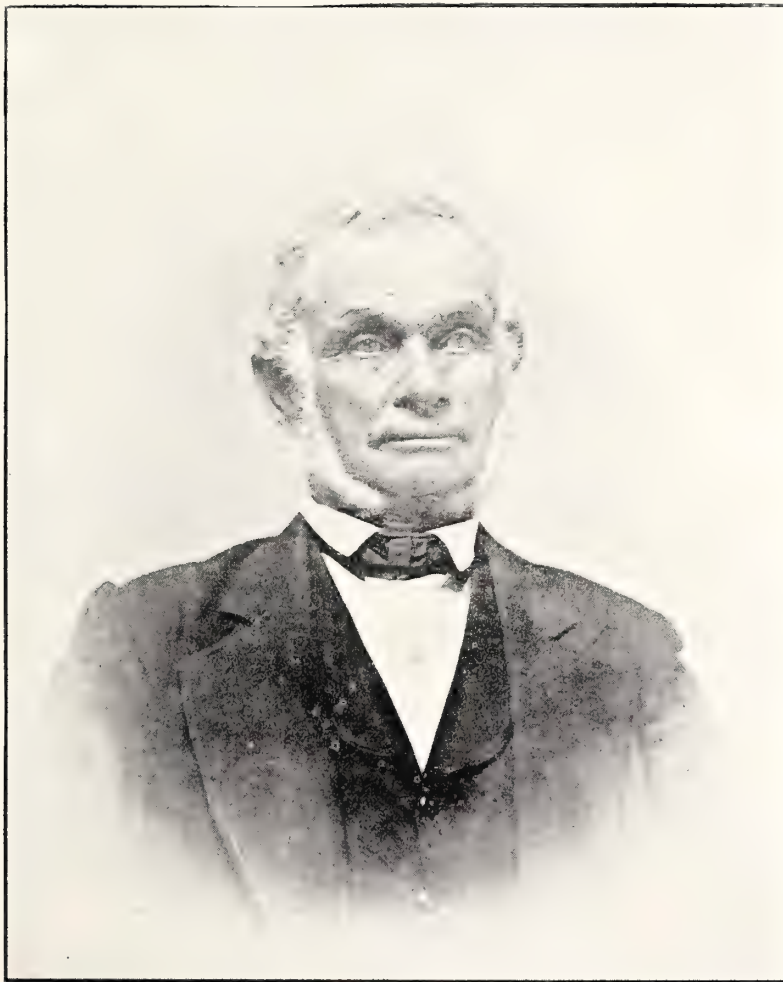
contemplated living a quiet, retired life, but the habits of a lifetime of activity were strong, and he soon tired of indolence. He has consequently engaged in a number of small enterprises, rather as pastime and recreation than as regular business.

In politics Mr. Haner is a republican, and has served as highway commissioner, assessor two terms in succession, and as poor-master three times. In all these positions he has acquitted himself with credit, and labored for the public good. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is now serving as trustee and steward of that church. He started in life a poor boy, but being blessed with good health, and inheriting plenty of courage, he soon acquired a competency, and for years has been in independent circumstances.

In 1839 Mr. Haner was married to Mrs. Cosandrie (Chickering) Haner, then of Wayne county, though a native of Schoharie county. She died in 1856, leaving him two sons and one daughter: Francis H., who enlisted in the 28th New York infantry, served two years during the civil war, and now resides at Pullman, Illinois, one of the suburbs of the city of Chicago; Ambrose U., a resident of Wilson, and Maria E., now the wife of Edward E. Dox, of the village of Wilson. Two years after his first wife's death he wedded Harriet S., daughter of Rev. David and Phœbe Way, of the town of Lewiston, this county. Her maternal grandfather, Daniel Sherman, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Her father, Rev. David Way, was born east of the Hudson river, in this State, in 1795, and was a minister of the Baptist church. He did not enter the ministry, however, until he had nearly cleared up a farm of sixty acres in the town of Lewiston, and became familiar

with all the hardships and privations of pioneer life. He began his ministerial labors in 1830, and only ceased them with his death, in 1865. His last sermon was preached only two weeks previous to his death, and in the very neighborhood where he had cleared out the farm in his early days. He married Phœbe Sherman, a native of Rutland county, Vermont, who removed to Cayuga county, New York, several years before her marriage. She died in 1861, at the good old age of sixty-two years. Some time afterward Rev. Mr. Way was wedded to Mrs. Christena Efferick, of Canada. He was very successful in the ministry, organized a great many churches, and did much pioneer work. During the war of 1812-15 he served as a soldier under officers since known as Generals Scott and Wool. Mr. Way, being left an orphan at the age of four years, was reared in the home of his maternal grandfather. His early education was such as could be obtained in the common schools of that day. But with him education was the work of a lifetime. He was a self-made man.

STEPHEN SULT, a gentleman of the old school, now and for many years master of roads on the New York Central railroad, is a widely known and popular citizen of Niagara county, and resides at Lockport. He is a son of Peter and Laney (Chester) Sult, and a native of Pennsylvania, being born in Northampton county, that State, July 21, 1812. His father, Peter Sult, was also born, reared, and educated in Northampton county, but later removed to Columbia county, same State, where he lived at the time of his death, when he was sixty-nine years of age. He was a cooper



Stephen Sult.

by occupation, and married Laney Chester, by whom he had a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters, seven of whom still survive. James, the eldest, is a pattern maker, and lives in Columbia county, Pennsylvania; Stephen, the subject of this sketch; Julia, deceased; Mary, lives in Columbia county, Pennsylvania; Daniel, also of Columbia county, now dead; Charles, resides at Peoria, Illinois; Sarah, is a resident of Columbia county, Pennsylvania; Eliza, also lives in the same county; and William C., of Peoria, Illinois.

Stephen Sult received his education in the common schools of Columbia county, Pennsylvania. While yet a boy he was given employment as a laborer on the Susquehanna canal, and after the completion of that great water-way he became foreman on a pair of scows running on this canal, and served in that capacity for two years. He was then offered employment as a carpenter in the car shops of the Lehigh Valley railroad, and remained with that company for one year, after which he accepted the position of foreman for the Beaver Meadow & Mauch Chunk railroad. In 1833 he engaged with a New Jersey railroad in the same capacity, and March 15, 1836, came to Niagara Falls to act as foreman in the construction of the road that ran from Lowertown, Lockport, to Niagara Falls, then known as the Lockport & Niagara Falls railroad. After this railway was finished he became its roadmaster and paymaster, and as the road was not operated in the winter season, he employed that time in repairing and rebuilding its rolling stock. He built the first eight-wheeled car that ever ran on this road. In 1856 the road was absorbed by the New York Central railroad, and Mr. Sult became roadmaster under that

corporation, and has continued to occupy that important and responsible position to the present time. The road-bed under his control extends from Lockport Junction to North Buffalo Junction, and from Suspension Bridge to Tonawanda, and from Tonawanda to Batavia. In the careful and able discharge of his official duties during all these years, he has won a high reputation among railroad men and all who appreciate the watchfulness and fidelity required in such a position.

Stephen Sult was wedded to Lodema Knapp, by whom he had two children, one son and one daughter. The daughter is Mary, who married Frank Lamontagne (now deceased), and lives in the city of Buffalo. The son is Charles A. Sult, an engineer, living at Black Rock, Erie county, New York, who has been twice married — first to Alice Crane, and later to Mrs. George Crane. Mrs. Lodema Sult died, and Mr. Sult was united in marriage to Mrs. Dimus Skinner, and to this union has been born one daughter, Ruth L.

Politically, Mr. Sult has affiliated with the Democratic party, believing in its principles as expounded by the founders who shaped its policy in the early years of our government, and with his party opposing the innovations sought to be introduced into governmental affairs in later years. While he has been active in the discharge of all duties pertaining to good citizenship, he has been too much absorbed in his business ever to have taken part in the heated contests of practical politics.

HARRY J. FENTON, manager of the Niagara County Preserving Company at Lockport, and a young business man of

more than ordinary promise, is the second son of Benjamin and Julia A. (Saynisch) Fenton, and was born March 3, 1864, in the city of New York. His grandfather, Solomon Fenton, was among the early pioneers of Erie county, settling at Brant, Erie county, south of Buffalo, where he devoted the active years of his life to clearing out and cultivating a farm, on which he lived until his death. He was a very active, energetic man, and in addition to his farming business owned and operated a saw mill, and dealt extensively in lumber. He was an Adventist in religion, and a licensed minister of that church, preaching whenever opportunity afforded. He married, and reared a family of seven children, six of whom are yet living. One of these is Benjamin Fenton (father), who was born at Windham, Greene county, New York, in 1830, and now resides in the city of Buffalo. For twenty years he has been actively engaged in the canned goods business there, being the originator of the Erie Preserving Company, and becoming its president shortly after its organization, a position he still occupies. This company has a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, and does a large business. In politics Mr. Fenton is a republican, and in religion an Episcopalian. He married Julia A. Saynisch, and reared a family of four sons and one daughter: Clarence M., now secretary of the Erie Preserving Company, of Buffalo; Harry J., of Lockport; Emma J., living at home with her parents; Benjamin W., cashier of the Erie Preserving Company, at Buffalo; and David W., now a student at Harvard college.

Harry J. Fenton received his education at the Buffalo High school and at Bryant & Stratton's Business college, of Buffalo, and soon after completing his studies became

assistant secretary of the Erie Preserving Company, of the city of Buffalo, which position he still occupies. He is also manager of the branch of this business at Lockport, known as the Niagara County Preserving Company. He is a bright, accommodating, and popular young man, possessed of many fine qualities, and before whom appears to be opening the large possibilities of a great and honorable business career.

MARTIN WAGNER, who was largely instrumental in the improvement of one of the beautiful farms in Niagara county, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1819, and is a son of Martin, Sr., and Anna Wagner. Martin Wagner, Sr., was born in Basle, Switzerland, and was reared and lived among the vine-clad hills of his native beautiful and mountain-walled republic until 1812, when he set sail for America. He settled in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and there resided until 1825, when he removed to the town of Niagara, Niagara county, where he died in 1852, having arrived at the age of sixty-five. In politics he supported the Whig party, and by occupation was a farmer, who prospered well in his different enterprises. His life was one of vigor and earnestness, which determined the success that he achieved. He married Annie Krauter, who was also a native of Switzerland, and died in 1864, at the ripe old age of four-score years. Mr. and Mrs. Wagner were both members of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and commanded the respect of many by their fidelity and by leading honest lives in both the old and the new world.

Martin Wagner, Jr., came to Niagara county at the same time as did his father.

He was reared upon a farm, and was fairly educated in the common schools. In 1848 he settled upon the farm where he now resides. This farm contains one hundred and ninety-four acres of well improved land, eighteen acres of which are in orchard, containing a collection of choice fruit trees. He owns a good dwelling, which has one of the best cemented cellars in the country. At the time Mr. Wagner settled upon this farm he had a capital of only one hundred dollars, but by close attention to business, and with an eye upon the futurity of his occupation, he has become a leader in agricultural pursuits, as well as having brought up his farm to a high state of productiveness.

In 1846 he was united in marriage with Fannie Pletcher, daughter of Wm. Pletcher, of Niagara county. This union has been blessed with three sons and one daughter: Gilbert H., Elmer, Fred, and Libby. Libby married Frank Neff, and now resides in Michigan.

Martin Wagner is an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has been for years a liberal contributor. In political sentiment he is a close adherent to the principles of the Democratic party, and labors earnestly for the success of his party. He was trustee of schools, and for years served as passmaster of his town. He has a pleasant, comfortable home, and his labors upon the farm display a work of regularity and neatness. Duty has been the pole star of life with him, and the path wherein duty lies has always been the path which his eager feet have sought to tread. His scientific education in practical and successful farming in Lancaster county, the garden county of Pennsylvania, has been invaluable to him here in his varied farming operations in this county, where his house,

barn, and outside buildings arrest the eye and attention of the traveler by their neatness in appearance and by their thoroughness in construction.

HARRY G. CORNELL, proprietor of "The American" hotel at Lewiston, and an energetic and popular young business man of that village, is a son of Hiram B. and Isabella C. (Perry) Cornell, and was born at Lewiston, Niagara county, New York, September 12, 1864, in the house where he now resides. Nelson Cornell (grandfather) was a native of Canada, and was among the very first settlers in Lewiston. During the active part of his life he was the leading business man of this section, and was known all over the State. He built the hotel now conducted by his grandson, the subject of this sketch, was a large merchant, and a thorough business man. He erected many of the houses still standing in the village of Lewiston. He was a democrat in politics, and married Mary Ann Trafford, of England, who still survives him, and by whom he had a family of three children. He died in 1872, aged sixty years. Hiram B. Cornell (father) was born in Lewiston, and died here in 1874, at the early age of thirty-five years. He also was a democrat in political sentiment, and a hotel-keeper by occupation. He managed the hotel now conducted by Harry G. Cornell—"The American." He was a man very fond of horses, warm-hearted, and generous. He married Isabella C. Perry, and to them was born one child, Harry G. Mrs. Cornell was a native of Canada, and now resides with her son, Harry G., in the forty-eighth year of her age.

Harry G. Cornell was reared in Lewiston, and received his early training in the public

schools of that village. He afterward attended the Roy's academy, at Washington, D. C., and spent three years in Whitelock's academy, at Wilton, Connecticut. Some time after completing his academic education, when only seventeen years of age, he engaged in railroading as a conductor on freight and passenger trains running on the Canadian Pacific railroad. He became a trusted employee of this road, and remained in its service nine years. At the end of that time he assumed charge of the American hotel at Lewiston, and has since given his time and attention to this business, in which he has been very successful. The American is located near the Niagara river, and is a popular resort for sight-seers and the general public.

On June 26, 1889, Mr. Cornell was united in marriage with Laura Vaughn, a daughter of Hiram Vaughn, of Lewiston, and to them has been born one child, a daughter, named Evelyn.

In politics Mr. Cornell is a staunch republican, giving the party of his choice a steady support on all National and State issues. He is very popular among his friends and acquaintances, and is regarded as among the most promising young business men of the village of Lewiston.

CONRAD J. WINTER, of North Tonawanda, is the son of George and Catharine (Meyer) Winter, and was born in the city of Buffalo, May 9, 1847. His father, George Winter, was a native of Bavaria, Germany, who came to the United States in the year of 1842, located in the city of Buffalo, and remained in that city until the year of 1849, when he moved to this county and located in the town of

Wheatfield, where he engaged in farming to the time of his decease, in the year of 1869, when in the sixty-third year of his age. He was a devoted member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and a Jeffersonian democrat. The subject of civil and religious liberty was then being greatly discussed, and those who left the old world on account of its oppression, and sought liberty and freedom in the new, usually became democrats, for in the controversy which had arisen over the adoption of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution, the democracy waged savage warfare for freedom, and it usually won the new citizens to its party fold. He held the office of overseer of the poor one term, in the town of Wheatfield. The mother of Conrad J. was also a native of Bavaria, Germany, and now resides with her children, in her sixty-sixth year, and is a consistent and devoted member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, the principles of which she imbibed in Germany, where her early life was spent, and where the church was strong in its membership of the people who were opposed to the Vatican, and followed the religious reforms introduced in the great reformation.

Conrad J. Winter spent the major part of his early years in the town of Wheatfield, where he received a good common school education, that qualified him for any ordinary business, and after leaving school, he embarked in the butchering business, first as an apprentice, and, in 1877, embarked in the business on his own account, in North Tonawanda, and continued successfully for eleven years in that branch of business, accumulating some money, whereby he was enabled to embark in hotel-keeping, in the year 1876, in North Tonawanda, and finding it a lucrative business, he has con-

tinued it from that time until now. He carried on both hotel-keeping and butchering until 1888, at which time he closed out the meat furnishing business, and devoted all his time to his hotel.

He was united in marriage with Maria, daughter of William Wegener, of Prussia, Germany, in 1868. He thought so well of his father's countrymen that he went back to the country from which his father had come to find a life partner, and this fact is complimentary to both the lady and the country. The German Empire is stronger and better to-day than ever in the history of the world; there is more regard for civil and religious liberty now than at any previous period; as a people they have cultivated unity of race and government, and it is not their policy to mix blood, except they have relaxed the rules as regards America. This unification has placed Germany in the foremost rank of European countries, and they are now proud of their mother country. This union has been blessed with seven children, two sons and five daughters, and they have given them plain, sensible names: Emma, Henry, Benjamin, Hermina, Ida, Josephine, and Marietta. Mr. Winter belongs, as did his father and mother, to the Evangelical Lutheran church. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Knights of Maccabees, and also a German lodge, known as the D. O. H. Mr. Winter is a democrat, and believes in majority rule, in low taxation, and tariff reform—a tariff that will supply the necessities of government, but not accumulate vast sums simply to squander it. He believes in an honest election and home rule, and is against all sumptuary legislation. He has been frequently complimented by the citizens of his district, and has served

six terms as collector of Wheatfield, and five terms as collector of the village of North Tonawanda, and is now city treasurer, having been elected to this office in March, 1891. It is evident that the subject of this sketch is favorably known and highly appreciated by his neighbors. His record is that of a successful and well-to-do business man, who prizes personal liberty highly, and is willing to defend it when necessary, and whose general character is of such a high type that his neighbors delight to testify their appreciation by official trusts and honorable esteem.

OLIVER P. SCOVELL, a prominent citizen of Lewiston, was born March 24, 1820, at Orwell, Vermont, and is a son of Josiah B. and Annie (Saxe) Scovell. The family is of English descent, being founded in America by Thomas Scovell, great-grandfather of Oliver P. His son Thomas (grandfather) was born in Connecticut, and died at Orwell, Vermont, aged sixty-nine. Josiah B. Scovell (father) was born in New Hampshire, removed to Vermont when ten years of age, and from that State to Niagara county, New York, in 1836. He died in 1855, aged seventy-two. He was a whig and free-soil democrat, a member of the Congregational church, and married Annie Saxe, who died in 1858, in her seventy-third year.

Oliver P. Scovell was reared on the farm, at twenty-two engaged in mercantile pursuits, and is now a notary public and insurance agent at Lewiston. He is radical in his views, and has been an abolitionist, republican, and prohibitionist. In 1860 he was elected to the State assembly, and for a quarter of a century has been commis-

sioner of the school funds of Lewiston. He has served as president of the village and chairman of the school trustees, and is a member, trustee, and clerk of the Presbyterian church. During the war he was deputy provost marshal, and served as deputy collector of customs three years. He married Elizabeth E. Shepard, who died in 1854, and then wedded Elizabeth Jewett, by whom he had five children, only two of whom survive: Philo J. and Josiah B.

LAUREN W. PETTEBONE. No more conspicuous figure can be found in business and social circles of Niagara Falls than Lauren W. Pettebone, whose name we find connected with many business enterprises, and whose genealogy runs far beyond the memory of man, for the entry of the family into this new country was about the middle of the seventeenth century, when his ancestors landed in New England, and they have been identified with this country from its colonial days until the present, when it can be truthfully said to be the greatest free republic ever established by man. He is the son of Stoughton and Cornelia Davis (Bellamy) Pettebone, and was born June 29, 1848, at Lockport, Niagara county, New York. Noah Pettebone (great-grandfather) was born in Connecticut, his parents having come from England to that State about 1665, and from thence to Pennsylvania. Oliver Pettebone (grandfather), a native of the Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania, served in the Revolutionary war, and his name appears on the rolls as Oliver Pettebon, but the correct English name is Pettebone. Several of the brothers of Oliver Pettebone were also in the Revolutionary war, and were killed in the Wyoming massacre. It

is highly probable that more than Noah Pettebone or his descendants came to Pennsylvania, as the settlement in and around Wyoming was quite large, and they were truly pioneers, both in Connecticut and Pennsylvania. They chiefly engaged in farming, as in those days there was little else beside clearing the virgin forest. Oliver Pettebone was married to Martha Paine, sister of Robert Trent Paine and Tom Paine, and from this union reared a large family. Stoughton Pettebone (father) was born in Wyoming, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1812, reared on the old homestead in Wyoming, Pennsylvania, where he received an ordinary education, and when quite young went to New York city, where he became a clerk in a large importing house. He remained there until 1837, when shortly after the opening of the Erie canal, Washington Hunt, afterwards governor of New York, went to New York city to search for an active business man to engage in business with him. He became acquainted with Mr. Pettebone, with whom he formed a partnership, and engaged in the wholesale grocery business at Lockport. They carried on this business until 1854, at which time Mr. Pettebone sold out all his interests at Lockport and bought an interest in the Niagara Falls Paper Manufacturing Company, then located on Bath Island. He at once moved to Buffalo and took charge of the business office at that place until 1856, when he came to Niagara Falls and assumed management of the mills at this point, where he continued until he withdrew, in 1883, to form the Pettebone Paper Manufacturing Company, a stock company, the stock all being held by members of the family. He became its president after its organization, and remained as such until his death, September 1, 1888.



L. W. Pettelamer

He was president, secretary and treasurer of the Niagara Falls Gas Light Company for a number of years, of which he was one of the promoters and organizers, was also one of the organizers and president of the Niagara Falls Water Works Company, and one of the organizers and first president of the Cataract bank of Niagara Falls. He was personally acquainted with Horace Greeley, and in the Greeley presidential contest supported him, and was an elector on the State ticket. He was a whig and republican, took a deep interest and active part in party affairs, and served as an elector at other elections. He first married a Miss Dunning, and had one child, Emma C., dead. After her death he married Cornelia Davis Bellamy, daughter of Judge Joel Bellamy, a native of Catskill, this State, and a second cousin of Edward Bellamy, the famous writer of that choice literary production, "Looking Backward." They had one child, Lauren W. He was a member and senior warden of St. Peter's Episcopal church, and a member of Niagara Frontier Lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted Masons, in which fraternity he always took an active part.

Lauren W. Pettebone was educated in the common and private schools until he arrived at manhood's years, and then (1866) entered the business office of his father, where he has remained, and has been in the paper business, too, ever since. The company is still known as the Pettebone Paper Company. They employ forty men in their factory, manufacture roll newspaper, produce thirty thousand pounds of paper every twenty-four hours, and run both day and night. He is president of the Pettebone Paper Company, and a director in the Niagara Falls Water Works Company, Cataract bank, Niagara County Savings bank, Lewis-

ton Water Supply Company, and also secretary of Rodwell Manufacturing Company, and a director in Cataract Wood Supply Company. He was first lieutenant of the forty-second separate company of infantry, national guard, at Niagara Falls, and has since been promoted to be major and inspector of rifle practice of the fourth brigade, on the staff of brigadier-general P. C. Doyle. In his younger days he was foreman of the Hook & Ladder company.

September 14, 1881, Lauren W. Pettebone was united in marriage with Lavina Porter Townsend, a daughter of Daniel J. and Jane (Porter) Townsend. They have had born to them three children: Lauren A., Harold C., now deceased, and Gladys.

He is a republican, but not a real partizan, as he is independent at times, and at such times, as in his judgment, the party does not do what is the best for the county and business interests. He is a member and vestryman of St. Peter's Episcopal church.

DR. LAWRENCE W. BRISTOL is the oldest dentist now practicing in Lockport. He came in 1839 from Syracuse, New York, having practiced his profession in that city eight years, previous to which he had been located in the city of New York. He was born in Old Canaan, Litchfield county, Connecticut, September 16, 1816, and his parents were John B. and Betsey (Lawrence) Bristol, the father a native of Fort Edward, New York, and the mother, who was a daughter of Nathan Lawrence, was born at Canaan, Connecticut. John B. Bristol was of Welsh descent (his father, Benjamin Bristol, having been born in Wales), and his wife was of English extraction. He was a millwright by trade, and spent all his active life in that occupa-

tion. He died in Spring Brook, Erie county, this State, some twenty-four years ago, at an advanced age.

Lawrence W. Bristol was reared in Sheffield and Lenox, Massachusetts, and received his education in the public schools of those villages. After leaving school he became an apprentice in a printing office at Homer, New York, and worked at the "art preservative" for a period of ten years, eight of which were passed in the city of Syracuse as a compositor on the *Syracuse Constitutionalist*. Tiring of this business, he began to learn dentistry, and later removed to New York and entered the dental establishment of Drs. John and Harvey Burdell as a student. Here he remained for nearly two years, after which he returned to Syracuse and commenced the practice of his profession. In 1839 he removed to Lockport, this county, and has ever since resided in that city, devoting his time and attention principally to fine dental work. He has been very successful, and is widely known for his skill and ability. He owns twenty acres of valuable land one mile west of Lockport, and also owns the handsome city property where he lives.

In 1845 Dr. Bristol was married to Lovina Harrington, of Lockport. She died in 1850, leaving one child, a daughter, who is now Mrs. Ada M. Sowter, residing in the city of Lockport. In 1852 he was again married, this time wedding Saphronia Sadler, daughter of Warren Sadler, of Lockport. She also died some fifteen years ago, leaving three children, only two of whom now survive: Anna Maria, now the wife of Thomas W. Hooker, of Lockport; and Florena, who married Charles A. Stark, and is now living at Duluth, Minnesota.

In political belief Mr. Bristol is a stanch

democrat, and has been active and influential in support of his party. He has served as chief engineer of the city three terms, as alderman from the first ward for three years, and has been a member of the board of health for the extended period of seventeen years. He has served as president of the board of excise for six years, and occupies that position at the present time. He is a Universalist in religious belief, but his family are Episcopalians. He became an Odd Fellow in 1844, and is now treasurer of Cataract Lodge, No. 54, of Lockport.

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JOSEPH T. BELLAH, deceased, was a son of John and Ann Bellah, and was born June 27, 1811, in eastern Pennsylvania. He located and purchased property at Lockport in 1832, and soon after began the manufacture of doors, sash, and blinds. He was also interested in the hardware business for some years, and was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Lockport Gas and Light Company, of which he became treasurer and superintendent, and of the Glenwood Cemetery Company. He was a republican in politics, and served for a time as justice of the peace. He died in April, 1877, aged sixty-six years. In religious belief he was a Quaker, and married Elizabeth Warner, of Wilmington, Delaware, by whom he had a family of four sons: James John and William Warner, twins, who live with their widowed mother; Thomas S., married Anna Quigley (who died, leaving one son, Thomas, jr.) and lives at Wilmington, Delaware, where he is engaged in the wholesale iron and steel trade; and Joseph, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who married Anna Evans, by whom he has had three children: J. Warner and Robert G., living, and Elizabeth, deceased.

HON. WILLIAM RICHMOND, ex-mayor of Lockport, ranks among the leading manufacturers of western New York. He has, by his enterprise and rare business qualifications, contributed largely to the material development of the manufacturing interests of Lockport, and identified himself with its history. Among the many industries of this city there are none, considering the capital invested and the age of the plant, that has a steadier growth or has gained a wider reputation than the Richmond Manufacturing Company, over which he presides. Considering what he has already accomplished, and that he has not yet reached the prime of life, his future career is full of promise. He was born October 6, 1847, in Worcestershire, England. He comes of the sturdy English stock, and of an ancestry distinguished for perseverance, manufacturing and commercial enterprise. He is the son of John and Mary (Payne) Richmond, and the grandson of George and Hannah (Fox) Richmond, who were natives of Staffordshire, England. George Richmond (grandfather), like most of the old English gentlemen of that day, was exceedingly fruitful and reared a large family of ten children. In his old age he concluded to come to America, and did so in 1844, and settled in Auburn, this State, and that city was his home until he died, a few years afterward. John Richmond (father) was born in Staffordshire, England, and made his first trip to the United States in 1840; after remaining here three years he returned to England and married Mary Payne, daughter of John and Hannah (Danby) Payne, of Worcestershire, England. He returned to this country in 1863 and settled in Oswego for awhile, but finally located at Perry, Wyoming

county, this State. They had three children: William, John, of Minnesota, who died in 1890, and Mary H. Hutton, of Perry. After the death of his first wife he married Ann Payne. He was a miller by trade, and owned and operated a flouring-mill at Perry until his retirement from active business in 1887, when Mr. Hutton, his son-in-law, succeeded him in the business and now runs the mill. He was an enterprising and careful business man, and by strict economy, close attention and untiring energy he met with good success, and is now in comfortable circumstances. His first wife, Mary, the mother of William, was a typical English lady, and possessed all the sterling qualities and domestic habits that are peculiar to English ladies; and her unceasing watchfulness, early training and discipline had much to do in forming and moulding the character of the subject of this sketch.

William Richmond spent sixteen years of his boyhood in the Old Country, and was educated in the private schools of England, receiving a good common English education, which was the ground work upon which he has continued to build year by year, until he now ranks among the best informed men of Lockport. His boyhood was spent as happily as a robust, hearty, English lad could expect. After finishing his education he learned the milling business with his father. He followed this employment from 1864 to 1868, working for his father and divers other parties. In 1868 he came to Lockport and went into the employment of his uncle, James Richmond, who was manufacturing grain cleaning machinery and bran dusters, and continued with him until the death of the latter in 1873, when he succeeded to the business. He continued it alone until 1881,

during which time he succeeded in accumulating considerable capital. In 1881 he organized the Richmond Manufacturing Company, which has ever since been manufacturing grain cleaning machinery and bran dusters. The company has built an extensive plant, which ranks among the leading manufacturing establishments of Lockport. The building is 40x192, and four stories high. They work a large force, averaging about sixty men, and turn out an immense output of machinery during the year. They have several traveling salesmen, and an extensive trade throughout the United States, Europe, Africa, India, Australia and South America, and their trade is constantly increasing from year to year. There is not a wheat growing country in the world that does not use machinery built at this plant; and yet we might say that this industry is still in its infancy, as the company has only been in existence ten years. This great industry is an enduring monument to the wisdom, enterprise, and business ability of Mr. Richmond, while it is of great advantage to Lockport, as it gives employment to her people and draws money here from all over the world and distributes it with a liberal hand for labor and material. In this country of vast opportunities, with its present advantages and wide reputation, the Richmond Manufacturing Company will soon grow to be a mammoth industry, and one of the leading enterprises of the kind in the United States.

William Richmond is as fortunate and happy in his domestic as in his business relations. He married Mary, daughter of William McGill, on the 12th day of October, 1870. Mrs. Richmond is a lady of high social standing, a pleasant and agreeable companion, but domestic in her taste, believ-

ing that a woman's highest ambition should be to reign the queen of a happy home. She rejoices in the motherhood of four children, whose names are: James, Mary, John McLean, and Philip Alfred.

The Richmonds are members of the Episcopal church, the old mother church of England, and are regular in their attendance and devotion to the cause of religion. They are sincere in their belief, and consistent in their conduct; with them morality and religion go hand in hand, and are essential characteristics of true men and women.

Politically Mr. Richmond is a democrat, and an important factor in the politics of Niagara county. While he has not sought political distinction, he has never failed to discharge the duties of good citizenship, or refused to accept office when his services were demanded by his party and the people. He served the city as alderman, and gave the people the benefit of his good business sense in the management of city affairs. In 1883 his party nominated him for mayor, and he was elected mayor of Lockport by a handsome majority. He showed the same unflinching courage, sound judgment, and business capacity in office that he displayed in his private affairs. His administration was marked for ability, and he discharged the duties of the office in such a manner as to give dignity to the mayoralty and win honors for himself.

HON. ALBERT F. BROWN, who has been prominently identified with the manufacturing interests of Lockport for over thirty years, is a son of Capt. Jeremiah and Abigail (Davis) Brown, and was born in Orleans county, New York, July 18, 1818. Capt. Jeremiah Brown was a native of

Cheshire county, Massachusetts, where his family had been resident from an early day in the history of the Bay State. He served as a captain in the war of 1812, and his father was an officer in the Revolutionary war; was at the burning of Buffalo, and afterwards settled in Orleans county, where he purchased a tract of five hundred acres of land, which he cleared and improved. He was a democrat in politics, served for many years as a justice of the peace, and represented his county for one year in the New York legislature. He was alike prominent and active in his community until his death, which occurred in 1863, when he was in the seventy-seventh year of his age. His wife's maiden name was Abigail Davis, who was a daughter of a Baptist minister by the name of Davis who came from Massachusetts to Chautauqua county, this State, when she was but a mere child. She passed away in 1862, aged seventy-seven years.

Albert F. Brown passed his boyhood on the Orleans county farm. He attended the common schools and entered Gaines' academy, but completed his academic course at Canandaigua academy. Leaving school, he remained on the farm for a few years, then took the position of teller in the Farmers' bank of Orleans county, in which he served for two years, and at the end of that time went to Louisiana, where he was engaged for three years in teaching. Returning from the south, he gave his attention to farming for four years, when, in 1854, he was elected superintendent of the poor of Orleans county by the Know-Nothing party, and at the end of his term of three years, was elected for a second term of the same length of time as his first term. On December 7, 1860, he came to Lockport, where he has resided ever since.

Soon after his arrival in Lockport he became identified with the Holly Manufacturing Company, of which he served as treasurer for five years. He then, in partnership with Philip Winnegar, purchased a paper mill, which they operated for seven years, when Mr. Brown converted it into a pulp mill, of which he was the proprietor for seven years, when he withdrew from business, and was succeeded in the management of the mill by his son-in-law, Jesse Peterson.

On June 29, 1847, he married Augusta S. Angevine, daughter of Eli Angevine, formerly of Dutchess county. They have one child, a daughter, Arabella A., now Mrs. Jesse Peterson, of Lockport.

Within the last three years Mr. Brown has been retired from active business life, with the exception of personally superintending his fruit farm and holding some stock in the Holly Manufacturing Company, which has a capital of one-half million dollars, and is one of the largest manufacturing establishments of its kind in the United States. Mr. Brown is a tall and well preserved man, of nice appearance and pleasant and agreeable manners. He has traveled extensively during the last ten years in the United States, Mexico, and West Indies, and throughout Europe. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and was a democrat until 1872, since which year he has been an active and ardent prohibitionist. In 1870 he was elected mayor of Lockport by the democrats, and in 1876 received the nomination of the Prohibition party for lieutenant-governor of New York, but could not hope for success against the overwhelming opposition of the old parties. Strong in purpose and morally firm, Albert F. Brown has never been led into the vis-

ionary or impracticable. Reliable, accurate, careful, and energetic, he has won success by persistent effort and by deserving it.

HON. JOSHUA GASKILL, an ex-surrogate of Niagara county and a prominent lawyer of Lockport, is a son of Varney and Sarah (Bishop) Gaskill, and was born in the town of Royalton, Niagara county, New York, November 4, 1835. One hundred and forty-one years ago, in 1750, the founder of the Gaskill family left Yorkshire, England, to settle in one of the New England States. Varney Gaskill, Sr., was a follower of George Fox, and a consistent Friend or Quaker. He left his native State of New Hampshire to settle in the town of Royalton, where he was engaged in farming until his death in 1841, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. His son, Varney Gaskill (father), was born in New Hampshire in 1790, and in 1813 became one of the early settlers of the town of Royalton, where he followed his trade of blacksmith, to which trade he added later in life the occupation of farming. He was a man of extensive reading for his opportunities, and supported the Whig party until the formation of the Republican party, when he identified himself with that organization. He served his town as assessor; married Sarah Bishop, of Montville, Connecticut, who died in 1863, aged seventy years, and after surviving her two years, passed away in 1865.

Joshua Gaskill grew to manhood in Royalton. He attended the Lockport Union school, and Wilson Collegiate institute, and then entered the University of Rochester, from which he was graduated in the class of 1859. Leaving college, he commenced

the study of law in the office of George D. Lamont, of Lockport, and after completing the required course of reading was admitted to practice in the courts of Niagara county at the December term of 1860. He immediately opened an office in Lockport, where he has practiced ever since, excepting part of the years 1862 and 1863, when he was a resident of Saginaw, Michigan. In political matters he has always been a republican. He has served as city clerk, city treasurer and tax receiver, clerk of the board of supervisors, and presided for one term of six years, from 1872 to 1878, as surrogate of Niagara county. Judge Gaskill has always been active in his profession, to which he gives close attention, and in its practice looks well and carefully to every interest of his clients. He is a member of Columbia Lodge, No. 20, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and No. 44, Integrity Lodge, Sexennial League, and takes a deep interest in any movement for the improvement of Lockport or Niagara county.

On May 25, 1863, he united in marriage with Salome, daughter of George H. Cox, at that time of Cincinnati, Ohio, but now of Indianapolis, Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Gaskill have been born eight children, three of whom, one son and two daughters, survive: Sarah Frances, DeWitt Clinton, and Salome Birtha Gaskill.

GEORGE W. EDDY is prominent among the business men of Middleport and Niagara county who have won their own unaided way to prosperity. He is a son of William and Caroline (Flint) Eddy, and was born in Flint, Genesee county, Michigan, June 8, 1845. The Eddy family is of English origin, and Ira Eddy, the

grandfather of George W. Eddy, was a native of Vermont. He was a mechanic, and removed to that part of Genesee, now Wyoming county, where he settled in Gainesville. One of his sons was William Eddy (father), who was born in September, 1813, and in 1840 went to Flint, Michigan, where he died in 1874. He was a contractor and builder, and at one time did an extensive business. He was an honest, upright man, a stanch republican, and, although not a member of any church, contributed liberally to all religious purposes. He married Caroline Flint in 1837, and reared a family of six sons: Colonel E. Frank (deceased), Captain Charles C., now dead; James E., a mechanic; George W., William P. (deceased), and Edwin N., who died at one year of age. Colonel E. Frank Eddy entered the federal service in 1862 as a lieutenant in the 16th Michigan volunteers. He was promoted to captain, received three wounds in the Wilderness fights, and was afterwards commissioned colonel of the 29th Michigan, which he commanded until the close of the war. Captain Charles C. enlisted as a private in the 8th Michigan, and was successively promoted until he attained the rank of captain. William P. enlisted in 1862, at the age of seventeen, in the 4th Michigan cavalry, was taken prisoner in the Shenandoah valley in 1864, and confined in Libby prison for six months. These three sons made a war record of which their family may well be proud.

George W. Eddy attended the common schools, and commenced his business career in life as a dry goods clerk when but a boy. He next had charge of a general mercantile store, and in 1874 embarked in the lumber business at Middleport, as a member of the firm of Jackson & Eddy. Five years later

Mr. Eddy purchased his partner's interest in the business, which he operated until 1880, when he formed his present partnership with S. G. Rowley, under the firm name of Rowley & Eddy. They now operate three large and amply stocked yards; one in Middleport, another at Medina, and the third at Alabama, in Genesee county. They also do a large and prosperous business in contracting and building. In 1891 he helped organize and became president of the Middleport Manufacturing Company. The plant is of considerable area, and has all needed equipments for the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, and all inside house furnishings for the eastern markets. They make a specialty of hardwood finishings. The main building is two stories high, 60 x 100 feet in dimensions, and has wings 30 x 40 and 18 x 70 feet. They employ a regular force of sixty-five men. Mr. Eddy is an active republican, and was long one of the vestrymen of Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, of Middleport, in which he is now a warden. Mr. Eddy is a self-made man, who by his business ability and energy has, in a few years, built up a substantial and extensive business from a very small beginning.

April 30, 1883, he wedded Dora L. Seaman, daughter of Edward O. Seaman. They have one child, a daughter named Mary Florence, who was born December 30, 1884. Mr. Eddy's residence, on South Main street, with its large and well-kept grounds, is one of the finest in the place.

HIRAM STRONG is a son of Amos and Mary (Goodwin) Strong, and was born at Lansing, Tompkins county, New York, January 23, 1808. Bennajah Strong

(grandfather) was a man of strong personality. He was a native of Woodbury, Litchfield county, Connecticut, and migrated to Tompkins county, where he died at the advanced age of ninety-six years. He was a farmer, and at the time of his death owned a section of land in Tompkins county. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, he enlisted under the flag of the struggling and starving Colonies, and wore the uniform of a captain. He was twice married, his first wife being Jane Cothran, by whom he had seven children, four sons and three daughters. His second wife was the widow of Judge Powers. He was an ardent whig, and was recognized as a local leader of his party. William Goodwin (maternal grandfather) was a native of New Jersey, and after leaving the State of his birth, he removed to Tompkins county, New York, where he died in 1825, having reached the age of four score and ten years. He was a leader among the whigs in the early history of this county, and was educated in political matters. For a number of years he was a justice of the peace in his native town. He was married to Ruth Gibbs, by whom he had eight children, two sons and six daughters. He was a devout Methodist, and was identified with all the reforms of his time looking toward the advancement of his church. Amos Strong, father of Hiram Strong, was born at Woodbury, Litchfield county, Connecticut, January 18, 1771, removed to Tompkins county with his family, and later came to New Fane, this county, in 1827, where he died in 1838. He was an extensive farmer, a whig in politics, and in religious belief a Presbyterian, of which church he was an active member for a number of years. He married Mary Goodwin, who was born in

1772, in New Jersey, and died in October, 1820. Ten children were born to them. His second wife was the widow of Gen. Bloom, *nee* Christine Sansmen.

Hiram Strong was educated in the common schools of his native town, is a farmer, and owns 300 acres of valuable land. He is a democrat, and in political discussions is a foeman worthy of any steel. He is a Presbyterian, and in 1834 married Phoebe Casterline, who died in 1877. They had nine children, four sons and five daughters: Joseph (deceased); Margaret, at home; Augustus, at home; Augusta married Charles G. Dickinson (deceased), a son of Varsal Dickinson, who was a native of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and removed to Hartland, this county, in 1835, where he died. Charles G. Dickinson was born at Hartland, this State, in 1837, was a farmer by occupation, a republican in politics, and in religious belief a Presbyterian. In 1870 he went to the Black Hills, Dakota, where he died in 1871. He married Augusta Strong in 1862, and this union was blessed with one child, Charles S., who was born at South Saginaw, Michigan, September 16, 1864, and attended the common schools until he reached the age of sixteen, when he entered the academy at Lockport, where he remained three years. In 1886 he began the study of medicine under Dr. Peter Failing, of Lockport, with whom he remained two years, and at the end of that time entered the Niagara Medical university, from which he will graduate May 3, 1892. He is a democrat, and a member of the Presbyterian church; Phoebe married Dexter Wheeler, who resides at Hartland, this county; Goodwin married Delisle Thompson, who died November 25, 1882; Harry married Abbie Creelman, and they reside

at East Saginaw, Michigan, where he is engaged in the real estate business, and is also superintendent of the poor; Frederick, who married Sarah Wallace, of Lockport, resides at New Fane, this county; and Carrie is the wife of Stuart Pierson, a resident of Brockport, Monroe county, where they reside.

We have traced one more of the Revolutionary families of the republic, the blood of whose ancient sire fought for American freedom and liberty through privations and distress, the like of which the modern soldier knows but little. We regret that we have not sufficient data to do justice to the memory of this Revolutionary officer, but we cannot fail to note the fact that, historically, the family has been zealous in the Christian faith, which was characteristic of the Revolutionary soldier, and this faith has been handed down from sire to son.

MARTIN N. HASKELL, a leading dry goods merchant of Lockport, and one of her most enterprising business men, is a son of Allen and Lucy (Harmon) Haskell, and was born in Peru, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, July 31, 1850. He is a descendent of the Haskell family who trace their lineage back to the days of William the Conqueror, and is of old Norman stock. Three brothers of them landed in this country in the early part of the seventeenth century, and settled in New England. Roger Haskell (grandfather) was a native of Massachusetts, and lived most of his life in Peru, where he died. He was a farmer and an old Revolutionary soldier, and received for his services in the war, the farm on which he lived, and on which his son Allen lived, and on which his grandson

Albert now lives, in Berkshire county, Massachusetts. He married and had a family of thirteen children. Allen Haskell (father) was the youngest child, and was born in 1803, and died in 1889. He was a farmer, a republican in politics, and a stalwart member of that party. He married Lucy Harmon, who died in 1884, at the age of seventy-two years. Their family consisted of eight children, six sons and two daughters: Henry, who lives in New York city, and is engaged in publishing a directory of the city; Albert G., a farmer, living on the old homestead; Charles lives in New York city, and is a trunk and leather merchant; George lives at Buffalo, New York; Phineas N. is a dry goods merchant in Meadville, Pennsylvania; Jane is the wife of Mr. St. Clair, of New York city; Hannah (Haskell) Watkins lives with her brother on the old homestead; and Martin N.

Martin N. Haskell, the subject of this article, received his education in the common schools of Berkshire county, Massachusetts. He started in life for himself at the age of seventeen, and went to Lakeville, Connecticut, where he worked in a cutlery establishment six months, when loss of health compelled him to abandon that business. After working in a chair manufactory for a short time, he came to Buffalo, New York, in the Spring of 1869, and took a course in the telegraphy department of Bryant & Stratton's Business college, and in July of that year engaged with Barnes & Bancroft in the wholesale dry goods business as a clerk, which position he held for eleven years. In 1881 he came to Lockport and embarked in the dry goods business with his brother, under the firm name of Haskell Brothers. This partner-

ship was continued for nine years. Since March, 1889, he has conducted the business alone. His store is now located at No. 72 Main street, in a fine building 20 x 147, and three stories high. He is a member of East Avenue Congregational church, is one of the board of trustees, holds the position of secretary of the board; is also Sabbath school superintendent of that church, and is the chairman of its building committee. He is a leading member of his church, and is deeply interested in the cause of religion. He is a republican in politics, but is inclined to be independent, taking more interest in measures than party. He is a prominent Mason, and belongs to Red Jacket Lodge, No. 646, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a fourteen degree Scottish Rite Mason. Mr. Haskell is one of the leading dry goods merchants of Lockport, and has one of the largest stores in the city, in which he employs twelve clerks. He always carries a large and well-selected fashionable stock. His social, business, and financial standing have placed him in the front rank among the best business men of the city.

On May 31, 1874, Mr. Haskell was married to Cornelia Marshall, of Angelica, Alleghany county, N. Y. To this union have been born four children: George Allen, Newton Marshall, Edith Lucy, and Denny Demond.

REV. WILLIAM C. WISNER, D.D., the common "friend of humanity in all its varied relations and duties of life," was born in New York, July 7, 1808.

William C. Wisner attended Homer academy, New York, and then entered Union college, from which he was graduated. Leaving college, he qualified himself for the Presbyterian ministry by a theological

course. In 1838 he became pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of East Lockport, and four years later assumed charge of the Presbyterian church of Lockport, which enjoyed his labors until death ended his life upon this earth on July 14, 1880, when he was well advanced into his seventy-second year. In 1840 and 1841 he conducted a series of revivals in adjoining towns, which added over one thousand converts to the church, and again in 1868 he met with great success in adding scores to the church. He was opposed to the institution of slavery, and when he came to Lockport waged a successful contest against the infidels of that place and their organ, the *Boston Investigator*.

When called to receive his celestial reward for labors terrestrial, his death was sincerely deplored by the citizens of Lockport, irrespective of church membership. His remains were borne to his church, which was tastefully and artistically decorated, and where appropriate exercises were conducted by Revs. Shaw, Freeman, Norton, and Marvin, after which the casket was borne to Glenwood cemetery and lowered into the grave. Many eloquent tributes were paid to his memory, and it was said "that his life-work as a pastor must be regarded as the chief gem in the crown you are weaving for his memory, and I cannot believe that gem will cease to glitter alike in the homes of affluence and of poverty in Lockport till time itself is lost in eternity."

JOHN L. CHASE, a prosperous farmer of the town of Hartland, is a son of Leonard and Lucy A. (Lewis) Chase, and was born in the town of Franklin, New London county, Connecticut, November 10th, 1829.

His ancestors were of English extraction, and settled in Newburyport, Mass., when they first came to America. Leonard Chase (father) was born in Northampton, Mass., February 11, 1797, and died October 10, 1868, at Ware, Mass., at seventy-one years of age. He was a farmer by occupation, and spent his life on a farm engaged in agriculture, and prospered as well as the average farmer generally does. He married Lucy A. Lewis, and as a result of this union had four children, three sons and one daughter, all of whom he reared, educated, and set off in life, giving each a fair start, and they have all prospered well. He was originally a whig, but on the dissolution of the old Whig party became a republican, and adhered to that party throughout life, always taking a deep interest in the political affairs of the country. He was a member of the Episcopal church, in which he was reared and to which he adhered until his death in 1868. A christian by nature, honest, moral, and upright in all his dealings with his fellow-men, it was an easy matter for him to be a consistent member of the old mother church.

John L. Chase spent his boyhood in the common schools of Connecticut, where he received a first-class English education, which qualified him for a business man. He entered the employ of a Hartford firm who were wool dealers, soon after arriving at manhood, and continued in that business until he came to Johnson's Creek in 1879, when he went to farming. He now owns a good farm of one hundred and five acres of land in the town of Hartland, and has met with excellent success in farming, in which he takes a deep interest, always studying everything that bears upon his favorite pursuit and adopting all the improved meth-

ods of agriculture, keeping pace with the advance of the age.

On November 27, 1850, he married Sarah Taylor, a lady well qualified to be a companion for such a man. To Mr. and Mrs. Chase have been born three children: Susan, the wife of Peter Culver, who resides in the town of Hartland, and is a farmer by occupation, being the only one now living.

J. L. Chase was formerly a republican, casting his first vote for John C. Fremont, and was an active member of that party until Cleveland ran for governor of New York, when he became a mugwump. He was supervisor of the town of Hartland for six years, commencing in 1876. He is a leading Mason and a member of Johnson's Creek Hartland Lodge, No. 218, Free and Accepted Masons. He is held in high esteem by all who know him, and is regarded as one of the most intelligent farmers of Niagara county. He is comfortably situated to enjoy life, and having put himself beyond the reach of want, he is now taking life comparatively easy, enjoying all the comforts of a good home.

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WALTER L. CRAIN, of Johnson's Creek, who is now living a quiet and retired life, enjoying himself in the fullness of ripe years among his friends, is a son of Asa and Catherine (Lyon) Crain, and was born in the town of Hartland, Niagara county, New York, August 2, 1822. The Crains are of Irish stock, and came to this country at an early period. The grandfather of Walter was Rufus Crain, who was a native of Herkimer county, this State, where he lived most of his life and died. Moses Lyon (maternal grandfather) was of German descent. Asa Crain (father)

was born at Alstead, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, November 9, 1782, and removed from there to the city of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1802, and from thence to the town of Hartland, this county, in 1810, where he died February 1, 1861. He was one of the pioneers of the county; nearly the entire county being a dense forest at that time, and settlers few and far between. He bought ninety-three acres of land from the Holland Land Company, which was organized after the Revolutionary war, and owned large bodies of land in the eastern States. The deed to this tract of land is dated May 3, 1820, and is now in the possession of Walter L., and is highly valued for its antiquity. He cleared and improved this tract of land himself, and farmed it. He was a physician by profession, and having completed his course of studies as a medical student, he was granted a diploma by the Medical Society of Cayuga county, August 4, 1808, and immediately entered the active practice of medicine. He was for years the only physician in the vicinity of Johnson's Creek. He also followed farming in connection with his profession, and was very successful in both. In politics he was a Jacksonian democrat, and a stanch believer in the principles of democracy. He was a member of the Baptist church at Johnson's Creek, and attended that church. He married Catherine Lyon, of Auburn, this State, with whom he lived a long and happy life. Their union was blest with eleven children, five sons and six daughters, all of whom they reared and properly educated.

Walter L. Crain received his education in the common schools, and started out in life on his own account at the early age of

nineteen. He commenced life steamboating, at which he continued six years, when he took a situation as a clerk in Buffalo, New York, with Henry Moore, where he remained one year. He then went into a dry goods store at Johnson's Creek, where he was engaged for three years, when he became a clerk for S. H. Marks, at Lockport. In 1852 he opened a grocery store for himself, which he conducted for two months, and afterwards took a position as clerk in the store of James Scribner, with whom he remained five years, at the end of which time he engaged as book-keeper with Douglas & Jackson, flouring-mill operators, where he remained four years. In 1861 he moved to Hartland town, and settled on a farm, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits for a number of years, until he accumulated sufficient property to put him in easy circumstances and enable him to retire from active business. He was formerly a whig politically, but became a republican before the war, and has continued to be an earnest believer in republican principles ever since.

On January 30, 1848, he married Mehatabel G. Wright, daughter of John and Anna (Marshall) Wright. He and his estimable companion have been free from many of the ordinary cares of married life, and have had a quiet, peaceful and happy life, enjoying the esteem and good-will of all who know them.

WILLIAM J. STERRITT, one of the prominent business men and public-spirited citizens of Middleport, is a son of Thomas and Rebecca (Morton) Sterritt, and was born in the city of Lockport, Niagara county, New York, April 4, 1856. His

paternal grandfather, William Sterritt, was a weaver and farmer in Ireland, where he died in his native county of Armagh in 1857, aged eighty-nine years. He married Sarah Clark, who passed away in 1870, at the age of sixty-five years. To them were born seven sons and two daughters, of whom five sons came to America. Robert came to this country in 1837, and was followed by William in 1846. James was a soldier in the English standing army in the East Indies, who was transferred to the West Indies in 1840, and in 1846 purchased his discharge at Halifax, from which place he came to Buffalo, New York, but two years later removed to Canada, where he now resides. Thomas came in 1851, and two years later John, the fifth brother, settled in the county, but returned to Ireland after a residence of four years. Thomas Sterritt, the fourth brother, and the father of the subject of this sketch, remained in Lockport for several years after coming to the United States, and then, in 1864, removed to Middleport, his present place of residence. He is a cooper by trade, cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, whose party he has supported ever since, and has been for many years a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He married Rebecca Morton, who died at Lockport, July 7, 1857, aged twenty-six years, and left two children: Sarah E., born April 20, 1854, and William J.

William J. Sterritt, after receiving a good common school education, entered Rochester Business university, from which institution he was graduated in 1876. In 1875 he had commenced his present cooperage business, and in the fall of 1878 purchased the Middleport heading mills, which he still owns. In 1884 Mr. Sterritt formed a

partnership with G. W. Eddy and S. G. Rowley, and they purchased the Middleport paper mill from the Middleport Paper Mill Company, which they operated until 1886, when Mr. Sterritt bought the interests of Messrs. Eddy and Rowley. From 1886 to 1891 he operated these mills individually, and in the latter year formed a joint stock company which was incorporated as the Hartland Paper Company, with a capital of thirty thousand dollars. Of this company he is treasurer, secretary, and general manager. In politics a republican, he has served for three terms as president of the board of trustees in his village; while in religion he is an Episcopalian, and has served for some length of time as a warden of the Middleport church of that denomination. He is a member of Genesee Commandry, No. 10, Free and Accepted Masons.

September 5, 1877, he married Mary E., daughter of Linus Spalding, of Middleport (see his sketch). They have four children: Linus S., born September 24, 1878; Frank W., born January 21, 1885; Louise R., born November 27, 1886; and Robert T., born October 19, 1888.

The plant of the Hartland Paper Company covers a considerable area. The mill is a two-story building, 60 x 100 feet in dimensions, with a boiler-room 30 x 40 feet attached. Mr. Sterritt employs a regular force of twenty-three men, and his weekly output is thirty tons of straw wrapping paper and cedar bark carpet lining. The four stages of society that have grown up since man came upon the earth have been savages, herdsmen, busbandmen, and manufacturers, although the latest to develop, is as equally important as agriculture. The important bearing that such a well organized industry as Mr. Sterritt's has upon the

welfare of the community can hardly be overestimated. He is a man of energy and marked practical ability, and is to be congratulated upon the large measure of success which has attended his efforts in the manufacture of paper and the material and industrial development of Middleport.

DR. HENRY L. CLEVELAND, one of the young and progressive dentists of the city of Lockport, is a son of Joel S. and Elizabeth (Walker) Cleveland, and was born in the town of Cambria, Niagara county, New York, June 16, 1856. The Cleveland family is of Scotch origin and settled in England, from which several members of it came to New England. One of their descendants was John Cleveland (grandfather), who left his native State of New Hampshire, to become one of the pioneers of the town of Wilson, this county, where he died at an advanced age. One of his sons was Joel S. Cleveland, the father of the subject of this sketch, who was born in 1820. He owned a small farm in each of the towns of Wilson and Cambria, and in the latter town owned and operated quite a large blacksmith shop, and rather an extensive wagon-making establishment. He was a democrat, and died in 1858, when in the very prime of life. He married Elizabeth Walker, who was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and passed away in 1883, at the age of sixty-two years.

Henry L. Cleveland was reared in the town of Cambria until he was fifteen years of age, when he became a resident of the town of Porter, which he soon left to remove to Lockport. He received his education in the district schools of Cambria and Porter, and the Lockport Union school.

Soon after leaving school he commenced the study of dentistry in the city of Lockport, and during the winter of 1879-80 he attended the New York school of dentistry, after which he returned to Lockport, where he has been ever since in the active and successful practice of his profession.

Dr. Cleveland is unmarried, and has always been a straight and unswerving democrat in politics. In the fall of 1891, at the earnest solicitation of his numerous personal and political friends, he became a candidate for coroner, and was elected by the handsome majority of seven hundred and thirty-seven votes. He believes in the future development and prosperity of the city of Lockport, with which he has cast in his fortunes. He has served as chief engineer of the Lockport fire department since April 14, 1891, and is an active member of the hook and ladder company. Dr. Cleveland has eligible and well fitted dental rooms, and endeavors by reading and study to keep abreast of the times in his chosen profession.

LIEUTENANT LOUIS VIEDT, one of the prominent business men of Lockport, and a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war, was born in Schwerin, Mecklenburg, Germany, January 30, 1851, and is a son of Henry and Julia (Abel) Viedt. His parents were natives of Schwerin, Mecklenburg, and consistent members of the Evangelical Lutheran church, in which faith they were reared. Henry Viedt was a successful carriage manufacturer and operated a large carriage factory until his death, which occurred in 1883, when he was in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His widow, who was born

in 1821, still resides on the old homestead in very comfortable circumstances.

Louis Viedt grew to manhood in his native city, received his education in the high school of Schwerin, and at seventeen years of age entered the German army as a one year's volunteer. After completing his required military duty he resumed his studies for eighteen months, during which time he made a specialty of mathematics, with the expectation of becoming a civil engineer. But the opening thunders of the great Franco-Prussian war broke over Europe, and he left home to do duty for his country in one of her magnificent armies that was hurled with lightning rapidity upon the soil of unprepared and astonished France, whose legions were expectant of warring on German fields and plains. He was drafted as a private, was promoted corporal, and before the close of the war, during 1871, was a lieutenant. After a year's hard marching and fighting in France he was honorably discharged after the fall of Paris, and four weeks later embarked for the United States, where he then expected to remain but five years. Arriving at Buffalo he worked eighteen months in the leather store of J. P. Schoellkopf, and in the autumn of 1872 went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he accepted a position as traveling salesman for Trostel & Gallun, a large tanning firm of that city. His field embraced a large area of several of the northwestern States, which he traveled for five years, when he came, in 1878, to Lockport, where he embarked in the hide business, which he followed successfully until 1889. In that year he retired from active business, and since then has visited the scenes of his early childhood in the Fatherland, as well as many of the noted places

and famous spots of Europe. He has crossed the Atlantic ocean nine times, and while never neglectful of his duties as a citizen of the Republic, is not forgetful of being a son of the Fatherland.

On March 28, 1883, he married Elizabeth Jane Hildreth, daughter of George W. Hildreth of Lockport.

Louis Viedt is an active member of the Presbyterian church, of which his wife is an energetic and faithful member and a successful teacher in its Sunday school. He is a member of Genesee Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar, and was Worshipful Master for three years of Lockport Lodge, No. 73, Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Viedt has served as water and health commissioner of his city, and is now secretary of the Niagara County Agricultural Society.

He is a straight republican who believes in a whole-hearted and earnest support of his party, and is always found in the advance when republican nominees or principles need either defenders or workers. He stands high for uprightness in his business dealings through life, and with the promise of many years yet before him, his city can reasonably expect much benefit from some of his future business enterprises.

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LINUS SPALDING, one of Middleport's most successful and influential business men, is a son of Linus, Sr., and Lydia (Shepherd) Spalding, and was born in the town of Hartland, Niagara county, New York, June 13, 1824. The Spaldings are of English descent, and were resident in New England over a century ago. Linus Spalding, Sr., was born in the State of Vermont in 1787; removed at fourteen years of age to Broome county, this State,

where he married. From Broome county he removed in 1811 to Niagara county, where he became one of the early pioneers of the town of Hartland, which was then principally covered with heavy forests. He purchased a tract of one hundred and twenty acres of land from the old Holland Land Company, and cleared and improved it. He added, by successive purchases of land, to this farm, until he owned over a section of valuable land. He gave his attention to farming, in which he met with the best of success, yet he was active in whatever was for the improvement of his town or county, and assisted in building the first bridge across the Genesee river. Politically he was originally an old-line whig, and after that party had disappeared from the political stage, he identified himself with the democracy, which he supported until his death, October, 1871. While ever alive to the needs and success of his party, yet he never aspired to office, and when elected supervisor of the town of Hartland he peremptorily refused to serve, and immediately resigned. He was one of the founders and a consistent member of the Universalist church of Middleport. Mr. Spalding was twice married. His first wife was Lydia Shepherd, who died and left seven children, four sons and three daughters. He married for his second wife Tamerson Spalding, by whom he had one child.

Linus Spalding received an academic education in the village of Middleport, followed farming until he was twenty-seven years of age, when he embarked in the mercantile business at Middleport in partnership with W. S. Fenn and Charles Craig, under the firm name of Fenn, Craig & Spalding. This partnership was formed

in 1851, and continued until 1854, when Mr. Spalding withdrew from the firm and again engaged in farming and stock-raising, which he followed successfully until 1871. In that year he opened a general mercantile store at Middleport, which he conducted until 1890, when he retired from active business on account of a paralytic stroke which he then had. He was quite successful as a business man, as ability and industry marked his course at every step, and contributed to his high standing and prosperity as a merchant and a farmer. He was formerly a whig, until that party was succeeded by the Republican party, when he allied himself with the democrats. He has been prominent in local politics, served seven terms from 1856 as supervisor of the town of Hartland, and is well known as a strong supporter of the principles of democracy. He is a member of the Universalist church, and has lived a life of activity and usefulness.

On January 22, 1851, he married Cordelia H. Compton. They have two children, both daughters: Mary E., who married William J. Sterritt, of Middleport, one of the prominent paper manufacturers of western New York, and whose sketch appears in this volume; and Louise C., wife of Edgar B. French, who resides in Middleport, and is engaged in the hardware business.

JOHN H. BUCK, an old and well-known member of the Niagara county bar and a lawyer of extensive practice, was born in the town of Northfield, Vermont, November 22, 1827, and is a son of John L. and Mary Ann (Hildreth) Buck. The Buck family is one of the old and thrifty families of Connecticut, and various

branches of it are settled in different States of the Union. One branch of it was founded in Vermont, where, at Reading, John L. Buck, the father of John H. Buck, was born in 1801. He read law, was admitted to practice in 1825, and was a whig until the disruption of that party, when he became a democrat. In 1851 he came to Lockport, where he soon built up a fine law practice and was elected district attorney for three years in 1853. He was a quiet, conscientious man, who lived in his profession and was a fine advocate. He was a member of the board of education for twelve years, served as a United States commissioner for several years, and enjoyed the respect of all who knew him. He was active in politics, had been a member of the Protestant Episcopal church for a long period of time, and died in February, 1881. His wife, Mary Ann (Hildreth) Buck, was born in Concord, New Hampshire, and after a devoted and consistent membership of many years in the Protestant Episcopal church, passed away in 1864, aged sixty years.

John H. Buck received his academic education in Montpelier, Vermont, and was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1850, from which he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1853. He read law with his father, was admitted to the Buffalo bar in 1854, and became a partner with his father in Lockport, in the law firm of J. L. & J. H. Buck, which continued uninterruptedly until the death of his father in 1880. Since then, Mr. Buck has not only retained the clients of the late firm, but has added new ones to his practice, and has an extensive and remunerative patronage. In avocations of life other than professional, Mr. Buck has

also had his full share of duties to perform, and received the just credit due his faithful labors in serving public and private interests. He served as a member of the board of education for six years, has for a number of years been a director of the Niagara County National bank, and is now chairman of the board of trustees of De Veaux college at the American side of the suspension bridge, Niagara Falls. He is a senior warden of the Protestant Episcopal church, and a member of Columbia Lodge, No. 20, Ancient Order of United Workmen; Washington Lodge, Knights of Honor, and Red Jacket Lodge, No. 646, Free and Accepted Masons. John H. Buck is an active democrat of the Jacksonian type, who has always been unswerving in the support of his party, which elected him, in 1874, and again in 1875, as mayor of Lockport. He believes in the principles of Jefferson as enunciated by Jackson, and practiced by Cleveland, and favors an economical administration of public affairs from the town offices up to the highest positions under the general government.

On August 24, 1854, he married Harriet M., daughter of Hon. Paris Fletcher, of Bridport, Vermont. They have four children, one son and three daughters: Dr. Champlin F., a practicing physician of Buffalo; Mary A., wife of Spalding Evans, of Lockport; Harriet E., and Fannie F.

HARVEY D. SPALDING, of Middleport, is one of those who have had extensive experience in the general mercantile business in many different localities. He is a son of Linus, Sr., and Lydia (Shepherd) Spalding, and was born in the town of Hartland, Niagara county, New York,

June 13, 1832. The Spaldings are of English extraction, and were founded in New York by Linus Spalding, Sr., who was born in Vermont in 1787 and successively resided in Monroe, Broome, and Niagara counties. He was a pioneer settler of the town of Hartland, where he became one of the most thrifty, influential and highly respected of its citizens. He married Lydia Shepherd, and after her death Tamerson Spalding. He was a large land-owner, a democrat in politics, and a Universalist in religious belief. He died in October, 1871, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He was one of those who purchased land from the old Holland Land Company, and a more extended account of his life will be found in the sketch of his son, Linus Spalding, which appears in this volume.

After receiving a good practical English education, he commenced life for himself in the business world as a clerk in a general merchandise store in Middleport, where he remained for two years. He was then engaged in farming in the town of Hartland for two years, and at the end of that time went to Middleport where he was engaged for two years in the clothing business. His next employment was in a general mercantile establishment, where he served for three years as a salesman, and at the end of that period, in 1859, went to Lockport to engage in the produce business. One year later he removed to Johnson's Creek, where he acted for four years as a salesman for C. H. Francis. About the close of the late civil war he became a resident of Ridgeway, where he remained five years as a salesman in a mercantile establishment, which he left in 1870 to again turn his attention to farming, which he followed for two years in the town of Ridgeway, Orleans county. In

1872 he removed to the village of Middleport, where he has resided ever since. During the first four years after settling there he was a salesman in a general mercantile establishment, and since then, excepting one year spent in stock dealing, has been more or less actively engaged in various lines of business. He is honorable and courteous, and stands well both in private and commercial life.

December 5, 1855, he married Hattie Cleveland, daughter of Abraham A. Cleveland. She was born August 16, 1836. They have been the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters: Van S., Willie F., (deceased); Hattie F., wife of W. J. Herrington, who resides at Massadon, where he is telegraph operator and ticket and freight agent of the West Shore railroad; Fred L., and Nellie R.

Politically Mr. Spalding is a republican, has served several terms as constable and collector of the town of Royalton, and was postmaster of Middleport from 1877 to 1881. He is a member, and has been secretary for a number of years, of Middleport Lodge, No. 54, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

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HON. WILLARD ADAMS COBB, a public-spirited citizen of New York, the editor of the Lockport *Daily Journal*, and a member of the board of regents of this State, is the only child of Dr. J. V. and Elvira C. (Kingsley) Cobb, and was born in Rome, Oneida county, New York, July 20, 1842. His father, Dr. J. V. Cobb, was born at Carver, Massachusetts, in 1811, read medicine, and soon after engaging in the active practice of his profession removed to Rome, New York, where he was a prominent and successful physician for a period

of over forty years previous to his death in 1877. He was active and influential in county, state, and national societies, conventions, and associations. He held several positions of political trust, was a republican in politics, and married Elvira C. Kingsley, of Dunkirk, New York, who survives him.

Willard A. Cobb received his education in Rome academy, Dwight's Rural high school, and Hamilton college, which latter well-known educational institution he entered in 1860, and from which he was graduated with honors in 1864. Leaving college he selected journalism as his field of work, and became a member of the reporter force of the old Chicago *Post* (now, by newspaper evolution, the *Inter-Ocean*). A year later he became connected with the *Racine Advocate* (Wisconsin), which he served successively as reporter and editor until 1865, when he accepted the position of local editor of the *Utica Morning Herald*. After three years of creditable and satisfactory labor he severed his connection with the *Herald* to assume personal control of the *Dunkirk Journal*, of which he had become proprietor. In 1871 he sold the *Journal* and came to Lockport, where he purchased a fourth interest in the *Lockport Daily Journal*, of which he was associate editor until 1880, when he purchased a one-half interest in the paper as a member of the firm of Ward and Cobb. Since 1880 he has been editor-in-chief of the paper, which issues both daily and semi-weekly editions. The *Journal* is one of the leading republican papers of western New York, has been recognized for several years as the organ in its party in the Thirty-third Congressional district, and is perhaps quoted more in the State than any other paper published in the smaller cities. The *Journal*

has a large job printing department, containing, it is claimed, the two largest job presses in the world, besides the smaller ones, and receives job work patronage from nearly every State in the Union.

While Mr. Cobb has always kept his paper up to high water mark, he has yet served his party frequently as a delegate to Republican state, county, and district conventions, and was a member of the Republican State committee in 1876 and 1877. He has never been an aspirant for office, has several times refused the use of his name, and never would accept but one official position—that of member of the board of regents of the State of New York, to which he was elected in 1886 by the State legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. George Clinton, of Buffalo. He is a clear and forcible speaker, and a ready and effective writer. Among his educational writings were able papers read at the State Teachers' association at Niagara Falls in 1886, and at the University Convocation at Albany in 1877. He has delivered many lectures before county and state teachers' institutes, while never lacking in opportunity or flagging in zeal to support the great cause of education among the people. He is unmarried, occupies apartments at the Grand Hotel, and is courteous and pleasant. Under Mr. Cobb's management the *Lockport Journal* and the *Niagara Journal* (the semi-weekly issue) have never swerved in their fealty to the Empire State, or their support of the men and measures of the Republican party. No less energetic or pronounced has been his support of educational interests than of political measures, for he is equally well known as an untiring and successful advocate of education as well

as an aggressive and influential journalist. Mr. Cobb traveled extensively in Europe in 1879, and the results of his trained observation are often noticeable in his writings.

JOHN SHIPPEN, late of Middleport, was a son of William and Margaret (Taylor) Shippen, of New Jersey. In 1821 they moved to Ridgeway, Orleans county, where they remained until their deaths. He was born in New Jersey in 1805, and came to Ridgeway with his parents, where he lived until 1867. He was a farmer by occupation and spent his life in agricultural pursuits, for which he had a natural taste, and really enjoyed. He was always among the first to adopt new and improved methods, and make his business a close study, and as a result he was what might be well termed a successful farmer.

On March 14, 1835, he married Caroline Cole, daughter of Samuel and Orpha (Vinton) Cole. Samuel Cole was born in Canada, but removed to the United States prior to 1818, and first settled at Wilson, and later removed to Hartland, this county. After residing at the latter place for several years he went to Michigan, where he and his wife both died during the year 1873. Mrs. Shippen was born in Hartland in 1818. She was formerly a member of the Presbyterian church, but is now a Universalist. Mr. and Mrs. Shippen were the parents of five children, four of whom are deceased. Their only surviving child is Alice C., wife of James R. Warner, who now resides at Suspension Bridge. Mr. Warner is an inspector of baggage on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., which situation he has held for several years and has proven himself to be very competent and reliable.

In politics, Mr. Shippen was a strong democrat, and was an active member of that party; believing in its principles, he always took a deep interest in elections and labored earnestly for the success of his party. He was strong in his convictions and unswerving in his political opinions. In his religious views he was a Universalist, although not a member of that church. In 1867 he moved to Middleport and bought a house and lot, where he continued to reside with his wife, enjoying a retired and quiet life in his declining years until 1870, when he quietly passed away, leaving his widow in comfortable circumstances, but deeply distressed by her great bereavement. She, however, is consoled by the thought that his life was well spent; that he was always honest and upright in all his dealings, a valuable citizen, an accommodating neighbor, and a kind and affectionate husband and father.

MOSES S. HUNTING, a resident of Lockport and a member of the bar for nearly half a century, is a son of Edward and Margaret (Kruver) Hunting, and was born in Ulster county, New York, October 29, 1814. His paternal grandfather, Dr. Edward Hunting, was a native of England, where he practiced medicine for several years, and then came to New York about the opening of the Revolutionary war. His son, Edward Hunting (father), was born in Ulster county in 1778, and at about thirty-eight years of age removed to Tompkins county, where he died in 1861, in the eighty-third year of his age. He was a farmer by occupation, and was drafted in the war of 1812, but procured a substitute. He was a Methodist in religious belief and church

membership, while in political faith he had been originally a democrat, but when Fremont ran he voted for him and soon became a strong abolitionist. His wife, Margaret Kruver, a native of Ulster county and of German descent, bore him seven children, of whom two are living: Catherine, widow of a Mr. Jagger, of Cortland county, where she now resides; and Moses S. Hunting. Another son, Israel Hunting, was a retired farmer living at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and died September 14, 1891, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

Moses S. Hunting grew to manhood on the farm, and attended the public schools of that day. He entered Hamilton college, from which he was graduated in the class of 1838. After graduation he read law with Horatio Ballard, of Cortland, and George C. Beers, of Ithaca, New York, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1842. In that year he opened an office at Farmerville, in Seneca county, where he practiced successfully for seven years. He then came to Niagara county, where he purchased a farm, and was engaged for fifteen years in farming and practicing his profession. At the end of that time, in 1864, he came to Lockport, where he has remained ever since in active practice. He gives due attention and careful consideration to all of his cases, never neglects his client's interests, and enjoys a very good practice. Besides real estate and other property in this county, he has real estate interests in the great city of Chicago. In political belief Mr. Hunting is a straight democrat who believes that the supremacy of American institutions, and the successful upholding of our National honor will be best attained under democratic administrations. Aside from his legal work, to which he gives nearly all of

his time, he once, and only once, allowed the use of his name as a candidate for the office of school commissioner, to which he was elected by a good majority. Though taking a deep interest in political matters he is strongly averse to running for office, on account of the methods resorted to by candidates.

On June 5, 1845, Mr. Hunting married Josephine G. Goodwin, who died in 1884. To them were born four children, two sons and two daughters: Matilda, (deceased); Ben Johnson (now dead), who was a graduate of Cornell university, and after entering upon the practice of law served one term as district attorney of Niagara county; C. Fred, a real estate owner and dealer in Chicago, Illinois; and Cornie M. (deceased).

HON. JOHN HAWKES, son of Thomas and Mary A. (Hall) Hawkes, was born September 15, 1832, in Cambridge, England. Luck Hawkes (grandfather) was a native of Cambridgeshire, and died at the age of seventy-five years. By occupation he was a blacksmith, in connection with farming, but finally quit the latter business and engaged in dealing in live stock. He was twice married, and at his death left five children, four sons and one daughter: Thomas; John, who died at the age of ninety; Benjamin, deceased; Samuel, and Susan. The father of the subject of this narrative was born in England about the year 1800. When of adult age he married, and followed the business of live stock dealer, and died when his son John was twelve years old. His wife, mother of John Hawkes, died about the same time, leaving nine children, eight sons and one daughter: William, who lives in Cam-

bridge, England, and had been on the police force of London for twenty-seven years, now resides in the old homestead, at the little village of Cald, about ten miles from the city of Cambridge, retired; Benjamin lives in Colorado, engaged in mining; Alfred lives in England, and is a grain merchant and brewer; Elizabeth, wife of William King, of Cambridgeshire, England; Charles lives in Cambridgeshire, and is engaged in stock dealing and farming; Thomas resides in Lockport with his brother John; George is engaged in butchering in Lockport; and Frederick, a resident of Lockport until his death.

John Hawkes was educated in the common schools, and when fourteen years of age commenced dealing in live stock in England, and continued in the business till 1851, when he removed to the United States, locating in Lockport, where he resumed the same occupation, in which he is engaged at present, besides attending to farming and the business of brewing. In politics he is a democrat; has for one term acted as mayor of Lockport, as supervisor two terms, is now supervisor and alderman of the city, and has served as a member of the board of education and on the board of police commissioners. He is a member and one of the vestrymen of the Episcopal church, and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. It thus appears that the subject of this sketch is an active, enterprising, public-spirited citizen, and though engaged in conducting personal interests, is yet not neglectful of duties pertaining to the general welfare of the community in which he resides.

On June 22, 1851, he married Jemima Adams, of Lockport, daughter of William Adams, of Cambridgeshire, England. They

have had seven children, only three of whom grew to manhood: John, died at the age of thirty-seven; Luck lives in Lockport and is proprietor and manager of a hotel in that city, having married Jane White; and William, who married Louisa Heckel, lives in Lockport, is engaged in farming and butchering, and has two children, Florence and John T. His first wife died in 1879, and he married Mrs. Minnie Orstarm (*nee* Gaskell) in 1886; she died in 1888.

FRANK S. A. COON, a well-known expressman of Middleport and a genial gentleman, is a son of Stephen and Mary F. (Drake) Coon, and was born in the town of Ridgeway, Orleans county, New York, July 18, 1855. He is a brother of Leander A. Coon, in whose sketch is given a full history of his ancestors. His father had a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters, who were reared on a farm, where, in the pure air of a country life, they grew to man and womanhood. Under the moral and religious training of christian parents, they were early instructed in correct principles, and fitted by habits of industry and economy for useful lives.

Frank S. A. Coon received a good English education, which he acquired in the common schools. He remained on his father's farm at Ridgeway until 1884, when he came to Middleport, where he has continued to reside ever since, and where he has made many friends. He has been engaged in the transfer business as an express deliveryman since 1884, in which he has been successful, and now owns the fine residence in which he lives.

On March 1, 1876, he married Flora Lobbett, of Middleport. She is highly

esteemed in social circles, and, with her husband, belongs to the Episcopal church, in which he is vestryman. Both Mr. and Mrs. Coon take a deep interest in all church matters.

In politics Mr. Coon is a democrat, and is an intelligent and devoted member of that party, and firmly believes in the fundamental principles of democracy. He always takes a lively interest in elections, and can always be relied upon to do his share of party work at primaries and on election days. He is one of the steady, bright, and reliable young men of Middleport, and has a host of friends, who always have a kind word for him, and will soon become one of the solid young men of the town.

JOHN E. MACK, a leading hardware merchant and enterprising citizen of Lockport, is the son of Erastus S. and Eunice J. (Flagler) Mack, and was born in Lockport, Niagara county, New York, on the 21st day of July, 1840. John Mack (grandfather) was a native of the north of England, and came to the United States and settled in Tompkins county, where he took up a tract of land and reared a large family of eight sons and two daughters, all of whom are dead. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was in the massacre in this county by the Indians. He died in Tompkins county, aged seventy-five years. Erastus S. Mack (father) was a native of Tompkins county, this State, coming to this county in 1832. He carried on a foundry and hardware store under the firm name of Gilbert & Mack, it being the first foundry in Lockport. He went into partnership with Thomas T. Flagler, in the hardware business, under the firm name of Mack &

Flagler, doing the largest business in the hardware line ever done in Lockport. In 1847 they built the large block that Mr. Mack now occupies on the corner of Pine and Main streets. This partnership was dissolved in 1853, Mr. Mack taking the real estate, including the block above mentioned, and Mr. Flagler the hardware stock, which business he continued alone. In 1857 he again engaged in the hardware business at the old stand, and in 1861 John E. Mack entered the firm with his father, under the firm name of E. S. Mack & Son, which continued until the death of the father in 1874, when the business was settled up and closed out. He was a Quaker, originally an old-line whig, but at the time of his death a staunch democrat. He was an upright and honest man in all his dealings, his word was as good as his bond, and he was sixty-four years of age at the time of his death. He married Eunice J. Flagler, a native of Cherry Valley, Dutchess county, who is now living at seventy-three years of age, and is a member of the Episcopal church.

John E. Mack was reared in Lockport, and received his education at that place and Lanesboro, Massachusetts, in a private school. In 1875 he engaged in the malting and general grain business, under the firm name of Daniels, Mack & Co., and built the present large elevator at Lockport. This firm continued until 1877, when Mr. Daniels died. In 1882 he went to Toledo, Ohio, in the interest of a large grain house there, where he remained for two years, traveling and buying grain. In 1888 he returned to Lockport and engaged again in the hardware business, in which he has continued ever since with good success. He is a democrat, and takes an active interest in

all political contests. He is a member of Grace Episcopal church, and also a member of Red Jacket Lodge, No. 646, Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Mack is still in the prime of life, and as active in business as ever. He has won the reputation of being one of the most active and enterprising citizens of Lockport.

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WILLIAM VAN HORN, of Middleport, one of the most prominent and wealthiest farmers of Niagara county, is a son of Daniel and Sarah (Taylor) Van Horn, and was born in the town of Hartland, Niagara county, New York, May 31, 1820. (For ancestral history, see sketch of Hon. Burt Van Horn.) Daniel Van Horn was born in New Jersey in 1797, and came to Seneca county, this State, with his father in 1801. He came from there to the town of Hartland, this county, in 1812, and from there to New Fane, but afterwards returned again to Hartland, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1885. He was for a number of years a prominent merchant of Johnson's Creek, owning the first store at that place. He was a prominent democrat, a justice of the peace for eight years for the town of Hartland, was supervisor of the town four years, and served as town clerk for a number of years. He was also elected county judge for a period of three years, and he filled all of these offices with ability, and discharged all of his official duties faithfully and honestly, and with honor to himself. He married Sarah Taylor, who bore him two sons and two daughters.

William Van Horn received his education in the common schools of Hartland, which qualified him for a business life. In 1847 he opened a store of general merchandise

in Middleport, in partnership with Joseph Moore, under the firm name of Van Horn & Moore, which they conducted successfully for five years, when he bought his partner's interest and continued alone for sixteen years. He then purchased a farm in the town of Hartland, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, and commenced the more pleasant and agreeable business of farming, and has met with more than ordinary success in his agricultural pursuits, having accumulated a handsome fortune. On September 10, 1845, he married Deby Ann Maker, daughter of David Maker, of Onondaga county, this State.

In politics he has always been a member of the Democratic party. He is a member of Cataract Lodge, No. 295, Free and Accepted Masons, of Middleport, and a believer in the principles of this great social and charitable order. Mrs. Van Horn is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Middleport, and a member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and also of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. She is a lady of influence in all these associations, and she and her husband both rank among the most intelligent citizens of Middleport.

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JOHN E. COOPER, editor and proprietor of the Middleport *Herald*, is a son of John and Harriet (Hill) Cooper, and was born at Perry, Wyoming county, New York, July 27, 1862. His ancestors came from England. His father, John Cooper, was born at Ipswich, England, and came to this country in 1845, settling first at Rochester, this State. After moving several times he finally settled at Perry, where he died in 1873. He was a miller by trade and followed this business in the



Jesse Peterson

old country, and continued in the same line after coming to the United States. He was an earnest republican, and took an active interest in the advancement and success of his party, but never entered politics on his own personal account. He married Harriet Hill, also of England, who is still living, by whom he had six children, two sons and four daughters, all of whom are now living.

John E. Cooper received an education in the common schools at Perry, Wyoming county, N. Y., which was the groundwork and foundation upon which he has continued to build. At the early age of sixteen he learned the trade of compositor, and soon became associate editor of the *Dalton Era*, which position he held for six months. He was afterwards publisher and editor of the *Pike Gazette* for two years, and then one of the publishers of the *Perry Herald* one year. In 1887 he purchased the *Middleport Herald*, which he has since edited, and has met with good success in the management of the paper, both in a business point of view and as a journalist. He also conducts a variety store in connection with his paper.

On August 5, 1885, he married Satie Rose, of Pike, N. Y., and to them have been born two children: Charles P., born July 24, 1886; and Mildred R., born June 2, 1890.

Politically he is a republican, although he edits and publishes an independent paper. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church. Socially he is an affable and pleasant gentleman, and has the esteem and good-will of his fellow townsmen. His literary occupation and wide range of reading have made him a thoroughly posted man and an interesting companion.

He possesses, in an eminent degree, all the requisites of a successful journalist, and bids fair to enroll his name among the foremost journalistic men of western New York.

JESSE PETERSON. Of those citizens of Lockport who are distinguished for thrift, usefulness, and business ability, one is Jesse Peterson. He is a son of Gilbert and Elizabeth (Parker) Peterson, and was born in the town of Belfast, New York, October 1, 1850. The Petersons of New York are descendants of a Peterson family of Holland—a land whose industrious sons, two centuries ago, laid broad and deep the foundations of the mighty Empire State. Gilbert Peterson was born in one of the counties of central New York in 1824, and at thirty-three years of age, in 1857, came to Lockport, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1890. Early in life he engaged in contracting upon an extensive scale, and for many years before his death had been known as one of the largest contractors of the State. He was a large man of great physical strength, who made business his life pursuit, and who ranked high as a man and citizen in the different communities in which he resided. He was a democrat in politics. He married Elizabeth Parker, who was his junior in age by one year, and who still resides in Lockport, where she is a member of Grace Protestant Episcopal church.

Jesse Peterson, at seven years of age, was brought by his parents to Lockport, where he received a good practical English education in the public schools. He commenced life for himself as a contractor, but left the contracting business at twenty-five years of age to engage in the manufacture of ship

chandlery, which he followed continuously for ten years. At the end of that time he embarked in the manufacture of wood pulp, and shortly afterwards became one of the proprietors of the Indurated Fibre Works. In 1889 he was instrumental in consolidating the different indurated fibre companies into one organization, of which he has been president ever since. He is a director of the Holly Manufacturing Company, secretary of the Lockport Gaslight Company, and the proprietor of the Cascade Wood Pulp Company. In addition to his active participation in these enterprises he is engaged in several other important industries, besides being interested in farming and stock-raising.

January 29, 1874, he wedded Arabella Augusta, daughter of Hon. A. F. Brown, of Lockport, whose sketch appears in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have been born two children: Clara Brown and Jesse Dudley.

Jesse Peterson is a pronounced democrat, served his party in 1888 as one of the Cleveland presidential electors of New York, and always takes an active interest in political affairs. Mr. Peterson is a large man, of good personal appearance, endowed with great energy, possessed of good judgment, and remarkable for business ability. He is one whose belief in the future possibilities of business for Lockport has been attested by his various investments in its manufacturing industries, and every enterprise calculated for the material prosperity of his city enlists both his attention and his support.

FRANK J. MOYER, D. D. S., a resident of Lockport since the Centennial year, and a leading dentist of western New

York, was born in the town of Lewiston, Niagara county, New York, November 3, 1851, and is a son of Amos F. and Cornelia (Rose) Moyer. His paternal grandfather, Daniel Moyer, a native of the town of Oneida, in Madison county, was a surveyor and civil engineer by profession. He was a useful citizen, and died in 1848, aged seventy years. His son, Amos F. Moyer, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Madison county in 1817, and removed to western New York in 1840, where he now resides in the town of Cambria. He was engaged in farming until a few years back, when he retired from active life on account of age. He married Cornelia Rose, who was born in Niagara county in 1821.

Frank J. Moyer was reared on the farm until he was fourteen years of age, when he went to Lockport, where he completed his education in the schools of that city. He left school at an early age, and was employed for three years as a sailor on the upper lakes between the United States and the Dominion of Canada. At the end of that time he abandoned the lakes and entered the office of Dr. Gaskill as a dental student, but soon went to Cincinnati, where he attended the Ohio Dental college for some time, besides receiving private instructions from the eminent Dr. Jonathan Taft. He returned in 1871 from Cincinnati to Lockport, where he practiced dentistry for four years. He then attended the New York Dental college during 1874 and 1875, and in the latter year was graduated from that well-known institution. After graduation he returned to Lockport, where he opened his present dental rooms, and has a substantial and rapidly increasing practice. His rooms are well fitted up, supplied with all the necessary modern appliances of dentis-

try, and tastefully furnished with elegant furniture, including a fine piano.

On September 25, 1872, he wedded Loma E., daughter of Arnold Richardson, of Lockport. To their union have been born four children: Bertram A., Howard H., Arnold R., and Frank J., Jr.

Politically Mr. Moyer is a republican. He is a member of Constellation Lodge, No. 184, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also of No. 39, Ancient Order of Elks. He takes an interest in the material development of Lockport, and in 1888 and 1889 erected the "Grand Hotel," which is the finest and largest hotel in the city. He is pleasant and courteous, of fine personal appearance, and well known as an efficient and skillful workman.

LAWRENCE J. McPARLIN, a well-known lawyer of Lockport, and an active and prominent greenback-labor leader of Niagara county and western New York, is a son of Lawrence and Bridget (Hannon) McParlin, and was born in Lockport, Niagara county, New York, November 14, 1848. Lawrence McParlin, although a native of County Leitrim, Ireland, yet was of Scotch descent. He came in 1846 to New York, where he worked on the Erie canal, and afterward became a foreman on the New York Central railroad. He was a democrat and a member of the Catholic church, and died July 30, 1880, aged fifty-seven years. He married Bridget Hannon, who was born in 1828, and is a consistent member of the Catholic church. The name McParlin is said to have been originally written Macfarlane.

Lawrence J. McParlin was reared in Lockport, where he attended the public and

private schools, and one of the latter was taught by J. B. Chase, a brother of Chief Justice S. P. Chase. At fourteen years of age he went into a stove mill, but in a short time became a messenger boy in the Western Union telegraph office, of which he became assistant manager in 1867. During that year he was in the Atlantic & Pacific telegraph office, of which he became manager in 1868. Two years later he was made chief operator in the Buffalo office, and afterward manager and superintendent of the wires from Albany to Toledo, but in October, 1870, resigned on account of weak eyes, and returned to Lockport as manager of the office there. On May 11, 1871, he commenced reading law with Hon. Richard Crowley, and in 1874 became chief clerk in the law office of T. M. & A. H. Webster, where he remained two years, and then was admitted to practice by the general term of the Supreme court at Rochester, New York, in October, 1876. In that year he opened an office in Lockport, where he has been in active practice ever since.

On August 19, 1878, he united in marriage with Mary E., daughter of Patrick Walsh, of Lockport.

He has been instrumental in bringing all the opposing lines of the Western Union to Lockport which that city enjoys to-day, and in several telegraphic strikes went out with the telegraph operators. In 1883 he became a member of Local Assembly, No. 1926, Knights of Labor, and has always been an advocate of labor and labor interests. He is at present a member of Local Assembly, No. 2964, and master workman of District Assembly, No. 52, Knights of Labor. From 1872 to 1877 he acted as chairman of the second ward and secretary of the county Republican committee, but in

the latter year he identified himself with the National Greenback-Labor party, which nominated him in 1878 for justice of the peace; in 1878, 1880, and 1886 for district attorney; in 1881 for associate judge of the court of appeals; in 1882 for chief judge of that court, when he ran one thousand votes ahead of that ticket, and in 1883 for county judge. The Greenback-Labor party being in a minority, his election to any of the above named offices was an impossibility, although in 1878 it required a fusion of the Republican and Democratic parties to defeat him for justice of the peace in the second ward. He believes in equal pay for equal work regardless of sex, and served for eleven years as a member of Washington Hose company, of which he was twice president and several times a state representative. As a lawyer he is attentive to his cases; as a labor leader he is untiring in behalf of the working classes, and as a citizen he is respected.

FREDERICK CRAIG is one who has been emphatically the architect of his own fortune. He was born in the town of Goffstown, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, February 14, 1822, and is a son of Hon. Robert and Martha (Dunlap) Craig. The Craigs are of Scotch origin, as the name would indicate, while the Dunlaps are of Irish descent. Joseph Craig (paternal grandfather) was born in Goffstown, where he owned a fine farm of one hundred and fifty acres of productive land, at the foot of the Uncanoonuc mountains. His son Robert, father of Frederick Craig, was born in 1799, and on May 25, 1837, left Goffstown for Middleport, where he arrived on June 7th of that year. He was

a farmer in New Hampshire, but after coming to Middleport he became a member of the general mercantile firm of Craig & Barr. He afterwards removed to Johnson's Creek, engaged in farming for four years, and then returned to Middleport, where he died in 1861. He was a prominent democrat in New Hampshire, where he served as town clerk and selectman, and represented his county in the State legislature for two years, besides being captain of a light infantry company. He was a graduate of Ahmerst academy, commenced teaching at fourteen years of age and taught seven terms. He served under President Pierce as postmaster at Middleport, and although not a church member, was a moral man and regular attendant on divine worship. He married Martha Dunlap, daughter of Robert Dunlap, a farmer of the town of Bedford, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire. They reared a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only one now living.

Frederick Craig received his education in the common schools of New Hampshire and at Middleport academy. He came with his parents by stage over the Green mountains, in a car from Troy to Schenectady, and then on a line boat to Middleport. He commenced life for himself by working at whatever came to hand, and at the age of twenty years worked in Canada for a fanning-mill firm. He next engaged in manufacturing fanning-mills and working at the carpenter's trade. In 1852 he was appointed the first station, ticket, and express agent at Middleport, for the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. He sold tickets off the head of a barrel for some time, until a ticket case was furnished. His services were so well appreciated by

the railroad company that he held his position for thirty-two years, and then resigned in order to retire to private life. He owns a beautiful and well-furnished residence at Middleport, besides a valuable farm of seventy-five acres in the town of Royalton.

January 5, 1853, he married Cornelia, daughter of Uri Andrus, of Johnson's Creek. To their union were born four children, of whom two died at an early age. The two living are: Helen M., wife of Nathan B. Odell, a farmer of Royalton; and Frederick, Jr., a Western Union telegraph operator in Buffalo, who married Lizzie Delano.

Frederick Craig is a democrat, and a regular attendant at church, and although not a member of any religious denomination, yet contributes liberally to all churches. He is a member and the treasurer of Cataract Lodge, No. 295, Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Craig started in life as a poor boy, with no capital or influential friends. By his energy, honesty and economy, he has acquired a competency, and stands well with his fellow citizens.

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ROBERT PEARCE, who enjoys the distinction of being the oldest business man now in business in Middleport, is a son of Robert and Mary (Jordan) Pearce, and was born in County Devonshire, England, May 23, 1834. He spent his boyhood in the old country, receiving a good English education, and came to the United States in 1853, being then nineteen years of age, and settled in Middleport, this Statê. He learned the harness making trade under Richard Ide, and in 1856 opened a harness shop on his own account, and soon established a good business, which continued to grow every

year under his careful and skillful management until it became a leading shop in Middleport, and now enjoys an extensive patronage among the people of the county.

On March 24, 1854, he married Ann Podgers, who has been a faithful and true helpmate to him, and being domestic and economical in her habits, has contributed much to his success in life. They have two children: James H., who was born in Middleport in 1855, married Emma Coon, and is a miller by trade and resides in the employ of B. P. Barnes, of Middleport; and Everett A., who was born in 1864, and married Jane Mufford. He learned the harness making trade with his father, and is now employed in his father's shop.

Robert Pearce is a republican, and has taken a leading and active part in his party in Middleport. He served as trustee of the village of Middleport for three years and filled the office satisfactorily to the people, but his interest in politics has not been confined to his short official career; he believes that the prosperity of the country depends upon the government being run on republican principles and by the Republican party. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal church—the old mother church of England—in which he has always been an active and influential member; he is now (1891) a vestryman in that church. His family was also reared under the benign influence of this great church and continue to be members of the same.

Robert Pearce started out in life without a dollar, and has fought his way to the front as a successful business man without the assistance of any one. He now owns his harness shop, a house and lot in Middleport, and an orchard of eight acres in the

town of Hartland. He has a good trade, enjoys the good-will of the community, and is still, at the meridian of life, with a bright future and fine business prospects before him.

TIMOTHY S. SPALDING, one of the well-known and highly respected citizens of Niagara county, was a son of Linus, Sr., and Lydia (Shepherd) Spalding, and was born in the town of Hartland, Niagara county, New York, November 14, 1814. The Spalding family is of English origin, and Linus Spalding, Sr., was born in 1787 in Vermont, which he left in 1801 to come to New York, where he successively resided in Monroe, Broome, and Niagara counties. In 1811 he became one of the pioneer settlers of the town of Hartland, where he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land from the Holland Land Company. He was a democrat, a Universalist, and one of the largest land-holders in his town. He enjoyed the respect of all who knew him, and died in 1871. He was twice married, first to Lydia Shepherd, and after her death to Tamerson Spalding. By his first marriage he had four sons and three daughters, and by the second marriage one child. For a fuller account of the Spalding family, see the sketch of Linus Spalding.

Timothy S. Spalding was reared on the farm, received his education in the limited but practical schools of his day, and then engaged in the agricultural pursuits in which he had been carefully trained by his father. He always resided upon the old homestead farm which his father had purchased from the Holland Land Company, and gave his attention principally from choice to farming and stock-raising, although he was well qualified to be successful

in other lines of business. He was one who believed in doing well whatever he had to do, and had faith more in example than precept. His farm was an apt illustration that he allowed no other pursuit of life, however tempting, to draw his attention from agriculture. Neither did he allow public affairs to divert needed time from his farm, although he was always duly and deeply interested in everything affecting the public weal. His daily life was calm and peaceful, and marked by due diligence in business and conduct. He was eminently practical in all of his efforts, yet his hours of leisure were given to the cultivation of one of the fine arts, in which he was proficient. He was gifted by nature with a talent for music, which he improved in private lessons under Prof. Tibbits, of Lockport. He was one of the most accomplished violinists of the Empire State, and delighted his friends and all who were favored by hearing him, with his execution and skill. In political sentiment he was a whig and republican, and held the offices of constable and tax collector of the town of Hartland from 1841 to 1847. While not a member of any church, or an advocate of any religious denomination, he was always regular in attendance upon the services of the Universalist church of Middleport.

On January 14, 1841, he united in marriage with Mary M. Hollenbeck, a daughter of Silas N. and Anna C. (Coburn) Hollenbeck, who was born at Lisle, Broome county, New York, March 7, 1818. Mrs. Spalding is an intelligent and amiable woman, and has been a member for many years of the Universalist church of Middleport, and the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Mr. and Mrs. Spalding were the parents of three children, one son and

two daughters: Frances, born April 20, 1842, and wife of A. G. Taylor, of Reid City, who handles large quantities of general building material; Edgar D., born November 24, 1845, and died June 2, 1887; and Flora, who was born September 16, 1847, and has been twice married, first to William Robinson, who died in 1883, and then to L.W. Brown, a general mechanic, who now resides in Buffalo, New York.

He lived to reach man's allotted three score and ten years, and passed three years beyond that mark ere the hand of death called him from the scenes of his earthly labors on July 6, 1887. His remains were deposited by the hands of sorrowing relatives and loving friends in Harrington cemetery, where a beautiful and appropriate stone records the name and age of Timothy S. Spaulding, who was a good citizen, a true friend, a kind husband, and an affectionate father.



EDWARD J. TAYLOR, an industrious and successful lawyer of Lockport, is a son of James D. and Ursula M. (Moore) Taylor, and was born in the city of Lockport, Niagara county, New York, January 2, 1856. While the pioneer element of western New York was largely of New England extraction, yet this section of the State also attracted the attention of many from the Middle Atlantic States, and among that number was Taylor (great-grandfather), who had borne arms in the Continental armies for American liberty and independence. He was of English descent, and became a resident of Johnson's Creek, this county, where his remains now peacefully rest in a quiet cemetery. He married, and of the sons born to him in New Jersey one was Henry Taylor (grandfather)

who came in 1813 to Johnson's Creek, where he purchased a farm on which he passed the remainder of his life. His son, James D. Taylor (father), first saw the light in 1820. He was reared on the farm and received the exceedingly limited but eminently practical education of that early day. Farming was the main pursuit of western New York when he was of sufficient age to commence life for himself, and in that he engaged and has followed it successfully ever since. He is a democrat, resides now in the city of Lockport, and married Ursula M. Moore, who was born at Johnson's Creek in 1824.

Edward J. Taylor grew to manhood on the farm, received his education in the city schools of Lockport, and in 1876 entered the law office of Farnell & Burrell. He completed the required course of reading, was admitted to practice in the courts of Niagara county in March, 1880, and in December of the year following opened a law office in Lockport, where he has built up a very remunerative practice. Aside from the law, he gives some time to the superintendence of his farms.

On January 17, 1878, he united in marriage with Mary L., daughter of Sylvester G. Root, of Johnson's Creek. Their union has been blest with three children, one son and two daughters: Kitty M., James D., and Eleanor M.

In political opinion Mr. Taylor is a straight and hard-working democrat, and has been chairman of the Democratic county committee for the last three years. He has been a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity for several years, and is now serving his second year as Worshipful Master of Red Jacket Lodge, No. 646, Free and Accepted Masons, and is the present

district deputy of the grand lodge for the 24th Masonic district. He is also a member of Ames Chapter, No. 88, High Royal Arch Masons, Bruce Council, No. 15, Royal and Select Masters, and Genesee Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar.

CHARLES W. ODELL, one of the leading successful business men of Middleport, and secretary of the Batavia Preserving Company, is a son of Colonel Alanson T. and Julia (Baldwin) Odell, and was born in the town of Royalton, Niagara county, New York, July 9, 1837. The Odells are of Welch origin, and Capt. William Odell, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, commanded a vessel for many years and died at sea. His son, Joseph Odell, was a native of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and removed in 1800 to Jefferson county, this State, which he left nineteen years later to settle in the town of Royalton, where he died in 1849, aged seventy years. He purchased a farm of two hundred and twenty-five acres from the Holland Land Company, and followed farming. He was a democrat, and married a Miss Cooley, by whom he had seven children, four sons and three daughters. After her death he wedded a widow Richardson. His son, Alanson T. Odell (father), was born in the town of Lorraine, Jefferson county, December 16, 1811, and came in 1819 to the town of Royalton, where he died in May, 1883. He was a farmer, a Universalist, and a leading republican in his community. He served as a colonel in the New York militia in 1837, and married Julia, daughter of James Baldwin, a Universalist of Connecticut, who came to Monroe county in 1816, and settled in the town

of Royalton in 1830, where he was a justice of the peace for a number of years, and in which he died in 1845, aged fifty-nine years. He was a whig, and married Olive Munger, who bore him six children, three sons and three daughters. To Colonel and Mrs. Odell were born seven children, five sons and two daughters. Colonel Odell was one of the leading and influential citizens of Middleport, where he was highly respected by all who knew him.

Charles W. Odell received his education at Caryville seminary of Genesee county, from which institution he was graduated in 1855, in the scientific course. At that institution he also took a special course in mathematics and six years later, in 1861, he obtained the position of assistant door-keeper of the House of Representatives of the United States, in Washington city. After one year's service as such he went into the war department, where he was for five years superintendent of the division of accounts of quartermasters. His salary the first year was twelve hundred dollars, which was increased to eighteen hundred dollars the second year. In 1867 he returned to Middleport, where he embarked in the general mercantile business, which he successfully pursued for seventeen years, when his store and entire stock was destroyed by fire, after which he became a member of the furniture and undertaking firm of Compton & Odell. Three years later he severed his connection with the firm to become a member and secretary of the Batavia Preserving Company, of Middleport. This company owns and operates three large factories, situated respectively at Middleport, Spencerport, Monroe county, and Batavia, Genesee county. Mr. Odell, in addition to serving as secretary of the com-

pany, also acts as superintendent of the Middleport factory. He is an earnest republican, an active Universalist in religious faith, and has been a member of Cataract Lodge, No. 295, Free and Accepted Masons, since 1860.

On November 25, 1862, he united in marriage with Caroline Swain. To their union have been born three children, one son and two daughters: Jennie S., wife of Lewis H. Cotton, an upholsterer of Middleport; Julia, and Howard.

EDWARD SIMMONS, one of the oldest and most substantial business men of Lockport, is a son of Cornelius and Sallie (Green) Simmons, and was born in the town of Madison, Madison county, New York, August 1, 1815. As the name would indicate, the Simmons are of French descent. Benjamin Simmons, the grandfather of the subject, was a native of Rhode Island, from which, then a colony, he enlisted in the American army at sixteen years of age. He served for six years during the Revolutionary war, and some years after its close came to Madison, New York, where he lived to be eighty-five years of age. He was a ship-builder and blacksmith by trade, owned a good farm, and was known as a prompt and energetic man. One of the sons born to him in his Rhode Island home was Cornelius Simmons (father), who became a farmer in Madison county, where he died in 1854, aged seventy-one years. He was an old-line whig, a member of the Congregational church, and one of the earlier settlers of his New York town.

Edward Simmons was so unfortunate as to lose his mother when but a year old. At sixteen years of age he left his uncle's farm

and his native neighborhood, where he had received a common school education, to learn the jewelry and watch-making trade at Hamilton, New York. After completing his apprenticeship and working for some time at the jewelry business at Hamilton, he came, in 1838, to Lockport, where he opened a jewelry manufactory and watch-making establishment, which he conducted until 1868. In 1852 he opened a music store, which he conducted until 1856, when he became a member of the present firm of Thomas, Hall & Simmons, the oldest business firm in the county, and which carries a very fine and well selected stock of musical instruments, sheet music, and everything else to be found in a first-class music store. Their patrons are from a wide surrounding area of country, in which the firm sustains a very high reputation for first-class goods and fair dealing. Mr. Simmons is also now engaged in the hardware business, and also at another time had an interest in fruit growing in southern Illinois, but has disposed of his interest in that enterprise to devote his time entirely to his music store and hardware business.

On October 17, 1843, Edward Simmons married Julia Augusta, daughter of William Goodrich, who settled in Niagara county in 1828. Mrs. Simmons passed away on December 5, 1880, when in the sixty-third year of her age.

Edward Simmons is an active member of the First Congregational church of Lockport, and in politics has been a whig and republican. He has held various offices of trust and responsibility, both city and county. For several years he was a trustee of Lockport, afterward served as treasurer of the Niagara County Agricultural Society, and is now a trustee and treasurer of the

Niagara County Bible Society. Mr. Simmons is a pleasant and affable gentleman, whose many years of active business life in Lockport has made him well known in that place and its immediate vicinity. He is an enterprising and honorable man who discharges all of his transactions with promptness and fidelity.

HIRAM A. ROBERTSON, one of the leading business men of Middleport, and now engaged in the lumber business, is a son of Archibald and Susan (Adams) Robertson, and was born in Middleport, Niagara county, New York, September 22, 1834. The Robertsons are of Scotch ancestry. Archibald Robertson (grandfather) was a native of Scotland and emigrated to this country and settled in the State of Vermont. His father, Archibald Robertson, was born in Brattleborough, Windham county, Vermont, January 10, 1796, and came to Middleport in 1832, where he died January 2, 1870. He was engaged in the carriage and wagon business in connection with farming. He bought fifty-two acres of land of the Holland Land Company, and located in the town of Royalton, this county. He was a Jackson democrat, but became a republican at the time of the Rebellion, although liberal in his political views. He had a good common education, and was noted for truth and veracity, and was a man of such good, sound judgment that his opinion and advice were sought for and relied upon by his friends, and he was considered a leading man of the vicinity. He married Susan Adams, and by her had nine children, four sons and five daughters.

Hiram A. Robertson was educated in the academy of Middleport, and began life in the general mercantile business. He after-

wards went into the furniture business with George Cheshire, under the firm name of Robertson & Cheshire, and then into the produce and insurance business with George McChestrey, under the firm name of Robertson & McChestrey, all of which he followed in Middleport. In 1874 he started a lumber yard in Middleport, in partnership with S. G. Rowley, under the firm name of Robertson & Rowley, which continued for five years, when he bought his partner's interest, and has since continued alone. He also has a steam planing-mill in connection with his lumber yard in Middleport, in which he employs from five to ten men the year round. He was formerly a republican, but now belongs to the Prohibition party, being a strong temperance man. He was constable of Royalton at one time, and is a member of Cataract Lodge, No. 295, Free and Accepted Masons, of which lodge he was secretary for a good many years.

Mr. Robertson has done more than his share in building up the village, is the owner of quite a number of houses and lots, which he rents. In the year 1870 he enlarged and rebuilt the district school building, which is now converted into a graded or union school. He also has had charge of and built a goodly number of the buildings throughout the village, and almost all the buildings on the east side of the village, which may be called the Robertson addition.

On November 29, 1860, he married Helen M. Parker, of New York city. Their union has been blest with three children: Lizzie A., William H. (deceased), and Nellie E. Mrs. Robertson is a highly educated lady, having taught school for a number of years in Niagara county and Canada. At an early age she became imbued with a desire for a

medical education, and finally concluded to take a medical course of studies. She entered Hahnemann Medical college, of Chicago, in 1887, from which well-known institution she was graduated in 1889, and has since been engaged in the practice of medicine at Middleport with good success.

H. A. Robertson is a self-made man, having commenced life without any capital, and has, by industry and perseverance, earned all he has, and is now in comfortable circumstances, with a bright and promising future before him.

FREDERICK R. MONTGOMERY, ex-postmaster and an old and prominent resident of Johnson's Creek, is a son of Robert and Matilda (Stranahan) Montgomery, and was born in Sangerfield, Oneida county, New York, on the 24th day of February, 1827. Elias Montgomery (grandfather), was a native of Oneida county, where he lived and died, and was an extensive farmer by occupation, and a hotel-keeper in Sangerfield, same county. He was interested in a stage line from Albany to Buffalo, and also owned a distillery. He was a prominent and influential man, and in politics a Jacksonian democrat. He married, and reared a family of seven children: Elias, Robert, Bradford, Richard, John, Sophia and Maria. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order. William Stranahan (maternal grandfather), was a native of Connecticut, and moved from there at an early day to Otsego county, town of Butternuts, where he died. He served in the war of 1812, and was afterwards colonel in the New York militia, being quite prominent as a military man. He was also a farmer, proprietor of a rope-walk in New

Berlin, and owned four hundred acres of land and ran an extensive dairy. He married a Miss Joslyn, who bore him seven children: William, Charles, John, Calinda, Matilda, Mianda, and Lucinda. Robert Montgomery (father), was born in Oneida county, this State, in the town of Sangerfield, and came to Oswego county about 1824. He moved to Iowa and remained there for some time, and then returned and lived with his son at Hartland until he died in 1875, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. He kept a hotel at Fulton, Oswego county. He was of an originaive and inventive mind, having invented a mill for grinding bark, also a horse-power for a threshing machine. He was formerly a democrat, but latterly became a republican, and was prominent in Masonry. He married Matilda Stranahan, by whom he had a family of three children: Virginia Victoria, Frederick R., and Henry C.

Frederick R. Montgomery received his education in the common schools. He came from Otsego to Monroe county in 1834, where he remained until sixteen years of age, when he learned the trade of harness making. In 1847 he came to Johnson's Creek, where he has since resided, and in addition to working at his trade runs a small fruit farm of eighteen acres, which requires the most of his attention.

He married Hannah Abbott, of Monroe county, on July 19, 1849, and by this union had eight children: Agnes, Ruby, Alice, Day, Harriet, Florence, Burt A., and William F. The first four died in infancy; Harriet married Burt Balliett, a hatter of Chicago, and died in 1884; Florence married Dr. Henry Wilmot, of Middleport; Burt A. married Mattie Taylor, of Johnson's Creek, and is now a resident of Ra-

venna, Ohio, where he is engaged in a basket factory; and William F. is a fruit evaporator at Ravenna, Ohio.

In politics Mr. Montgomery is a staunch republican, and in 1861 was appointed postmaster of Johnson's Creek, which position he held eighteen years, and he was also justice of the peace for twenty years. He was under-sheriff under Alfred Ransom, of this county, one term, and was assistant sergeant-at-arms of the New York State Assembly in 1863-64. He has been commissioned a notary public, which office he is now holding. He has been a leading politician for a great many years, is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a strong temperance man, and a member of the order of Good Templars. He is also a member of the Equitable Aid Union, of Johnson's Creek, in which he is president. Mr. Montgomery has filled all the offices that he has held with marked ability, has given universal satisfaction to the people of Hartland as postmaster and as justice of the peace, the best proof of which is his long continuance in each of said offices, and in every station which he has occupied in life he has commanded the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

WILLIAM D. HOYT, a leading merchant and a democrat of Middleport, is a son of Rev. John B. and Emeline C. (Fenn) Hoyt, and was born in the town of Coventry, Chenango county, New York, July 12, 1837. His paternal grandfather, Thaddeus Hoyt, was a native of Connecticut, and removed in 1800 to the town of Walton, Delaware county, this State, where he died in 1840. He was a whig in politics, a Congregationalist in religion, a shoemaker

and farmer by trade, and followed farming principally for a livelihood. He was an anti-renter in the anti-rent troubles which occurred in New York, as the result of the creation of several vast landed estates along the Hudson and Mohawk rivers by the early Dutch rulers of the New Netherlands. He married, and reared a family of four sons: Thaddeus, Amzi, Chauncey, and Rev. John B., the father of W. D. Hoyt. Rev. John B. Hoyt was born in New Canaan, Connecticut, and came to New York, where he was a resident of the town of Green, in Chenango county, and then of the town of Coventry, where he died July 4, 1862, aged sixty-nine years. He was graduated from Yale college in 1827, then entered the ministry of the Congregational church, and served as pastor of the church of that denomination at Green and Coventry for forty years. He was a man of fine education, a whig in politics, and in 1827 married Emeline C. Fenn, who died in 1843, and left seven children. She was a daughter of Rev. Stephen Fenn, a Presbyterian minister of Harpersford, New York, who was an old-line whig, and reared a family of six children, all of whom are dead. After Mrs. Hoyt's death, Mr. Hoyt, in 1845, married Eliza Phillips, by whom he had one child.

William D. Hoyt received an academic education, and entered upon a business life for himself in 1855, as a clerk in a general mercantile establishment, in which capacity he served until 1863, when he embarked in the general mercantile business at Middleport. He now owns and conducts a large and heavily stocked clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods and stationery establishment, besides being interested in several other business enterprises. He has had charge of an insurance agency for some

time, besides serving for several years as general ticket agent and one term of four years as postmaster. He is a member and junior deacon of Cataract Lodge, No. 295, Free and Accepted Masons, and has served as clerk, treasurer, and trustee of the village of Middleport.

In 1863 he married Louisa E. Fenn, who died in October, 1878, and left three children: Raymond, now deceased; Charles A., book-keeper for the firm of Gould, Lee & Luce, of Rochester, New York; and Irving H., a clerk for Eastman & Co., of the above named city. In 1881 he united in marriage with Mrs. Eliza I. Churchill Bowden, daughter of the late Major Churchill. By his second marriage he has no children.

In politics Mr. Hoyt is an active democrat of the Jeffersonian school. He was appointed by President Cleveland as postmaster of Middleport, and attended the third and fourth class postmasters' convention in Chicago and Washington, where he served as chairman of the New York delegation. He represented the town of Hartland in several democratic county conventions, was a delegate to the democratic state convention of 1889, and is a persistent worker for the success of democratic principles.

JAY S. ROWE, one of the most active business men of Johnson's Creek, is a son of Gordon and Ann Maria (Spalding) Rowe, and was born in the town of Navarino, Onondaga county, New York, May 11, 1848. The Rowes are of German ancestry. His great-grandfather was Joseph Rowe, who married Lydia Palmer. His grandfather, James Rowe, was born October 2, 1774, and died June 7, 1873, in Onondaga county, this

State. He served in the war of 1812, and was a farmer by occupation. He married Sallie Tefft, by whom he had twelve children, all of whom he reared and gave a good education, and set them off in life as they became of age or married. Being a man of fine German constitution, he endured cheerfully all the hardships that fell to the lot of the old patriots of this country. He was a prominent member of the Baptist church, and served as a deacon, and lived to see his children and grandchildren grow up around him, and died at the ripe old age of ninety-nine. Gordon Rowe (father) was born in the town of Onondaga, September 20, 1822, where he resided until 1851, when he removed to Johnson's Creek, where he spent the remainder of his days, and died March 8, 1891. He was a farmer by occupation, and owned a farm of one hundred acres in Hartland town. He was a republican, and quite active in politics. He served as justice of the peace of Hartland four terms, beginning in 1872. He also served four terms as justice of sessions of Niagara county. He was a man above the average in intelligence and general information, and became well versed in law by his long experience as a justice of the peace. He married Ann Maria Spalding, April 15, 1846, who died September 1, 1870, and their union was blest with two children: Jay S. and James H. The last named married Myra Dennie, and now resides at the old homestead in Hartland, and follows farming.

Jay S. Rowe acquired his education in the common schools, and began life as a farmer, and followed that business until 1876, when he entered the mercantile business at Johnson's Creek, running a store of general merchandise, and by close attention to his business he has built up a large and profit-

able trade — the largest of that kind in the town.

On March 15, 1871, he united in marriage with Alice Robson, a charming lady with numerous friends, whose society she always enjoys. Her father, Kendra Robson, was one of the founders of the only Quaker church in the town.

Like his father, Mr. Rowe ranks high in point of intelligence and social standing. He is a stanch republican, and a very important factor in his party in the politics of Niagara county. Being active and energetic in all he does, he wields a wide influence in the political field. He is a member of Lodge No. 218, Free and Accepted Masons, at Hartland, and acts as treasurer of the lodge. Hartland has no more prominent nor promising business men than Jay S. Rowe.

SYLVESTER G. ROOT, a prominent farmer of Johnson's Creek, is a son of Jesse C. and Polly (Sylvester) Root, and was born in Alexander, Genesee county, New York, January 18, 1822. He belongs to one of the oldest and most distinguished families of the United States. His great-grandfather, Erastus Root, was a native of Whitestown, Massachusetts. He was a lawyer by profession, and an eminent attorney and statesman. He was a prominent democrat, and served in the legislature of Massachusetts several terms, and afterwards represented that State in the United States senate. William Root (grandfather), was also a native of Whitestown. He removed from there to Lewis county, and from thence to Genesee county, where he died at the age of one hundred years. He was an extensive farmer by occupation, and when the Revolutionary war broke out he enlisted as a

private and served his country through the whole war. He was a Jeffersonian democrat and active in politics in his day. He married and had a family of six children, four sons and two daughters: Isa, Fanny, Lowrie K., William, Jr., Jesse C., and Elias. The latter served in the Patriot war and was driven out of Canada, losing two daughters and one son during that trouble. Jesse C. Root (father), was also born in Massachusetts, and first moved to Lewis county, then to Genesee, and finally to Niagara county in 1837, and settled in the town of Hartland on the farm on which his son, Sylvester G., now resides. He was a farmer, cattle-drover, and horse-dealer. He married Polly Sylvester, by whom he had eleven children, five sons and six daughters. In politics he was a Jacksonian democrat, and was elected by his party a justice of the peace of Alexander, Genesee county. He died in Hartland in 1839, aged forty-six years.

Sylvester G. Root received a good English education in the common schools and then entered Middleport academy, from which he was graduated in 1842. He has always been a farmer, and now owns one of the best improved farms in Niagara county, consisting of one hundred and five acres, which he has improved himself, all of his improvements being modern and of a substantial character.

On January 1, 1856, he married for his first wife Jerusha B. Merritt, by whom he had five children: Lycia May, wife of Edward J. Taylor, a prominent lawyer of Lockport; Clarence M., a graduate of Pennsylvania university, of Philadelphia, who has received the degree of D. D. S., and who married Jennie Gould, and now resides at Springfield, Ohio; George S., also a gradu-

ate of Pennsylvania university, of Philadelphia, and has received the degree of D. D. S., and is likewise a resident of Springfield, Ohio; Edith, who makes her home with her sister, Mrs. Taylor; and Anna, deceased. His first wife died in 1868, and he then married Mrs. Sabra (Hayward) Farnham. Frank Farnham, son of wife by her former husband, is a graduate of Rush medical college, of Chicago, and is now engaged in the active practice of medicine in Detroit, Michigan.

Sylvester G. Root was formerly a democrat, up to the organization of the Free-Soil party, when he became a republican. After adhering to that party through the war and the final settlement of all the issues involved in the war, on the organization of the Greenback party he joined it, and is still a greenbacker. His only aim in politics is to promote the welfare of the country, and to discharge his duty as a good citizen honestly and conscientiously. He is highly respected by all his neighbors, and his standing as a man is first-class.

ROBERT DAVISON, of Middleport, New York, is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Stone) Davison, and was born at Black Rock, Erie county, New York, two and one-half miles east of Buffalo, November 29, 1830. Robert Davison (father) was born in the northern part of Ireland, and emigrated to America about 1820, settling in Erie county, Pennsylvania. He removed from there to Black Rock, Erie county, in 1828, from thence to Lockport in 1836, then to Hartland corners, from there to Johnson's Creek, and in 1845 came to Middleport. He was a blacksmith, and followed that business all his life. Blacksmithing then

was much more difficult than now, as all the articles used which are now made by machinery were then made by hand. He was an uncompromising democrat, and married Elizabeth Stone, of Scotch descent, by whom he had a family of six children, three sons and three daughters: Mary A. (deceased); John, who married Sarah A. Flanders, resides at Alden, at which place he and his son, Charles, are ticket agents for the New York, Lackawanna, and Great Western railroad; Robert (subject); Eliza J. (deceased); George, resides on a farm in Hartland, Niagara county; and Laura M. (deceased).

Robert Davison received his education in the common schools, and came to Middleport with his parents, where he has since resided. He is a farmer by occupation, but prior to the civil war he run canal boats on the canal, owning five. During the war he took his boats to New York city, and from there to Philadelphia, where, in 1862, he took a load of government grain from Philadelphia to Alexandria, Virginia, and was employed in this line of work until the close of the war. He went as far south as New Berne, North Carolina, and was near Dutch Gap during a skirmish, when a twelve pound cannon ball went through the deck of his boat, which he secured and still has in his possession as a relic of the war.

On July 16, 1863, Mr. Davison united in marriage with Martha Campbell, daughter of Perry and Julia Campbell, of Middleport, New York. Mrs. Davison is a member of the Universalist church, and an earnest worker for its welfare.

In political faith Mr. Davison is a staunch democrat. He served as collector of Royaltion two years, and was excise commissioner for seven years, commencing in 1874, being

one of the three members first elected, all of which offices he filled satisfactorily. He owns a farm, in the town of Hartland, of thirty-two acres, twenty of which are in apples. His fruit farm is fine land, and is a regular garden. He also owns the Opera House at Middleport, which is 50 x 90 feet and three stories high, and a fine residence, all of which are the accumulations of his own industry and economy. He has honestly and conscientiously discharged all the duties of life, and came to the assistance of his country with his humble crafts in the time of her greatest need, and rendered an important service with his little boats, and he is now enjoying the blessings of that great government in comfort and peace.

FREDERICK SOMMER, the subject of this sketch, is a son of Andrew and Margaret (Schoepflin) Sommer, and first saw the light at Baden, Germany, July 18, 1829. His parents were natives of Baden, but emigrated to this country in 1849, shortly after the revolution of 1848, and located in the town of Cheektowaga, Erie county, this State, where they continued to reside up to the time of their death. Andrew Sommer (father) was a civil engineer, and followed that profession in Germany, where he also served for a time as burgomaster of a small village in Baden. He took an active part in the revolution of 1848 in the mother country. In the United States Mr. Sommer followed the vocation of a farmer with profit. In politics he was first a democrat but later became a staunch republican. He was a Protestant in religion, and a sturdy defender of the faith. His death occurred July 22, 1890, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. His wife and helpmate pre-

ceded him in 1876, at the age of sixty-eight years.

Frederick Sommer received a common school education in Germany, attended an academical school for four years, and later was a student in a boarding school in Switzerland for one year. He then attended the Polytechnical institute at Karlsruhe until 1848, when the revolution caused the suspension of the institute. He came to the United States with his parents in 1849, and worked with his father on the farm in Cheektowaga until 1854. In this year he branched out, and taking his father as a partner, entered into the grocery business at Buffalo. Some time afterward he purchased his father's interest and continued a successful business until 1861, when he enlisted in Co. A, 21st New York volunteers, as a private. When President Lincoln issued his first call for minute men, Mr. Sommer was among the first to respond, his name being the ninetieth enrolled, and as not one of the eighty-nine went to the front, he is entitled to the honor of being the first enrolled in his company under the banner of freedom. Mr. Sommer served in this regiment until August 30, 1862, when, at the second battle of Bull Run, he was shot through the leg. For six days and nights he laid on the bloody field of carnage with his limb broken, without food and without drink, until a stray ambulance corps accidentally discovered him and picked him up. On the day he was wounded at Bull Run he was awarded a commission as second lieutenant. He was so prostrated by his injuries that he was sent home, and remained on the farm until 1864. In August of that year, however, he organized a company of national guards in the town of Cheektowaga—Co. E, of the 98th regiment, State

of New York. He was commissioned captain of the company, and in the same month they were ordered to Elmira, this State, to guard rebel prisoners. They were mustered in for one hundred days, and after serving about four months at Elmira, were discharged; but before the company was relieved from service Mr. Sommer received the commission of lieutenant-colonel. He was discharged as a supernumerary lieutenant-colonel on the consolidation of his regiment with the 67th regiment. At the close of his military career our subject returned to his farm, where he remained until 1869, when he removed to Tonawanda, which has since been his home. He was active in the grocery business in this place until 1874, since which time he has been a silent partner in the business with his son-in-law, M. H. Schroeder.

Of his political and financial career little need be said beyond the plain facts, which go to show the esteem and confidence in which he is held. For eleven years, up to 1885, he held the position of collector of customs at this place, but was set aside by the Cleveland administration. He is at present serving his second term as justice of the peace, and also served one term in this capacity while on his farm. He served for a number of years as a trustee of the village, and acted, with credit to himself, as mayor for two years. Ten years' service is the record he bears as a member of the Columbia Hook and Ladder company, of which he has been president for a number of years. For three years he has been the trusted president of the North Tonawanda Aid & Savings Association, and to his great interest in the welfare of the city is largely due its present prosperity. Mr. Sommer owns some valuable real estate in the city,

is a stockholder in the German-American bank, a share-holder in the Niagara Vinegar works at South Tonawanda, and a stockholder in the Lockport and Buffalo railroad.

In addition to his public and business career, Mr. Sommer has a happy home record, with scarcely a cloud to mar its brightness. On October 15, 1857, he married Julia Carrell, of Cheektowaga, who died in 1859, leaving one child, a daughter, now Mrs. Julia Schroeder, of this place. Ten years later, in April, 1869, Mr. Sommer espoused Magdelina Hertel, of the town of Amherst, Erie county. To this union were born six children, four sons and two daughters: Charles L., Catherine E., Alfred G., Clara M., Herman R., and Arthur G.

In closing, it is only necessary to say that Frederick Sommer is a gentleman, and a man who has the esteem and full confidence of his neighbors. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and of Scott Post, No. 129, Grand Army of the Republic.

FRANCIS HOAG, one of the leading and influential citizens of Middleport, is a son of Isaac and Ann (Powell) Hoag, and was born in the town of Laurens, Otsego county, New York, August 27, 1809. His ancestors were of English extraction. Paul Hoag (grandfather) was born June 25, 1752. He was a native of Dutchess county, this State, but removed to Otsego county, where he died January 25, 1837. He was a farmer by occupation and lived on a farm all his life, where he reared a large family of twelve children. He belonged to the Quaker church and reared his family in that faith, and continued a consistent member himself until his death. Isaac Hoag (father) was born in Dutchess

county, this State, June 28, 1776, and came to Otsego county with his parents and engaged in farming, which he followed successfully throughout his life. He adhered to the religion of his father and lived and died a Quaker. He was a democrat, and adhered closely to his party through victory and defeat as long as he lived, believing always that the principles it held were for the best interests of the country. He married Ann Powell, by whom he had thirteen children, ten sons and three daughters, but three of whom are now living.

Francis Hoag was educated in the common schools, but he received a good English education which qualified him for a mercantile life. After living thirty-one years in Otsego county, he came to this county in 1849, and settled in the town of New Fane. He afterwards moved to Hartland, and then to Royalton, and finally to Middleport. At Johnson's Creek he entered the mercantile business with his son, in which he continued successfully for a number of years, but has now retired and is living quietly, engaged in no business.

On June 6, 1842, Mr. Hoag married Phœbe A. Shove, and two children have been born unto them: Mary, who is still at home; and Harvey, who married Sarah Morse, and is now a merchant of Medina. His religious views are somewhat different from his ancestors—who adhered to the rigid Quaker faith—he being a Spiritualist. Politically, he adheres to the democratic faith of his fathers, and is an influential member of the Democratic party in Middleport. He has never sought for office, or had any political ambition to gratify, his only interest in politics having always been to promote the welfare and prosperity of his country, and to faithfully discharge the

duties of good citizenship. Mr. Hoag ranks socially among the best citizens of Middleport, and commands the respect of the community in which he lives.

ALFRED MORGAN, one of the energetic business men, and a member of the ship and boat building firm of Morgan Brothers, of Lockport, was born in Pembroke, Wales, in the kingdom of Great Britain, October 21, 1843, and is a son of Enoch and Margaret (Elliott) Morgan. His paternal grandparents, Morgan, were natives of and life-long residents of Wales, and his father Enoch was reared in that country, where he was engaged for some time in the hotel and livery business. He afterwards became a shoe manufacturer, and married Margaret Elliott, by whom he had five children: Two daughters, who died in infancy; William, a resident of Wales, who quit shoe manufacturing to engage in the butchering business, and married Jane Mabe, by whom he has nineteen children; George H., who came to Lockport in 1862, where in 1869 he married Nancy Chatfield, a Vermont lady, by whom he had five children, and where in 1887 he became a partner with Alfred in the dry-dock and boat-building business; and Alfred.

Alfred Morgan was reared in Wales, where he received his education in the British schools of that country. Leaving school he learned the trade of ship builder, and in 1864 he joined the East India Trading Company for three years in the capacity of ship carpenter, and in 1868 came to Lockport and worked for some time in the ship-yard at St. Catharines. He next went to Tonawanda, where he worked in the ship-yards one year, and then returned to Lockport,



Alfred Morgan.

and in 1878 became a member of the boat-building firm of Morgan & Sutton. In 1887 he purchased the interest of Mr. Sutton and associated his brother, George H., with him under the firm name of Morgan Brothers. They build canal boats, steam propellers and yachts for the home trade, as well as a large number of boats and dredges for the Canadian government. During the busy season of their trade they employ a force of thirty-five men, together with machinery adapted to boat-building purposes.

January 7, 1870, he returned to Wales, and married Sarah, daughter of David and Esther (Evans) Johns, of Wales, and came back to Lockport in May, 1870, and has since resided here. To Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have been born seven children, two sons and five daughters: Jessie Ida, who died when quite young; Nettie B. (dead); Harry Wolverton (dead); Ella Jane, Alice Estelle, Grace Ethel, and William Richmond.

Politically Mr. Morgan is a republican, and was elected alderman in 1882 for a term of two years, from the second ward, which is strongly democratic, and where no other republican candidate for office has received a majority for the last fifteen years. He served one year (1884) as supervisor, and was appointed water commissioner for three years in 1884 by a democratic mayor and council, and in 1889 was elected as an alderman of his city. In 1891 he was elected a member of the board of education (by the board), to fill a vacancy. He is a member, and has been for three years a vestryman of the Lockport Protestant Episcopal church. He is a member of the Order of Elks, Red Jacket Lodge, No. 646, Free and Accepted Masons, John Hodge Lodge, No. 69, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Lockport Council, No. 307, Royal Arcanum.

JOHN T. MURRAY, a prominent member of the Niagara county bar, is a son of Allen S. and Isabel (Cody) Murray, and was born near "Pompey Hill," in the town of Pompey, Onondaga county, New York, February 24, 1819. The Murrays are of Scotch-Irish descent, and came from the north of Ireland to America. They possessed those qualities for which the Scotch-Irish are noted, and by perseverance, energy, and thrift, sought to build for themselves fortunes and honorable reputations in the new world. Reuben Murray, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came at an early day to Pompey, New York, where he acquired, by purchase, a considerable body of land, which he divided into large farms for his sons. One of these sons, Allen Murray (father), was born at New Canaan, Columbia county, New York, in 1782, and in the early years of the present century came to Pompey, which he left many years afterwards to settle at Clinton, Rock county, Wisconsin, where he died in 1876, when lacking but six years of being a centenarian. He was a farmer and a democrat, and possessed mental faculties unimpaired up to the hour of death. He was well known for his honesty and good judgment. Three of his nephews, Addison, Leonard, and Lawrence Jerome, were bankers and brokers in Wall street. His wife was Isabel Cody, a native of Kinderhook, Columbia county, New York, and a cousin of Hon. Daniel Cody, a well-known lawyer. She died at Clinton, Wisconsin, where she sleeps in a cemetery by the side of her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Murray were the parents of six sons and two daughters, all of whom have passed away, except John T. and Noah, now a resident of Beloit, Rock county, Wisconsin.

John T. Murray resided with his parents until he was thirteen years of age, when he entered the employ of Judge Jonathan L. Woods, then of Cortland, Cortland county, this State, with whom he came, in 1836, to Lockport. He received his education in the schools of Cortland and as a private student of Hon. Robert Stewart, then of Cortland and afterwards governor of Missouri. He read law with Judge Woods, and was admitted, in 1842, to practice in chancery and the supreme court of the State. He commenced the practice of his profession at Middleport, but four years later came to Lockport, where he has been actively engaged until the present time. Some of this time has been given to dealing in real estate. He has always enjoyed a good practice, and was successively a member of the well-known and able law firms of Woods & Murray; Dayton & Murray; Woods, Murray & Greene; Murray & Greene; and John T. & S. Cody Murray. His partners were, respectively, Judge Jonathan L. Woods, Judge Nathan Dayton, George C. Greene (now attorney for the Lake Shore roads), and S. Cody Murray (recently deceased).

In 1844 he married Mary D., daughter of Judge J. L. Woods. They have no children but an adopted daughter, Carrie D., now Mrs. Walter G. Barker, of Chicago, Illinois.

In politics Judge Murray is a democrat. He has always been active in the best interests of his party, both in his county and State. He was a trustee of Lockport when it was a village, has served as a member and chairman of the board of supervisors, and in 1867 was elected as surrogate of Niagara county over Brigadier General Andrew Brazee, the republican candidate. Judge Murray has frequently served as a delegate to democratic county and state

conventions, and in 1860 was a "Hardshell" delegate to the Charleston convention, whose action was so largely instrumental in temporarily disrupting the Democratic party and hastening the war between the States. A contesting delegation of "Free Soilers" from New York was recognized by the convention, and Judge Murray and his colleagues were denied seats. In financial matters he has always taken considerable interest, drafting, in 1870, the law under which the present Savings bank is incorporated, and is the only original trustee of that institution now living, excepting Col. Lewis S. Payne. He has also acted as its attorney for several years, and is still such attorney, and is in active practice, notwithstanding his advanced age, with every faculty unimpaired, and has physical ability exceeding that of most men at forty-five or fifty years of age.

CHARLES W. COOK, the senior member of the well-known manufacturing firm of Cook, James & Co., of Lockport, is a son of Joshua and Dorcas S. (Rice) Cook, and was born in Genesee county, New York, December 31, 1837. Joshua Cook, in all probability, was a native of the town of Chester in Vermont, from which he removed, in 1825, to Genesee county, this State, where he followed farming until his death in 1862. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812; was a whig and republican in politics, and met with good success in farming. He married Joanna Fisher, who bore him four children, and after her death he united in marriage with Dorcas S. Rice, by whom he had four children; two sons and two daughters, the latter of whom are both dead. Two sons by his first mar-

riage, Albert and Elliott, served in the late civil war. Albert served in Bank's Red river expedition, in which he lost his health from continuous exposure. Elliott was a non-commissioned officer in the 3d Michigan cavalry, and after serving for some time under Kilpatrick, was killed at the battle of Culpeper Court-house. One of the two sons by the second marriage, James M., served in the 8th New York heavy artillery, and died at Baltimore of brain fever.

Charles W. Cook attended the public schools and Wilson's academy of this county, and then became successively a clerk and a traveling salesman, in which capacity he served successfully for thirteen years. At the end of that time, in 1878, he came to Lockport, where he embarked in the shirt manufacturing business, which he followed in the Chase block for six years, when he associated with him, as a partner, Remington James, under the firm name of Cook, James & Co. Their establishment is on Pine street, where they occupy four floors with their stock and machinery, while their work-room is 60 x 125 feet, and lighted from four sides. They employ, at times, from two hundred to three hundred hands. Their specialty is fine white shirts, for which they have a steady and constantly increasing demand from different parts of New York and adjoining States. In connection with their manufacturing, they own and operate the only steam laundry in the city of Lockport. Mr. Cook is also connected with several other important industries of Lockport, and has always taken an active interest in any enterprise for the material prosperity of his city. He is a republican in politics, a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and an active, thorough-going business man.

On October 15, 1873, Mr. Cook married Mary E., daughter of Jonathan Bailey, of Yates county, New York. To their union have been born four children; two sons, who died in infancy; Ethel M., and Eleanor Van Dyne, still living.

BENTON BEMENT, D. D. S., a successful dentist of Lockport, is one who left the "Great West" with its numerous opportunities, and cast his fortunes with the people of western New York. He was born in De Witt, Michigan, March 29, 1850, and is a son of Andrew J. and Caroline (Cobb) Bement. Andrew J. Bement was of French extraction, and left his native State of Massachusetts at seven years of age to become a resident of Chautauqua county, this State. In 1842 he went to De Witt, Michigan, where he made his home until his death in 1876, when he was in the sixty-second year of his age. He was a shoemaker by trade and a democrat in politics. His widow, Mrs. Caroline (Cobb) Bement, is a native of Connecticut, and in September, 1891, entered upon her fifty-fifth consecutive year of teaching. She teaches three terms per year, and although seventy-three years of age, yet is as quick and active as a woman of fifty. She still resides at De Witt, Michigan, where she has done the most of her teaching.

Benton Bement was reared at De Witt, Michigan, where he obtained his education in private schools. His first employment in life for himself was that of teaching, which he followed interruptedly for several years. In 1871 he went to Muir, Michigan, where he was editor and proprietor of a weekly newspaper, the *Grand River Herald*, for several years. He sold that paper,

and in 1878 formed a partnership with Charles S. Hampton for the publication of the Einmet county *Independent* at Harbor Springs, that State, then known as Little Traverse. The change of name of the town was at the instance and suggestion of Mr. Bement. In 1882 he disposed of his interest in this paper to Mr. Hampton, and came to Lockport, this county, where he commenced the study of dentistry with Dr. L. T. Dickinson. Six years later, after having considerable experience in dentistry, he entered the dental department of the Iowa State university, from which he was graduated March 10, 1890. Immediately after graduation he returned to Lockport, where he opened his present dental rooms, and has been busily engaged in his profession ever since.

On July 13, 1871, he married Emma A. Chase, of Lockport. Their union has been blest with one child; a daughter, Lotta Marie.

Dr. Bement is a member of the Universalist church, of which he is a trustee. He is also a member of the Equitable Aid Union, and Lockport City Lodge, No. 35, Independent Order of Good Templars. In politics he is independent, but has been identified with both the greenback and prohibition movements.

PERRY STOWELL, the general foreman of the extensive shops of the great Holly Manufacturing Company, is a son of Samuel and Anna (Goff) Stowell, and was born in what is now the town of Catlin, Chemung county, New York, March 1, 1832. Among those Revolutionary soldiers of Vermont who settled in New York was Asa Stowell, the paternal grandfather of

the subject of this sketch. He was an early settler of Chenango county, where he followed agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred some years after he became a resident of this State.

Perry Stowell received a good academic education, and leaving Elmira academy he learned the trade of machinist in the shops of Downs & Co., of Seneca Falls, New York. At the expiration of his apprenticeship he was given work by the company, who retained his services for fourteen years, during the latter part of which time he acted as foreman of one of the departments. In 1865 he came to Lockport, and became foreman of the shops of the Holly Manufacturing Company in 1869, which position he has held ever since. This company had been incorporated in 1859, and since Mr. Stowell's connection with it, and under his careful attention, its business has grown to immense proportions. Under his personal supervision there are over five hundred hands employed in the different departments of the huge plant, with an area of two whole blocks. These works are the largest of their kind in the Empire State, excepting one giant plant in the city of Brooklyn. The company are builders of the Holly system of water works, invented by Birdsell W. Holly, and manufacturers of the highly prized Gaskill pumping engines. Mr. Stowell has contributed no little to the success of the company, in which he is now a stockholder. The patronage of this company extends throughout the United States and Canada, and to several foreign countries, and Mr. Stowell is always careful to see that first-class work is sent out to sustain the well earned reputation of the company, both at home and abroad, for superior and useful machinery.

On May 29, 1854, he married Arvilla Owens, daughter of Simeon and Eliza Owens, of Seneca Falls.

Perry Stowell is a democrat in political opinion, and has served for the last few years as a police commissioner of Lockport. He is a member of Red Jacket Lodge, No. 646, Free and Accepted Masons; Bruce Council, No. 15, Royal and Select Masters; Ames Chapter, No. 88, Royal Arch Masons; Genesee Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar; and Ismailia Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Buffalo.

FRANKLIN WARREN, one of North Tonawanda's highly respected citizens, is a son of Isaac A. and Abigail (Hadley) Warren, and was born in the town of Penfield, Monroe county, New York, October 5, 1821. His father was a native of the State of Massachusetts, and came into Monroe county, this State, in 1812, where he remained twelve years and then went to Canada. In 1827 he came to North Tonawanda, and located on Tonawanda creek, about two miles above the village of Tonawanda, and after remaining there for some time, moved into the village of North Tonawanda in 1840. He resided here until a short time before he died, when he went to his daughter's, Mrs. Van Loon, in Canada, where he departed this life at the age of seventy-seven years. He was a prosperous farmer, a member of the Baptist church, and a democrat in politics. He was elected to and discharged the duties of some of the town offices, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. In 1812 he married Abigail Hadley, by whom he had seven children, and who was a native of Vermont. She died in 1878 at the advanced age of eighty years.

Franklin Warren was reared on the farm, received his education in the district schools, and came to Tonawanda in 1827, where he has resided ever since. He engaged some in farming, in his younger days, but from 1865 to 1879 he was assistant superintendent on the section of the canal between Buffalo and Sulphur Springs, and occasionally acted as superintendent of the same. During all of this time he was located at North Tonawanda, but since 1879 was engaged in farming up to 1888. He has served as street commissioner for several years, and for the last two years has had charge of the sewers that are being constructed in the village.

On January 1, 1846, he married Nancy Conley, who died in 1854, leaving three children: George M., who is engaged in the tailoring business, with which he has connected a gentlemen's furnishing goods store; William F. is engaged with and is a partner in the canal supply store of C. Swinger & Co.; and Matilda J., wife of Aey Booth, of Tonawanda. In 1856 Mr. Warren married for his second wife Ellen Moore, of Tonawanda, who died in 1859, and after her death he married, in 1862, Phœbe J. Brazee, of Tonawanda. She died in April, 1890, leaving three children: Jennie B.; John D., book-keeper for the Tonawanda Water Works Company; and Harry E., who is attending the military academy at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson.

In politics Mr. Warren is a democrat, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Tonawanda Lodge, No. 247, Free and Accepted Masons, and is the oldest past master living in this lodge. He is president of the Business Men's Association, which was organized about four years ago, and has been president of the village at different times. He has also been a member of the

board of school directors for several years, and is a director of the Homestead Building & Loan Association of this village. He is of English extraction, and the genealogy of the family is traceable to ante-Revolutionary days. He is a relative to General Joseph Warren, who is enrolled as one of the historic American patriots. In 1775 he was made a major-general, and fell while serving under General Putnam at the battle of Bunker Hill. Mr. Warren resides in a very pretty home on the corner of Paynes avenue and Goundry street. He may well be proud of the fact that he is related to the Revolutionary patriot, General Joseph Warren.

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WALTON L. COLLETTE, a grandson of N. L. Collette, and a son of Leon A. and Eliza (Berry) Collette, was born in Buffalo, New York, May 26, 1854. N. L. Collette (grandfather), was a native of France, and a soldier under Napoleon. After the overthrow of the Napoleonic dynasty he came to the United States, locating at Buffalo, being one of its first settlers, and was the first jeweler of the place, and also the first to manufacture brick in Tonawanda. He donated the ground on which the St. Louis church, of Buffalo, now stands. He was over six feet in height, was one of Napoleon's body-guards, and died in Buffalo in 1862, at the age of sixty-five years, his remains being interred in Forest Lawn cemetery. Leon A. Collette (father), was a native of Buffalo, where he died in 1868, at the age of forty-five years. He was an ardent republican, and always took a deep interest in the success of his party. He was employed in the money department of the American Express Company, a position of trust and great responsibility, which he

held for fifteen years uninterruptedly. He had the respect and confidence not only of his employers but of the entire community. In 1852 he married Eliza Berry, who was born on the beautiful banks of the Hudson, opposite the city of Albany, in Greenbush. She died in 1881, at the age of sixty-two years.

Walton L. Collette was reared in the city of Buffalo, and received his education in the public and high schools. At the age of fourteen he began as a clerk in a drug store, and has continued in the business ever since. At the age of twenty-two he went across the line into the oil region of Pennsylvania and engaged in the drug business for himself, where he remained until 1882, when he returned to North Tonawanda and opened a drug store. He has the finest drug store in the town, and has an excellent patronage.

On May 10, 1881, he united in marriage with Mabel, daughter of William Parkman, of Forestville, New York. He is a member of Tonawanda Lodge, No. 247, Free and Accepted Masons, and Tonawanda Chapter, No. 278. Mr. Collette is just in the business prime of life, and with pleasant surroundings, good habits, application to business, knowledge of men and things, he will succeed and become a man of affairs in the community. He descends from good blood where fidelity, integrity and industry are conspicuous traits of character.

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S. WRIGHT McCOLLUM, of Lockport, a strong democrat, and one of the leading fruit growers of New York, is a son of Hiram and Fidelia (Scovell) McCollum, and was born in the house where he now resides in Lockport, Niagara county,

New York, December 23, 1846. The name of McCollum is common in Scotland, where his great-grandfather McCollum lived to be one hundred and six years of age. His son, Robert McCollum (grandfather), came in 1790 from Scotland to New York, where his wife, a native of England, and whose maiden name was Susanna Horten, died at Lockport, aged ninety-two years. They had eleven children, of whom Hon. Joel McCollum was the first judge of Niagara county, and in partnership with Gov. Hunt, owned the land upon which the eastern part of Lockport is built, besides large bodies east of the city. Their youngest son, Hiram McCollum (father of S. W. McCollum), was born at Scipio, east of Rochester, New York. At nineteen years of age he and his brother engaged in merchandising in Rochester, but two years later went to New York city, where he was engaged for fifteen years as agent in the wholesale flour and commission business. This was prior to the era of railroads, and immense quantities of flour and grain passed over the Erie canal. He was also ticket and freight agent for one of the leading packet lines, and attended to any required insurance of goods and property passing over the water highway of the Empire State. In 1842 Mr. McCollum came to Lockport, where he was engaged for a few years in farming and horticultural pursuits. In 1861 he established himself in the market gardening, fruit and ice business, which he conducted successfully until his death, which occurred in 1877, at seventy-two years of age. At the time of his death he was the largest strawberry grower in the State, having picked as high as one hundred and twelve bushels in one day. He was reared a Presbyterian, but in 1850 became a member of the Catholic

church. He was a strong democrat, and for twenty years before his death, either represented his ward in the city council or on the board of supervisors. Success attended all of his many ventures in various lines of business, and at the same time he had leisure to cultivate the friendship of many with whom he had no business relations, while he enjoyed the respect and confidence of all who knew him. He was thrice married. His first wife was a daughter of Gen. Benedict Brooks, of Wyoming county. In three months after their marriage she died, and he married Fidelia Scoville, daughter of Josiah Scoville, of Cambria, New York, who died February 21, 1853. His third wife was Elizabeth A. Allen, of Norwich, Connecticut, and she preceded him to the tomb by two years. By his second marriage he had five children: Hiram and S. Wright, of Lockport; John T., a resident of Bushnell, Florida; Annie F., who married D. C. McGuire, of St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada; and Mary E., wife of Dr. Francis Gallagher, of St. Marys, Kansas.

S. W. McCollum was reared in Lockport and received his education in the city schools and the seminary of our Lady of Angels at Suspension Bridge. Upon attaining his majority he became an equal partner with his father in various lines of business of the latter. Since the death of his father he has increased many of his enterprises one hundred fold, and in all of them he has been signally successful. He has some of the largest, finest cultivated, and carefully pruned orchards in the State. George T. Powell, head of the New York State Agricultural Society, said in referring to these orchards in a published address: "I have seen the best pear orchard in the State since I have been in Lockport. I

refer to S. Wright McCollum's orchard. This is a great State for raising pears, and there are thousands of good pear orchards, but Mr. McCollum can beat them all. I advise every fruit-grower in Niagara county to visit his farm and take lessons in raising fruit. He can teach the best of us and give us many points of value." He is a man of excellent business methods, who never neglects any detail, however trifling, and success has been the reward of his efforts. He is a member of the Catholic church. In politics Mr. McCollum is a democrat, who has always been earnest in the support of his party, which has continually made demands upon his time to serve in various public positions. He was a member of the board of excise for seven years; and of the board of education for six years, and was put forward in 1872 as democratic candidate for mayor, in which exciting temperance contest he only lacked sixty-nine votes of being elected in a strong republican city. He served as chairman of the democratic county committee in 1883 and 1884. He headed his delegation to many State conventions, and had the honor of being the first delegate elected for Cleveland for governor in the State of New York. On April 3, 1877, he was appointed by President Cleveland as postmaster of Lockport for a term of four years, which he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public, serving over two years under a republican administration.

On November 27, 1873, he united in marriage with Ella K. Allen, daughter of D. O. Allen, of Houston, Texas. To their union have been born nine children, four sons and five daughters: Blanche A., Francis J., Hiram, Marie E., John A., Hattie B., Ella K., Silas W., Jr., and Josephine.

JOHN HODGE, a representative citizen and business man of western New York, ex-president of the board of education of the city of Lockport, where he has resided over thirty years, one of the commissioners of the Niagara Reservation, and a distinguished member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he holds the thirty-third degree, A. A. S. R., was born in Jefferson county, New York, in 1837. He was a boy of tender years when he found his way to Lockport, then little more than a thriving village; and, equipped with no greater fortune than an unsullied name and indomitable pluck, began for himself the battle of life. A writer, cognizant of his early days, says of him: "In his youthful ambition he evinced a thirst for scholastic knowledge, and availed himself of the earliest opportunity for its attainment at an institution near the place of his birth, where, by precocious aptitude and untiring application, he soon achieved advancement, and laid firmly the foundation of that symmetrical character which has since enabled him not only to attain but command success." At the time he entered it, Lockport, although but a village, possessed many advantages. As the county-seat of Niagara county it was a most desirable place for one to live in, who, like the subject of this sketch, had in view entrance to the legal profession as the goal of his ambition. In its public places might be found, while the courts were in session, judges and lawyers of wide repute; and in its bustling streets, during the same period, officials of various grades, from State senators to justices of the peace, and from sheriffs to writ-servers, all consciously or unconsciously airing their temporary importance before their fellows. The effect of proximity to scenes of this description,



John Hodge

especially upon a lad whose knowledge of the world was in its infancy, can easily be imagined. The career of all careers seemed to him to lie in the law, and upon its study he resolved to enter. The opportunity to begin came to him almost for the asking, and he found the study of the ponderous and musty tomes of law more than congenial; indeed, almost fascinating. But as he progressed in his legal studies the practical side of his character developed. By degrees he found that his mind wandered from the hair-splitting intricacies of the law to a comparison of its rewards, as he saw them, with the fruits of successful effort in the broad fields of commerce, manufactures and finance, in which there were numerous instances of country boys, without a collegiate education or other advantages, having attained to wealth and eminence. For a time there was a mental wrestle between the sentimental and the practical in his nature, but the struggle was ended by him giving up Blackstone and Kent for the day-book and ledger, and while it can not be doubted that, through his change of purpose, the legal profession lost one who might have risen to become one of its most brilliant ornaments, it must be admitted that the business world gained one of its most liberal, distinguished and successful members. At this critical period in his career, the turning point of his fortune, as it were, he became connected with the Merchant's Gargling Oil Company, and speedily proving his worth was finally advanced to the position of secretary and sole manager of the corporation. The outcome of his assiduous, shrewd and intelligent labors in this field was a handsome fortune, which he has now been in the enjoyment of for some years, and which is still augmenting from

its original source. With an affection for the theatre of his early struggles and successes, which reflects the highest credit upon both his heart and judgment, Mr. Hodge gave the benefit of the first fruits of his business success to the city of Lockport. Finding himself the possessor of a surplus beyond the needs of his immediate business, he employed it in the erection of a temple of music and drama, which was appropriately styled the Hodge Opera House. This beautiful structure, built at a cost of \$125,000, was destroyed by fire soon after its erection. This calamity, far from discouraging the enterprise of Mr. Hodge, seemed to spur it to new endeavor, and the consequence was that the Opera House was immediately rebuilt, if anything, on a grander and more expensive scale than originally projected. The structure covers a city block. In its erection Mr. Hodge gave every possible advantage to Lockport and its people. All the material used was bought or contracted for in Lockport, and the labor of building was entrusted wholly to residents of that city. The structure stands, to-day, after years of constant usefulness, a stately monument to the success and public spirit of its founder and owner, and one of the chief architectural beauties of the city. Although a striking instance of Mr. Hodge's devotion to the interests of Lockport, this is by no means the only one, for it is well known that so far as it is possible the various enterprises in which he has an interest, direction, or a controlling voice are so administered as to secure to the people of that place every honest advantage and profit possible. This being the fact, it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Hodge is popular as well as successful. The persistent and occasionally arduous demands made upon

his time by the extensive business interests over which he presides as manager have not operated to develop selfishness or to alienate him from his fellow citizens. For years he has been one of the most active and prominent men in the city, in a variety of fields. The scope of his activities is something wonderful, and a constant matter of surprise even to those who know his earnest and enterprising nature most intimately. "It has frequently surprised us," wrote one of the editors of a leading New York paper, alluding to the versatility of effort on the part of Mr. Hodge, "that one mind could compass and discharge so faithfully and successfully so many varied responsibilities." And the same writer adds: "His quick perception, power of organization, invincible energy, and ready dispatch, may, perhaps, in some degree, account for his achievements, which would ordinarily depress the will or constitution of most business men." In the movement to obtain pure drinking water for the city, Mr. Hodge was active from the start, and upon the organization of the Lockport Water Supply Company, was chosen its president. He is also president and treasurer of the Lockport Street Railroad Company, treasurer of the Lockport and Buffalo Railroad Company for years, and president of the Glenwood Cemetery Association. In 1881 he was elected president of the board of education of Lockport, in recognition of his warm interest in educational work, and held the office for nine years. To him belongs the honor of having, in 1874, taken the initiative in the matter of presenting a gold medal annually to that member of the Lockport Union school whose record entitled him or her thereto. In 1888 Governor D. B. Hill, of New York, appointed him a

member of the board of commissioners of the Niagara (State) Reservation, with which, also, he still remains connected. The New York *Times*, commenting upon his appointment to the last named office, said: "Mr. Hodge is recognized in the western part of the State as a representative business man and public-spirited citizen, and ranks high in the commercial world." Among the other corporate positions Mr. Hodge has held or holds, may be mentioned the presidency of the Union Printing and Publishing Company for many years, of the Lockport Improvement Association, of the Mutual Aid and Accident Association of Rochester, of the Fireman's Life Association, and also of the Firemen's Association of the State of New York, and of the Home for the Friendless at Lockport; also one of the police commissioners for years; in the Masonic Life Association, of New York, and in the Attica, Lockport and Lake Ontario Railroad Company. He was at one time chief of the Lockport Fire department. In works of benevolence he is a prompt and liberal giver, making no restrictions as to sect or management, provided he knows the cause is a worthy one, but carefully avoiding all publicity. In religious work, likewise, he is well known, being a trustee of one of the largest churches in Lockport, and a generous supporter of its charities. In the fraternal organization (co-operative insurance) known as the Ancient Order of United Workmen, he has long held high official position, and at the present time is grand receiver (treasurer) of the Order in the State of New York. Quite early in life Mr. Hodge conceived a favorable opinion of masonry, and upon attaining his majority, applied for admission to this order, through Niagara Lodge, No. 375, of Lockport, by

which he was received and raised to the degree of Master Mason. He was chosen secretary of his lodge at the next succeeding election, and, in 1881 and 1882, sat in the chair of master. Having the proud satisfaction of knowing that his lodge was enjoying a high degree of prosperity, he declined reelection as master in 1883. In the year preceding he was made district deputy grand master of the twenty-fourth Masonic district of New York, and after holding that office three years, was, in June, 1885, unanimously elected junior grand warden of the Grand Lodge of the "Empire State," to which exalted station he has been in like manner annually re-chosen until 1891, when unanimously elected senior grand warden, and, in the opinion of eminent masonic authority, there is every possibility that he may yet be called to preside as grand master. In recognition of his distinguished services to masonry, Lockport Lodge, No. 73, and Tonawanda Lodge, No. 247, have conferred upon him honorary membership. In May, 1887, he was appointed grand representative of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Pennsylvania. In 1881 he was appointed grand representative of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi. In 1869 he received the honors of Masonic Knighthood, in Genesee Commandery, at Lockport, and shortly afterwards was complimented by unanimous election to honorary membership in Cyrene Commandery, of Rochester. On the organization of Lock City Lodge of Perfection, A. A. S. R., December 25, 1875, due largely to his initiative, he was elected Thrice Potent grand master, and presided most successfully until 1883, with interregnum in 1881, when he declined. The prosperity of this lodge under his wise, energetic and beneficent administration, was regarded

in masonic circles as phenomenal, and it is probably at the head of this rite in the western part of the State. In September, 1879, at the annual session of the Supreme Council, Thirty-third degree, for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States, held at the city of Philadelphia, the thirty-third and last degree was conferred upon him as an honorarium, in recognition of his services and zealous devotion in the walks of masonry, and especially in the "Scottish Rite." Again, in September, 1888, the Supreme council crowned him an Active member, and at the same session elected him deputy for the State of New York; again, in 1891, was re-elected deputy for State of New York. The organization of Masonic Veterans of Lockport was the result, largely, of his individual efforts, and of this body he was chosen first president, and still holds the office. The possession of rank, wealth and power is the result of chance or accident, or the special gift of the providential deity called Fortune. But there is no ground for these assertions in this instance, for it must be recognized that the man shaped and moulded his circumstances, and that judgment, foresight and determined purpose, together with the due exercise of intelligent reason, and not blind chance, raised him to wealth and honors. No better illustration of a self-made man can be found in biographical annals. Though possessed of wealth, he prefers hard work to idleness, and finds his greatest pleasure, not in personal enjoyment, but in the happiness he can bring to others.

ANDREW JACKSON BAKER, a produce dealer of Middleport, is a son of Alden S. Baker and Elizabeth W. Baker,

and was born in Middleport, Niagara county, New York, January 6, 1828. He was married June 14, 1854, to Orrill L. Smith, of Homer, Cortland county, New York. Orrill L. Smith was born in Morrisville, Madison county, New York, July 6, 1827. To them were born five children, two sons and three daughters.

Hon. Alden Sprague Baker (father) was born in Westmoreland, New Hampshire, November 10, 1799, and emigrated to the State of New York in 1816. He married Elizabeth Wanton Wickham, at Sodus Point, Wayne county, New York, in 1823, and settled in Middleport in 1824. Elizabeth Wanton Wickham was born December 22, 1803, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. To them were born eleven children, seven sons and four daughters. Alden S. Baker died March 13, 1878. His widow, three daughters, and four sons survive him.

SIMEON TUCKER CLARK, A. M., M. D., one of Lockport's leading physicians, and a man of scientific and literary attainments, was born in the town of Canton, Massachusetts, October 10, 1836, the son of Rev. Nathan S. and Laura S. (Swift) Clark. His paternal ancestry is traced back to one of the Pilgrim Fathers, John Clark, who came over in the Mayflower, on which he was chained for a time, for some act of insubordination, but was speedily released, as he was an excellent navigator whose services could not be easily dispensed with in steering along an unknown coast. From John Clark was descended Robert Clark, whose son, Presby Clark, was the grandfather of Dr. Clark. Presby Clark was a native of Massachusetts, where he followed ship-carpentering until



DR. S. T. CLARK.

he became deaf from caulking vessels, and was married to Rebecca Sears, by whom he had four sons and five daughters. One of the sons, Rev. Nathan S. Clark (father), was born in Rochester, Massachusetts, in 1806, and died at Millville, New York, in 1872. He served as a minister in the Methodist church for over forty years, was treasurer of the town of Marion, and, during the years 1847, 1848, and 1849 distinguished himself in the legislature of Massachusetts, of which body he was then a member, by successfully urging several very important measures. His first wife was Laura S., daughter of Benjamin Swift, (maternal grandfather,) of Wareham, Massachusetts, who was a moulder and farmer, and who married Mehitabel Stevens, who bore him two sons and one daughter. Rev. N. S. Clark, by his first marriage, had two children: Dr. Simeon T. and Sarah L., now dead, and after the death of Mrs. Clark, married for his second wife Mrs. Harriet Kilborn, of Spencerport, New York.

Dr. Clark attended the common schools of Massachusetts, and fitted for the sophomore class in Amherst college at Sippican seminary. About this time he accepted a flattering proposition to teach in Oxford Normal institute, Maine, where he remained for one year. He then (1858) commenced the study of medicine in Castleton Medical college of Vermont, which he left the next year to enter Berkshire Medical college, from which latter institution he was graduated November 20, 1860. After graduation he commenced the practice of his profession at West Dennis, Massachusetts, where he also was principal of an academy. In November, 1861, he came to Lockport, where he has been in active and successful practice ever since.

On November 28th, 1857, he united in marriage with Ruth J., daughter of Ezra J. Mendall, of Marion, Massachusetts. To their union have been born two children: Mina C., who married Angus C. Bissell, now employed in the United States customs department at New York city, and has one child, Ruth; and Nathan M., who, having read law with Judge Millar and Hon. J. E. Pound, was admitted to the bar in 1891, and is now a member of the law firm of Pomroy & Clark, Lockport, New York.

In 1866 Dr. Clark received the degree of Master of Arts from Genesee college; and in 1886 the "Ad Eundem" degree of M.D. was conferred upon him by Niagara university at Buffalo, of which institution he has been professor of medical jurisprudence since 1885. He has always been a democrat in politics, and is a member of Grace Protestant Episcopal church of Lockport, of which his entire family are members. He has been an active Free Mason for many years, and is a past master of Red Jacket

Lodge and past grand steward of the Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. of New York, as well as having held various positions in the orders of Foresters and Elks, of which he is a member. While giving assiduous attention to an extensive practice, and holding high rank as a writer on medical jurisprudence, he has found time to pursue the study of the sciences. He has acted for some years as corresponding secretary of the Jewett Scientific society, and is recorded in the Naturalist's Directory as a conchologist. Dr. Simeon T. Clark has written considerable poetry, which has appeared in many of the leading magazines, and has been copied extensively in the American newspapers and anthologies, while his Masonic poems have given him a trans-Atlantic reputation.

JOHN NOBLE. It has been truly said that Death has at all times to claim his own, but never more unexpected was any of his calls than when he suddenly summoned John Noble from the scene of his labors in Lockport, October 25, 1890. He was born at Bampshire, in the north of Scotland, June 5, 1841, and received his education in the Scottish schools of that day. As a boy he was remarkable for his pluck and energy, and at an early age learned the trade of baker, which he followed until 1866, when he came to Lockport, where he purchased Charles Carnall's bakery on Cottage street. With his accustomed energy he soon built up the extensive and prosperous business which he was conducting at the time of his sudden and unexpected death in 1890. He was a member of Lockport Council, No. 307, Royal Arcanum, Columbia Lodge, No. 20, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and

the Knights of Honor, and the Royal Templars. At the time of his death he left two brothers, William and Alexander, and two sisters, Mrs. David Jones and Mrs. James Cornie.

On June 13, 1877, Mr. Noble married Libbie M. Scofield. To Mr. and Mrs. Noble were born five children, three sons and two daughters: John Horace, Edith May, Albert Garfield, Libbie Scofield, and Raymond Myers. Mrs. Noble is a pleasant and amiable lady, and resides in the handsome brick residence on Chestnut street, which was erected by Mr. Noble in 1884. She is a member of the Presbyterian church, in which she is never neglectful of any movement for the good of religion or the moral improvement of the community. She is a daughter of John D. Scofield, a native of Huddersfield, near Leeds, England, who came in 1859 to Lockport, where he engaged successfully in the cloth manufacturing business, which he had learned in England. He was a Presbyterian, a republican, and a strong temperance man, who never tasted liquor, and who was highly esteemed by all with whom he came in contact. Mr. Noble was greatly interested in the Young Men's Christian Association, to which he gave liberally up to the time of his death, which occurred June 8, 1888, when he was in the sixty-sixth year of his age. Mr. Scofield was married on October 20, 1855, to Miss E. Myers, who was born in 1831, is a member of the Presbyterian church, and resides now with her daughter, Mrs. Noble.

John Noble was physically very strong, and could do the work of two ordinary men. He was apparently in the best of health when, on the evening of October 25, 1890, he walked into his Pine street store,

where he fell suddenly dead while conversing with a lady customer. The post-mortem examination revealed that he suffered from hypertrophy, or enlargement of the heart, and the sudden bursting of one of the large blood vessels of the left auricle had caused his death. His remains were placed in a beautiful casket in his parlor, where hundreds of citizens and friends of the family came to view all that was mortal of stout, honest, and warm-hearted John Noble. The different organizations of which he was a member attended in a body the funeral, which was held on Tuesday, October 28, 1890, at two o'clock, at the family residence on Chestnut street, after which the remains were interred in Glenwood cemetery.

The *Lockport Journal*, speaking of Mr. Noble's sudden death, said: "The city loses, in the death of John Noble, one of its foremost and progressive citizens. In both public and private walks of life he was an indomitable worker. A jovial, pleasant man, his society always lent a pleasure to every gathering. In his home life he was greatly beloved. His success in business and other enterprises, as well as his death, was due to his great capacity for work. He was an earnest christian, and a member and trustee of East avenue Congregational church, which organization has lost one of its founders and strongest pillars. In good and charitable deeds he was foremost, and many remember, with tears and sorrow, to-day, the kind heart of John Noble in their troubles." Popular, generous, and sympathetic, he had won a large circle of friends and admirers, when the Master's summons came so swiftly and unexpectedly to call him, in the very prime of life, from the field of his active and useful labors.

HON. ALFRED HOLMES, of Lockport, the son of Thomas and Catherine (Rosecrans) Holmes, was born August 5, 1804, in the town of Bern, Albany county, New York. His father was a native of Ulster county, New York, but removed to and resided in Albany county until his death in 1807. He was a blacksmith by trade, and acting justice of the peace, and married Catherine Rosecrans, by whom he had eight children, four sons and four daughters: Two daughters, Delilah and Helen, died in infancy; Burroughs, who taught school in his younger days, but later removed to Michigan, where he engaged in farming till his death in that State; Rosecrans, Dorinda, Amanda, Alfred, and Hiram. Alfred removed with his mother and the other members of the family, in 1815, to a tract of land on the Batavia road, immediately east of Lockport, said tract consisting of two hundred and forty acres, purchased from the Holland Land Company, and, with his two brothers, remained on the farm, cleared, and cultivated it, till April 10, 1827, when he went to Lockport and entered, as student and clerk, the law office of Elias Ransom. He pursued his law studies till he was admitted to practice in January, 1832, when he became a partner of his learned preceptor, and has been engaged in his profession ever since. In politics he was a whig originally, and subsequently became an adherent of the Republican party. He served as master in chancery for a number of years previous to 1840, when the office was abolished. He left the office of Judge Ransom in 1841, and shortly afterwards was elected district attorney of Niagara county. In 1857 he was elected judge of that county, and served in that position two terms, beginning Janu-

ary 1, 1858. Since retiring from the judgeship he has continued in the practice of his chosen profession. In religious association he is a member of the Congregational church, of which he has remained an honored communicant for over fifty years, serving nearly all that time either as clerk to the board of trustees or clerk of the church.

He married, on February 29, 1832, Frances Lewis, long since deceased. To them were born three children: Helen was married to Edwin A. Charlton, who, before removing with his family to Wisconsin, had been for years principal of the Lockport Union school, and since locating in Wisconsin has served as principal of the Normal school at Platteville, and now owns and edits a newspaper in Brodhead; Frances, wife of E. Porter Marsh, now residents of a suburb of Chicago, his occupation being that of grain dealer; and George Lewis, who died in 1875, and who was married to Clara Eastman, who now resides in Lockport. After the death of his first wife, Alfred Holmes married Maria Cantine, by whom he had three daughters: Catherine A., wife of Calvin Haines, a lumber dealer of Lockport; Anna, wife of Eugene C. Colby, who for a number of years was superintendent of drawing in the public schools in Lawrence, Massachusetts, and leaving there, became principal of the Mechanics' institute at Rochester, New York; and Lizzie, at home, assisting in caring for her aged parents.

Hon. Alfred Holmes is the oldest practitioner of law in the eighth judicial district, which comprises eight counties. During his eight years as judge, but one of his decisions was reversed by the higher court, and in one year in the exciting times of the late rebellion ninety-three decisions in criminal cases were secured in his court. When he was

district attorney, the Secretary of State of New York compiled a volume giving the result of the indictments for violations of the criminal laws in every county for one year, showing that a greater number of convictions was secured in Niagara county, in proportion to the number of indictments found, than in any other portion of the State. He tried, procured the conviction of, and assisted in the execution of a man indicted for murder, the only instance of the infliction of capital punishment in the county of Niagara, as then and now constituted. Full of years, life's duties well performed, a useful and honored member of his church, the venerable judge is held in deservedly high esteem by his fellow citizens, and by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Judge Holmes has died since this sketch was written.

MAX H. SCHROEDER is a son of Albert and Mary (Breitspecher) Schroeder, and was born in Bargischow, Germany, January 1, 1859. His parents came from Germany to this country and located in North Tonawanda in 1869. Albert Schroeder was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. He died at Tonawanda in 1889, at the age of sixty-six years, leaving a wife, who still resides in North Tonawanda, at the age of sixty-one years. Mrs. Schroeder was a member of the same church as her husband.

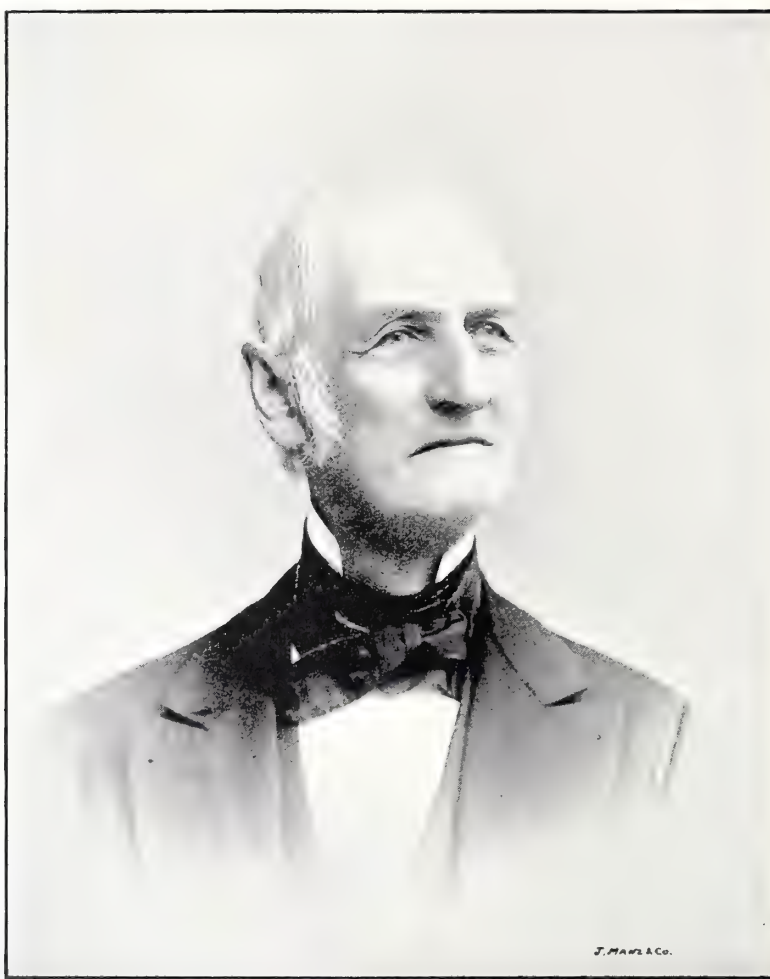
Max H. Schroeder came to this country with his parents, and was reared and received his education in Tonawanda in the common schools. After leaving school he entered a mercantile house as a clerk, and continued as such until 1881, when he assumed the responsibility of taking charge of a grocery

store on his own account, in a frame building where now the State bank stands, from whence he moved, in July, 1886, to the large brick building that he now occupies, in which he has prospered so well that he has one of the largest and best-stocked stores in North Tonawanda, and a lucrative trade.

On January 1, 1883, he married Julia M., daughter of Frederick Sommer, of Tonawanda. To this union have been born two children, one son and one daughter: Albert F. and Olga F.

In religion Mr. Schroeder is a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics believes in the principles of the Republican party. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Tonawanda Lodge, No. 247, Free and Accepted Masons, and Tonawanda Chapter, No. 278.

HON. DAVID MILLAR, son of Alexander and Mary (Chew) Millar, was born September 30, 1842, in Lewiston, Niagara county, New York. Alexander Millar (grandfather), a native of Dundee, Scotland, was born in 1762, emigrated to the United States in 1804, and located in Lewiston in 1805, in the vicinity of which place he purchased about one thousand acres of land in what was then known as the "Mile Reserve." Providing himself with a comfortable residence, he invested his remaining capital in merchandising, his lands being nearly all an unreclaimed forest. During the war of 1812 the British forces crossed the Canadian border, captured Fort Niagara, and amongst other depredations burned his store and contents, and left him nothing but his forest lands, a portion of which he cleared and cultivated, and on



Jesse Shaeffer.

which he resided till his death in 1828. Before removing to the United States he had married, and there came with him his wife and eight children. Two more were born in this country. Alexander Millar, Jr., was born February 6, 1795, and lived with his parents on the homestead purchase until his marriage, when he removed to a part of the tract known as lot or farm No. 16, on Niagara river, where he resided until his death, 1878. In politics he was a whig, in his earlier years, but subsequently became an adherent of the Republican party, never, however, taking a very active part as a partisan. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and for over thirty years served as warden in St. Paul's church in Lewiston. At the time of the capture of Fort Niagara by the British, and the destruction of his father's stores, he was taken prisoner and marched to Montreal, where he was kept for three months. He lived upon the farm herein named, reclaiming and improving it till it became productive, and it still remains in the possession of the family. He was married to Mary Chew, who was born August 8, 1802, and deceased in 1874. She was the daughter of Richard Chew, a native of England, whose wife was Jane Cromwell, a native of Ireland. They emigrated to the United States at the beginning of the present century, and settled in New York city. Richard Chew was a very prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he took an active interest. His family consisted of two daughters and a son.

David Millar was married July 12, 1871, to Hortense Valteau, daughter of Peter Valteau, a native of upper Canada. They have had four children: Agnes; William Ralph (deceased); Roger Alexander; and Edith Valteau.

David Millar was educated in the public schools at Lewiston, and in Lewiston academy and Lockport union school. After leaving school he went to Pennsylvania, and for two years was employed in railroad service, and afterwards was engaged one year in the coal trade. In 1867 he began the study of law with L. F. and G. W. Bowen, and afterwards studied with Farnell & Brazee; and in 1869 he was admitted in due form to practice law in the New York and United States courts, and has been practicing continuously ever since in the city of Lockport. In politics he is a democrat, and in November, 1889, he was elected judge of Niagara county. He was one of the first water commissioners of the city, and is a vestryman in Grace Episcopal church, and has served as such for over ten years. He is also an active member of the society of Organized Charities of Lockport, being chairman of the board of counselors.

JESSE SHAEFFER, who has been engaged in mercantile business in Lockport for over half a century, was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, June 22, 1812, and is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Jones) Shaeffer. His paternal great-grandfather, Shaeffer, was a native of Germany, and his son Christian Shaeffer (grandfather), was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, but died near Harrisburg, that State. He was a farmer, and married and reared a family of seven children. One of his sons, Samuel Shaeffer (father), was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, and in 1828 came to near the city of Lockport, in which he died in 1857, aged seventy-five years. He was a farmer by occupation, a republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian

church. He married Sarah Jones, who was born in 1788, and died in 1848. To them were born five children, one son and four daughters.

Jesse Shaeffer, at twelve years of age, came with his father from Pennsylvania to this county, where he attended the public schools of that day. He worked on the farm until 1835, when he accepted a position as a clerk in the dry goods house of Rogers & Brown, of Lockport. Ten years later he left their employ and embarked in the dry goods business for himself. He built two large dry goods stores, one grocery, and four dwelling houses. In 1868 he built the mercantile establishment on Market street, in which he successfully conducted a large business until 1888, when he disposed of the stock and building to his son, who is still doing business there. During the time he conducted the Market street store, he built a small warehouse, in which he still handles, although now in a limited way, fertilizers and such things as can not be handled in his son's store, and seeds in car lots.

On January 13, 1839, he married Elizabeth M., daughter of Gersham Owen, a native and resident of Canada, who afterwards came to Niagara county, and finally settled in Michigan, where he died a few years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Shaeffer have had six children, two sons and four daughters: Mary E., wife of George W. Penfield, of Lockport; Sarah M., who married George W. Jones, chief clerk of a large insurance company of New York city; Emily A., wife of Henry L. Hildreth, of Saginaw city, Michigan, and now dead; Henry J. (deceased); Anna, who died young; and William E., who married Mary Nash, and succeeded his father in the Market street

store, where he deals in all kinds of seeds, grain, and dried fruits, which he ships all over the country, and often across the Atlantic ocean to Germany and other Continental European countries.

Jesse Shaeffer is a republican in politics, and a member and trustee of the First English Lutheran church. He enjoys the best of health, which is undoubtedly due to his temperate habits through life.

WARNER H. McCOY, a prosperous and efficient book-binder and blank book manufacturer of Lockport, is a son of Abraham and Catherine (Smith) McCoy, and was born in Saratoga county, New York, January 6, 1831. His great-great-grandfather, Alexander McCoy, was a Scotchman, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His grandson, Abraham McCoy (father), was born in 1802, in Rensselaer county, New York, where he died in 1845. In early life he removed to Saratoga county, where he remained but a few years, and then (1836) returned to his native county. He was a farmer by occupation, and married Catherine Smith, who was a member of the Christian church, and died in the city of Lockport in 1881, when in the seventy-first year of her age.

Warner H. McCoy grew to manhood in Rensselaer county, where he attended the public schools, and in order to fit himself for active business life, learned the trade of book-binding in Troy, New York. In 1847, after completing his trade, he came to Lockport, and two years later established himself in his present successful book-binding and blank book manufacturing business. His establishment is at No. 4 Central Block, on Main street. It is well fitted up and amply

furnished with all necessary machinery. Mr. McCoy employs none but skilled workmen, carries first-class stock, and aims to turn out work that will render satisfaction to his many patrons.

On December 26, 1853, he married Nancy, daughter of Jeremiah Smith, of Genesee county. Mr. and Mrs. McCoy have three children living, two sons and one daughter: George, Ira and Kittie.

Warner H. McCoy is a republican in politics, and has served for four years as a member of the city council. In 1857 he became a Free Mason, and since then has held all of the highest offices of his lodge, chapter and council. For the last nineteen years he has been secretary of his lodge. He is a member of Lockport Lodge, No. 73, Free and Accepted Masons, Ames Chapter, No. 88, Royal Arch Masons, Bruce Council, No. 15, Royal and Select Masters, and Genesee Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Lock City Lodge of Perfection, A. A. S. R.

ALLEXANDER GRANGER KENT is a fine example of that class of American business men who, beginning with nothing, create success by the diligent use of their own innate powers of hand and brain. He is the eighth of nine children born to Warren and Lois (Dorril) Kent, the former a native of Foxboro, Massachusetts, and the latter of England, and he first saw the light of day at Rome, Oneida county, New York, on the 6th of December, 1822. The Kents came originally from England, and settled in Massachusetts at an early day. Warren Kent came from Rome, this State, to Niagara, then Erie county, as early as 1825. While here he was engaged in farming, though

he had been a wholesale grocer at Sackets Harbor, until he lost his property by becoming surety for some friends. He died in Erie county in 1838, at the advanced age of sixty-seven years. His wife had died some years previous, while Alexander G. was yet a lad. Mrs. Lois Warren was a daughter of Ebenezer Warren, a brother of the distinguished General Joseph Warren. Ebenezer Warren studied law, located at Foxboro, Norfolk county, Virginia, and became an eminent judge.

Alexander G. Kent is eminently a self-made man. He worked on the farm while a boy, studying as opportunity offered, but only attending school for about one year. At the age of twenty-two he formed a partnership with John Sweeney, and opened a grocery in Tonawanda. At the close of the first year he bought out his partner's interest, and conducted the business alone for some time. As early as 1848, he began buying, selling, and shipping lumber, thus becoming a pioneer in the lumber trade in this section. His business constantly grew in volume and importance, until he owned and operated four large saw mills, to which logs were rafted in great quantities. He found his markets at Tonawanda, Lockport, and surrounding towns, and sent large consignments to New York city. He received the first load of lumber shipped to Tonawanda from Canada, and for a number of years he did a business ranging from two hundred thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually. About two years ago he practically retired from business, although he occasionally buys and sells a lot of lumber. He owns the Kent business block in Tonawanda, and is a stockholder in the State and Lumber Exchange banks. He is a man of eminent business ability, and

has probably done as much as any man within her bounds to encourage and build up the material interests of Tonawanda, although his manner is so modest and retiring that a stranger would get no such impression by meeting him. He is respected and honored most by those who know him best. He was elected president of the village some twelve years ago, and served one term with distinction, since which time he has declined official position of any grade.

On December 27, 1860, he was united in marriage with Bettie Ransom, daughter of Asa and Betsie (Clark) Ransom. Mrs. Kent's grandfather, Asa Ransom, Sr., was a native of Massachusetts, who removed to Geneva, New York, and from there to Buffalo in 1797. He was a silversmith, and worked for the Indians on the site where the city of Buffalo now stands, when there were only three other white families in that locality. He acquired and spoke several Indian languages. His son, Asa Ransom, father of Mrs. Kent, was the first white male child born in Erie county. He was born in the town of Clarence, June 16, 1801. His sister, the late Mrs. Frederick B. Merrill, was the first white child born in Buffalo, on the spot where the liberty pole now stands. In 1824 Mr. Ransom married Betsie Clark, daughter of the late Hon. Archibald S. Clark, of Erie county, and in 1847 settled on the eastern shore of Grand Island, which was then a virgin forest. With intrepid spirit he began the battle with nature which all pioneers must wage, and ere long beheld the wilderness about him blossom as the rose. He was among the early navigators of Niagara river, and seemed to delight in enterprises which required great courage to complete. His home was noted for its hospitality, and his

heart and hand were always ready to promote every good work, in all the varied walks of life. No one in the community was more highly respected or revered. A man of such kindly traits and positive character necessarily became a striking figure, both in public and private life. Always an unswerving democrat, he was frequently honored with high official trusts, which he conscientiously discharged. In his religious affiliations he was what is commonly called a Disciple, and was instrumental in founding the society now composing the Christian church in Tonawanda. He was very active for a man of his age to within a few weeks of his death, which occurred on February 1, 1891, and which event removed one of the last remaining links in the chain of pioneer life in western New York. His wife died in September, 1886, leaving behind her many blessed memories of kindly deeds nobly done. Her life was largely devoted to the welfare of others. At the homes of the afflicted and by the bedside of the sick she was both friend and physician, and many yet live to testify to the loveliness of character and devoted piety which marked this matchless woman. Mr. and Mrs. Kent have four daughters living, two of whom are married and reside in the city of Buffalo: Mrs. Pendennis White and Mrs. George McDonald. The other two, Mary Ransom and Bessie Alexandra, live with their parents in their elegant residence at Tonawanda. This edifice was erected in 1889, and is one of the most convenient and comfortable homes in the city. From an architectural standpoint it is imposing and ornate, and credit for the excellent taste displayed in its varied appointments is largely due to Mrs. Kent, who is a lady of great intelligence, and possesses many rare accomplishments.

She is a member of the church of Christ. In Mr. Kent's home here is gathered a splendid library, containing the best works of the world's best authors in all departments of learning and knowledge. Their old homestead on Buckhorn Island is now a summer resort, and their country homestead on Grand Island was recently sold to others, but in their Tonawanda home they live, surrounded by all the elegance and refinement that marks wealth and culture.

JOHN A. MERRITT, a member of the Niagara county bar, and the present postmaster of the city of Lockport, is a son of John M. and Nancy R. Merritt, and was born in Tecumseh, Lenawee county, Michigan, November 24, 1851. Some time prior to the war of 1812, his paternal grandfather, Shubal Merritt, came to Niagara county from his native town of Rye, in Westchester county. He purchased a farm, but devoted the most of his time to brick-making. He reared a family of six sons and one daughter. One of these sons, John M. Merritt (father), was born in 1809 at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and came with his father to Niagara county, where he became a farmer. He was a republican in politics, held several town offices, and died in 1872. His first wife was a Miss Bigford, who died and left two sons: George, a tobacconist at Tecumseh; and Harvey, a lumber dealer in Michigan. His second wife was Nancy R. Albright, by whom he had three sons: Edward H., now engaged in the lumber business at Big Rapids, Michigan; John A., and Willis, who practiced law at Tecumseh for several years before his death.

Mrs. Nancy R. Merritt was a daughter of

Jacob Albright, who came to Niagara county and settled in the town of New Fane, on the lake shore, before the war of 1812.

John A. Merritt received his education in the Tecumseh schools and Ann Arbor university, which educational institution he attended for two years. Leaving the university he came to Lockport, and read law with E. M. Ashley, and, after completing his course of reading, was admitted to the bar. Immediately after admission he opened an office in Lockport, where he has been practicing ever since without intermission, except the time required for the full discharge of the duties of the office of county clerk, which he held for six years.

On February 17, 1872, he married Seraph A. Hyde, daughter of David H. Hyde, of the town of Somerset. They have one child, a son, named Allen N.

Politically he is a republican. In 1880 he was elected county clerk of Niagara county, and at the end of his term of service, in 1883, was re-elected for a second term, which expired December 31, 1886. Before being elected county clerk he served as deputy sheriff successively under sheriffs Norman O. Allen and S. Clark Lewis. On April 9, 1891, he was appointed and commissioned by President Harrison as postmaster of Lockport for a term of four years. He has been a Mason for several years, and is a member of Red Jacket Lodge, No. 646, Free and Accepted Masons, of Lockport. While still active in the practice of his profession, yet he fully discharges every duty of his office as postmaster, and has so conducted the post-office since it came under his charge as to render satisfaction alike to the public and the postal authorities at Washington city.

WILLIAM R. CULVER, the present active and efficient stenographer of the court of Niagara county, is the son of Rufus and Elizabeth Culver, and was born in the city of Lockport, Niagara county, New York, November 3, 1854. His paternal grandfather, James Culver, was a native of Connecticut, and served from that State as a soldier in the war of 1812. In 1820 he left his New England home to settle at Lundy's Lane, in Erie county, Pennsylvania, where he followed carpentering for many years before his death in 1861, at eighty-seven years of age. He had seven children, four sons and three daughters, of whom three are yet living. Rufus Culver, one of the four sons, was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, in 1825, and in 1835 came to the town of New Fane, this county, which he left after arriving at the years of maturity to engage in the mercantile business in the city of Lockport. In 1878 he retired from all active business pursuits, and since then has passed his years pleasantly in his comfortable home in this city. He is a democrat politically, and a member of the First Methodist church of Lockport. He married Elizabeth Preston, who was born in February, 1831, and they are the parents of three children: Sarah, wife of Arthur Burtis, a hardware dealer of Lockport; William R., and Gertrude.

William R. Culver was reared in his native city, where he received his education in the public schools, and then engaged in newspaper work until 1880. He was city editor of the *Lockport Times* until it was merged into the *Union*, when he became assistant city editor of the latter sheet. After one year's work on the *Union* he accepted the position of stenographer of the courts of Niagara county, and has served

continuously in that capacity ever since. He has discharged the many and varied duties of his office in such a manner as to be acceptable to bench and bar, and all with whom he has been brought into contact by the prosecution of his stenographic work. He is a democrat in political affairs, but gives his time principally to his profession, for which he carefully prepared himself. He is a member and a past master of Niagara Lodge, No. 375, Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of Lockport Council, No. 307, Royal Arcanum.

On July 5, 1883, he united in marriage with Mary A. Phalon, daughter of James Phalon, of Lockport. To their union has been born one child, a daughter, Bessie, who was born May 5, 1884.

CHARLES L. DOLE, the leading and most enterprising florist of Lockport, is a son of Daniel E. and Mary E. (Lane) Dole, and was born in the city of Lockport, Niagara county, New York, on Christmas day, 1859. His paternal grandfather, Isaac Dole, was a native of New Hampshire and came to Lockport, where he started the first line of stages which ran through Lockport from Buffalo to Rochester, New York. He died in 1851, aged sixty-three years. His son, Daniel E. (father), was born in the "Granite State," in 1813, and came, in 1833, to Lockport, where he died August 30, 1888. He succeeded his father in the proprietorship of the stage line of the latter, and conducted it successfully until the advent of the railroads sounded the death-knell of pikes and stage coaches. He next engaged in the mercantile business, and ranked as one of the leading dry goods dealers of Lockport until 1858, when he retired from

active business. He was a public-spirited man, a republican in politics, and owned a large amount of valuable property. His widow, whose maiden name was Mary E. Lane, is a native of Middleport, and has been for several years a member of Grace Protestant Episcopal church, besides being a charter-member of the Protestant Episcopal society of Lockport.

Charles L. Dole attended the Lockport Union school, and then served an apprenticeship of three years under an experienced florist. At the end of his term as an apprentice he established his present green-houses and store in Lockport.

September 12, 1889, he united in marriage with Elizabeth L., daughter of W. J. Jackman, proprietor of the Niagara hotel of this city.

Charles L. Dole is a member of Grace Protestant Episcopal church, the Sexennial League, and Lockport Council, No. 307, Royal Arcanum. He is a republican in politics. His floral stands and office are located at No. 279 West Main street. He has the largest green-houses in the city. His growths of choice foliage and flowering plants are unequalled in the city, while his green-houses are kept in beautiful order and the highest state of cultivation. He always has a choice and seasonable stock of cut flowers and beautiful plants, especially adapted for decorative purposes. Mr. Dole is a pleasant and agreeable young business man, who resides in one of the most beautiful homes of the progressive city of Lockport.

CAPTAIN SELDEN E. GRAVES, a member of the Niagara county bar in well established practice at Lockport, is a son of Nelson A. and Maria (Beach) Graves,

and was born in the village of Albion, Orleans county, New York, November 11, 1845. The Graves family is traced back to a Graves who was one of the "Sea Kings" of Norway, whose names were so terrible to the inhabitants along the shore of England, which they ravaged so frequently with fire and sword. Selden E. Graves is fourth in descent from a Graves who held a commission in the American army during the Revolutionary war, and whose son, Rev. Selden S. Graves (grandfather) was born in the town of Fairfield, Connecticut. He was a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and died at his home, near Rochester, New York, at the advanced age of ninety years. One of his children was Hon. Nelson A. Graves, who was born near Rochester, in Monroe county, in 1812. He read law, was admitted to the bar, and was a partner of his uncle, Gideon Hard, at Albion, New York, for nearly twenty years. He was then elected surrogate of Orleans county, which office he held for several years. He was killed in a collision of two trains on the railway, near Rochester, in 1889. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and served as the attorney of the Genesee conference of his church in their troubles with the Free Methodists. His practice was chiefly devoted to real estate transactions, and in politics successively a democrat and a republican. He married Maria Beach, a native of near Rochester, New York, and a methodist, and who died in 1884, at the age of sixty-four years. She was a daughter of Elias Beach (maternal grandfather), a native of Connecticut, and a pioneer settler of Monroe county, where he owned a large tract of land in the town of Greece. He was an architect and builder by profession, dealt largely in real estate,

and owned several fine bodies of land in Michigan. He removed in 1859 to Albion, where he died in 1879, aged eighty years. He was a very prominent free mason in his day, and had a family of thirteen children. His widow, who is of German descent, has passed her ninety-ninth mile-stone on the pathway of life, and can work as rapidly as most persons her junior in age by fifty years.

Selden E. Graves passed his boyhood years in the town of Albion, where he attended the public schools. He entered Williams college, Massachusetts, and was graduated from that institution of learning in 1863, at twenty years of age. Returning home from college he commenced to read law with his father and Judge Church, of Albion, but left his legal studies in the spring of 1865 to recruit Company K, 8th New York cavalry, of which he was commissioned captain, on April 13th of that year. He was in command of this company until the close of the war, then returned home, where he completed his law studies, and was admitted to practice in Buffalo, New York, in 1867. In the same year he commenced practice at Albion, but soon made an agreement with his father to take charge of a large tract of land which the latter owned in this county, and accordingly came to the town of Pendleton, where he started a sheep ranch on his father's land and where he also served as a justice of the peace. In 1885 he retired from agricultural pursuits and came to Lockport, where he resumed the active practice of his profession, which he has continued ever since.

February 1, 1871, he married Jennie E., daughter of William H. Canfield, of Hamburg, Erie county. Captain and Mrs. Selden E. Graves have four children, one son

and three daughters: Elna L., Edith C., Clara B., and Frank.

In political sentiment Mr. Graves has always been an active democrat of the Jeffersonian school, who believes in an economic as well as an honest administration of the government in all of its branches. He is a member of Columbia Lodge, No. 20, Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has passed through Lodge and the A. A. Scottish Rite up to the rank of a sixteenth degree mason.

HORATIO KILBORNE, of the firm of H. Kilborne & Son, of Lockport, who represent substantial and leading fire insurance companies, is a son of Truman and Deborah (Cushman) Kilborne, and was born in the town of Burlington, Otsego county, New York, January 21, 1821. The Kilborne family is of English descent, and was among the titled nobility of the realm. It traces its ancestry back for seven hundred years in English history. One of its distinguished members was the Baron Kilborne, who once entertained King John at his hunting seat. A branch of this family was founded in New England at an early day in its history, and one of its descendants was Truman Kilborne, who was a native of Litchfield, Connecticut, and removed about 1800 to Otsego county, which he left thirty-seven years later to become a resident of Lockport, in which he died in 1873, aged ninety-four years. He was in the mercantile business in Otsego county, but after coming to this county engaged in farming, which he followed actively until a few years before his death. He served as warden in the Protestant Episcopal church for over thirty

years, and acted for thirty years consecutively as postmaster at Burlington, Otsego county, under different political administrations, although an unswerving whig. He married Deborah Cushman, a member of the Presbyterian church and a lineal descendant of "Elder Cushman," who came to New England in the ship *Fortune* the next spring after the *Mayflower* had dropped her anchors at Plymouth Rock.

Horatio Kilborne, at sixteen years of age, in 1837, came with his father to Lockport. He received his education in the district schools of Burlington and Lockport, and was variously engaged until about 1851, when he engaged in his present fire insurance business. A few years ago he associated his son, William H., with him under the present firm name of H. Kilborne & Son.

On May 29, 1845, he married Cordelia, daughter of W. Lattin, of Lockport. They have three children: Allerton W., Charles T., and William H. Allerton W. and Charles T. are bankers and brokers in New York city, where the one does business on Wall street, and the other on Broad; while William H. is associated with his father in the fire insurance business.

Horatio Kilborne is a pleasant and courteous gentleman, as well as a straightforward business man, and represents companies which afford every element of security, as well as reasonable rates of insurance to the public. Since ten years of age Mr. Kilborne has been a member of the Presbyterian church, of which all his family are members. He became an Odd Fellow forty-four years ago, is at present a member of Constellation Lodge, No. 184, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Lockport, in which he has filled every office from outside guardian to noble grand, and has been a member of the State

Grand Lodge and Encampment. He also holds membership in the Odd Fellows Veteran Association, of New York city. He is a strong democrat, served five years successively as a member of the board of supervisors, one year of which time he was chairman. In educational matters Mr. Kilborne has always taken a deep interest and an active part. He was for six years a member of the board of education of Lockport.

WALTER J. LEAKE, one of the young and progressive dentists of Lockport, is a son of Rev. Robert N. and Margaret (Morgan) Leake, and was born in the town of Williamsville, New York, November 20, 1863. Rev. Robert N. Leake was born near London, England, in 1833, and at sixteen years of age came to this country, where he has resided ever since. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and conference, and married Margaret Morgan, who was born and reared near the world's metropolis in the west of England.

Walter J. Leake grew to manhood in western New York, received his education in the public schools of this State, and in 1883 commenced the study of dentistry with the late Dr. Charles Watts, of Lockport. After completing his full course of reading and practice work in 1888, he entered the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated during the year of '89. He then entered into partnership with his preceptor, Dr. Watts, under the firm name of Watts & Leake. This partnership continued until the death of Dr. Watts, which occurred May 20, 1891. Since then Dr. Leake has continued in active practice without any partner. He has watched closely the rapid

advance of his profession within the last decade, and has made himself acquainted with all its improvements and late invented apparatus. He is rather neutral in political matters, with a tendency towards supporting the temperance cause. Dr. Leake is a member, chorister, and recording steward of the Methodist Episcopal church of Lockport, in whose Sunday school he is a teacher and active worker. He is also a member of the quarterly conference of his church, and of the Empire Knights of Relief, and Masons.

On May 29, 1890, he married Adaline H., daughter of Edmund Voke, of Lockport. Dr. and Mrs. Leake have one child, a son, named Robert Edmund.

HON. WALTER P. HORNE, a popular host of Suspension Bridge, and an ex-member of the State assembly, is a son of John and Eunice (Roberts) Horne, and was born at Brighton (now included in the city of Boston), Massachusetts, on April 20, 1849. His grandfather, Samuel Horne, was born on the Isle of Shoals, in Portsmouth harbor, New Hampshire, in 1797, and moved to Dover, New Hampshire, while young, where he lived until his death. He owned a large farm and accumulated considerable property. He married, and reared a family of one son and three daughters. His only son, John Horne (father), was born at Dover in March, 1817, and removed to Brighton, Massachusetts, where he died in 1861, at the age of forty-four. He was a stone-mason by occupation, and in politics a Douglas democrat. He married Eunice Roberts in 1841, and had a family of five children, four of whom are still living.

Walter P. Horne was educated in the common schools of Massachusetts, and at

the age of seventeen he removed from Brighton and located at Suspension Bridge, New York, where for two years he was employed at the New York Central stock yards, and in 1868 in a meat market at Suspension Bridge, which he conducted for two years, after which he engaged in the flour and feed business. He returned to Boston in 1873, and for a couple of years did business in the Fanueil Hall market of that city, after which he became clerk in the Western hotel at Suspension Bridge, a position he held for five years, and which he resigned to go to Kansas City, Missouri, and accept the charge of a dining car on the Chicago & Alton railroad. In 1881 he resigned this position, and returning to Suspension Bridge, purchased the Western hotel, of which he is now sole owner and proprietor.

On December 24, 1874, he was united by marriage to Emma E. Atwood, and to them have been born four daughters: Eunice J., Florence E., Amiee E., and Clara E.

In politics Mr. Horne is a democrat, and while in no sense an aspirant for office, he has frequently been called on to serve the public in responsible positions. He was treasurer and collector of Suspension Bridge for two years, and served as president of the water works three years, holding a like position in the board of education now for six years. In 1884 he was elected as a member of the State assembly from Niagara county, and served one term, with satisfaction to his constituents and honor to himself.

WILLIAM E. JENNEY, one of Lockport's enterprising, successful, and influential business men, was a son of Justice and Lucy (Wicker) Jenney, and was born

in Lockport, Niagara county, New York, August 9, 1830. He came of good, sturdy stock, his English ancestry on one side being traced back to the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, in 1620. Justice Jenney and his wife, Lucy (Wicker) Jenney, were both natives of Hardwicke, Massachusetts, where they were married on December 8, 1810. In 1813 they came to Lockport, where they remained until 1833, when they removed to Akron, Ohio. Justice Jenney was a carpenter and contractor, and died February 18, 1850, aged sixty-two years; but his widow lived sixteen years longer, when, on April 5, 1866, she received her summons at the advanced age of seventy-six years. They reared a family of eleven children, of whom but one daughter and the eldest child, is now living: Mrs. Jane Flint, of Lockport, who is quite active for her eighty-one years of life.

William E. Jenney was reared and educated in Lockport, where, at a suitable age, he went into business for himself. He was identified and connected with various commercial enterprises, in which he was successful, and in 1887 founded the crockery house of Hill & Jenney. Three years later he purchased Mr. Hill's interest, and associated with himself his son, William E., under the firm name of William E. Jenney & Son. This partnership continued until the death of Mr. Jenney, on April 1, 1891. During his lifetime he had been prominently identified with various fire, military, and fraternal organizations. He entered Rescue Engine company as a torch-boy, and when the hook and ladder company was formed, in 1863, he was elected as assistant foreman. He afterwards served six years as foreman, and two years as chief engineer. He was a member of the Lockport Light Dragoons, in

which he was made first corporal in 1857, and was also a member of Company K, 66th regiment, New York militia, which he entered as a private, and was elected in 1857 as second sergeant. He was a member of Grace Protestant Episcopal church, in which he became a vestryman March 29, 1867, and served as clerk of the vestry from April 23, 1873, until his death in 1891. He was a member of the Knights of Honor, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Masonic fraternity, the Sexennial League, and several others, in all of which he held various appointed and elective offices.

William E. Jenney, as a church member, never shirked any duty that devolved upon him, and conducted himself throughout life so as always to enjoy the respect of his community. He was of a genial nature, and cheered social life by his hopefulness, while he was a hater of injustice, and keenly sympathetic. When he died, the different societies of which he was a member passed resolutions of respect to his memory, and his remains were interred with appropriate ceremonies. Ever faithful as a friend, and always honest in business, he left a wide circle of friends to regret his loss.

William E. Jenney, Jr., grew to manhood in Lockport, received his education in the public schools, and then engaged in business with his father. Since his father's death he has been conducting the business with his brother-in-law, H. B. Claffin, under the firm name of "The Jenney Company." Their establishment is at No. 44 Main street, where Mr. Jenney employs three salesmen, and his assortment comprises full lines of crockery, china, and glassware. Much of his rare and valuable ware is of direct importation, and he makes a special feature of stock patterns, known as the Schonbrun and Tournay.

His building is a three-story brick, 30 x 80 feet in dimensions, handsomely fitted up, and carefully arranged in every department. He is a democrat, and a member of Grace Protestant Episcopal church. He is also a member of Protection hook and ladder company, and takes an active part in promoting all measures for the protection of Lockport from the fury of the flames.

E. ASHLEY SMITH, one of the prominent business men of Lockport and western New York, is one of those who has slowly but steadily increased the field of their business and been successful in each new enterprise undertaken. He is a son of William C. and Mary (Newell) Smith, and was born in Rochester, New York, September 10, 1832. His paternal grandfather, Smith, lived to reach the advanced age of ninety years. He was a native of West Springfield, Massachusetts, served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and followed farming as an occupation in life. His son, William C. Smith (father), removed from West Springfield in 1822 to Rochester, New York, where he was engaged in the grocery business with an older brother until 1837, when he came to the town of Royalton, in which he resided up to the spring of 1867. He then removed to the city of Lockport, where he died of heart disease in 1876, aged seventy-three years. He was a member of the First Presbyterian church, and held several political offices while residing in Rochester, but refused to accept any office after coming to Niagara county. He was a strong republican, was well read on all public matters, and for years had been an intimate friend of Thurlow Weed, of whom he was a great admirer. He married Mary Newell, who

still survives him, and although now in her eighty-fifth year is still quite active and remarkably well preserved for her years. She is a Presbyterian in religious belief, and her family is descended from one of the Mayflower Pilgrims. Her brother, Hon. Franklin Newell, who died in Lockport in 1890, aged eighty-six years, had served as a member in the legislatures of Massachusetts and Wisconsin.

E. Ashley Smith spent his boyhood days on a farm in the town of Royalton. He received his education in the public schools and an academy of Livingston county. In 1856 he went to the city of Rochester, where he was engaged for three years in the mercantile business, which he left to embark in farming and fruit growing on a farm that he had purchased in the town of Royalton. After twenty-one years of assiduous and successful attention to agricultural pursuits and fruit culture, he removed, in 1880, to Lockport, of which he has been a resident ever since. After removing to the city he became actively interested in the grapevine nursery business. He was the originator and is now secretary and treasurer of the Niagara White Grape Company, which was incorporated with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars, and owns over five thousand acres of the different varieties of the Niagara grape. Within the last ten years the sphere of his business has rapidly widened until it embraces various lines in different fields, all of which receive his personal supervision. He is one of the heavy stockholders in the Holly Manufacturing Company, and the Niagara County bank, besides being a trustee of the F. and A. M. bank. Positions of responsibility have been given him and duties of importance have devolved upon him, for



E. Ashley Smith

the successful manufacturer, financier and producer, by the very nature and extent of his large enterprises, occupies prominent positions and must discharge many and varied duties. Mr. Smith has always been equal to any and every position which he has occupied, while he has been faithful to every duty that has come to him as a citizen or as a business man.

He is a republican in politics, while in religion he holds to the faith of the Presbyterian church, and is a member of the First church of that denomination in Lockport. He has been an elder since 1874, has served successively as the superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday schools of Middleport and Lockport, and has always taken a deep interest in religious work. He is pleasant and courteous, active and energetic, and prompt and reliable.

REV. MATTHEW J. DARCY, a pleasant, courteous, and scholarly gentleman, is the energetic and efficient pastor of St. John the Baptist Catholic church, of Lockport. He was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, February 20, 1844, and is a son of Daniel and Joanna (McGrath) Darcy. His parents were both natives of county Tipperary, where his father was a farmer, and where he died at the age of forty-two years, and where his mother continued to reside until her death in 1883, at four-score years.

Matthew J. Darcy was reared in his native county until he was twenty years of age, and then came to New York, where he landed August 16, 1864. He attended the private schools of Ireland, where he took a full classical course, and after coming to this State, entered the seminary then called

Our Lady of Angels, now known as the Niagara university, which is situated in this county, near the Suspension bridge. Upon completing his literary studies and theological course at this seminary he was graduated and ordained priest.

His first assignment to pastoral duties was at Bath, in Steuben county, where he had charge of four churches. After five and one-half years of continuous and efficient service, he was called, in 1876, from that extensive field of labor and given charge of his present congregation—the church of St. John the Baptist, of Lockport. The parish of St. John the Baptist was organized in 1834, and has been served ever since by different fathers, and some time prior to the centennial year, a neat stone church edifice had been erected and comfortably furnished.

When Rev. Darcy assumed charge of the parish he planned out an extensive field of work for the mental benefit, moral improvement, and spiritual advancement of his people. He has carried forward his conceived work with praiseworthy energy and good success. He secured, by persistent labor, the necessary means to enlarge and improve the church, and to erect a fine stone residence and a tasteful and thoroughly equipped school house, in which a promising parochial school is being conducted by the Sisters of St. Mary. He has increased the membership of his church until it now numbers eighteen hundred. His labors have been duly appreciated, while the wide circle of his friends extend far beyond the membership of his own church and include many in the various Protestant denominations existing in Lockport and its vicinity. He is a persistent worker, who never tires in a good cause or wearies in carrying forward to successful completion any needed improvement.

ALONZO B. LEWIS.—One of the well established and reliable harness and saddlery houses of the city of Lockport is that of Alonzo B. Lewis. He is a son of Daniel G. and Alzina (Joslyn) Lewis, and was born in Cayuga county, New York, October 22, 1829. The Lewis family is one of the old families of Cayuga county. It is of Welsh descent, and Joshua Lewis, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native and lifelong resident of Cayuga county, where he died. His son, Daniel G. Lewis (father), was born in 1797, and in 1833 removed to Orleans county, where he resided until about 1863, when he came to the town of New Fane, this county, in which he died in 1873, when in the seventy-sixth year of his age. In early life he followed tanning, but after removing to Orleans county he engaged in the boot and shoe business. He was a republican and Baptist, and married Alzina Joslyn, of Vermont, who died in 1851, when in the forty-first year of her age.

Alonzo B. Lewis was reared in the town of Clarendon, Orleans county, where he received his education in the common schools. Leaving school, he learned the trade of harness maker, and at twenty-one years of age came to the town of New Fane, where he was engaged in the harness business for ten years. At the end of that time he came to Lockport and opened a harness-making establishment, which he has conducted successfully. His premises are well arranged to suit his extensive business, while his assortment comprises saddles, harness, horse and stable equipage, horse blankets, whips, and everything late or useful in his line of trade. Mr. Lewis is well acquainted with every detail of his business, and his house is to be relied on for a superior grade of

goods. In 1878 he was elected on the republican ticket as supervisor of the poor, and was re-elected to that position in 1881 and 1884. He is now holding the office of excise commissioner, and has been serving for several years as one of the board of directors of the Niagara County Agricultural Society. He has always manifested a willingness to be of service to his fellow citizens, and although never asking, yet when elected to any office, has discharged faithfully its every duty.

In 1850 Mr. Lewis married Mary J. Williard, daughter of Elias Williard, of Orleans county. They have four children, one son and three daughters: Nellie J., wife of Willis Van Horn, of Suspension Bridge; Emma, who married Arthur Hilton, of Lockport; Flora, wife of Fred Dunn, also a resident of Lockport; and Loran A., who is now serving as a clerk in the Third National bank of Buffalo.

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FRED B. DAGGETT, a leading furniture dealer and undertaker of Lockport, and one of her most prosperous citizens, is a son of Hollis and Flora (Jackman) Daggett, and was born at Henrietta, Monroe county, New York, September 16, 1834. Hollis Daggett was a native of Westmoreland, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, and moved to Monroe county, this State, where he continued to reside up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1882, at the age of seventy-two years. He was a prosperous farmer and spent all his life on a farm. He always kept pace with the growth and development of this great industry, and was among the first in his neighborhood to use the new and improved farming implements as they were invented and brought into use.

He lived through the age of the sickle, cradle, reaper, and witnessed the triumph of the self-binder. He was among the first to avail himself of the use of these great labor-saving machines, which have revolutionized and elevated farming in this country and made it one of the most easy, pleasant, and respectable occupations that a man can follow. By perseverance, energy, and economy, he has accumulated a handsome fortune for himself and children. He was an active republican, and kept well posted on the great questions in issue during the many hotly-contested campaigns which he witnessed during, before, and since the war, and could always give a good reason for his political faith. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he took great interest. He married Flora Jackman, who was a native of New Hampshire, where she was reared and educated. She was a member of the same church as her husband, and lived a long, useful life, and died at the ripe old age of eighty years, in 1886.

Fred B. Daggett was reared on the farm and received his education in the common schools. He remained on the farm until 1876, when he came to Lockport and engaged as a clerk in the furniture and undertaking business, which position he held until 1890, when he, in partnership with L. J. Blackley, went into the furniture and undertaking business under the firm name of Daggett & Blackley. They have one of the leading furniture stores in the city, and carry a large stock of fine furniture, and are doing a good business in both lines.

In 1861 Mr. Daggett united in marriage with Mary A., daughter of Hiram Peets, of Monroe county, this State. This marriage has been blessed with three children: William G., Edgar P., and Frank W.

In politics Mr. Daggett votes the republican ticket, and works for the success of his party. He is one of the many solid and prominent business men of Lockport; always upright and accommodating in his business, pleasant and affable, and is one who has a host of friends in the social and business circles of Lockport.

REV. WENDELL J. GRILL, a man of fine scholarship and the efficient pastor of St. Mary's Catholic church, of Lockport, is the son of Nicholas and Catherine (Eich) Grill, and was born in the Palatinate, Germany, August 31, 1847. Nicholas Grill was a machinist by trade, and a Catholic in religious faith, as was his wife. They were both natives of the Palatinate, and in 1850 left the home of their childhood to come to Philadelphia, where they died.

Wendell J. Grill was brought, at three years of age, by his parents to Philadelphia, where he attended the common schools and prepared for college in a well-known seminary. He then entered St. Vincent's college, at Latrobe, Pennsylvania, which he afterwards left to complete his theological studies at St. Vincent's seminary, of Wheeling, West Virginia. After the completion of his theological course, he was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Whelan in 1869, and immediately thereafter entered upon his duties as assistant pastor of St. Alphonso's church of Wheeling. At the end of three years of arduous and efficient labor in the metropolis of West Virginia, he took charge of three missions in Doddridge and Lewis counties, of that State, which he served for one year, when his health became impaired, and he resigned in order to go to

Europe to recuperate. He sailed in May, 1876, from Philadelphia on the steamer *Indiana*, on board of which was General Grant, who had opened the great Centennial of American Independence. Landing on the shore of the old world he spent two years in traveling through its different countries, but spent most of that time beneath the sunny skies of Italy and in the "Eternal City," where he studied the intellectual treasures of the ages, and viewed the works of the great masters in painting, sculpture and architecture. Leaving Rome he returned in 1878, by the way of Ireland, to the United States, making a pleasant trip across the Atlantic on the fine steamship *Pennsylvania*.

His health having been greatly benefited by his travels in continental Europe, he was enabled upon returning to the United States to immediately resume ministerial labor, and was appointed the same year (1878) to the charge of the Boston mission, in Erie county. Two years later he assumed charge of the Bennington Mission, which he resigned in 1883, when he came to Lockport, where he has served ever since as pastor of St. Mary's Catholic church. Two years after assuming his pastoral labors in his present important and responsible field, his efforts in up-building the church had been so successful and well appreciated, that he was enabled to erect the present fine and handsome brick and stone church, which is fifty by one hundred feet in dimensions, and thoroughly finished throughout in the best of taste. St. Mary's church has grown to a membership of one hundred and fifty families under Rev. Grill's charge, and is in a highly prosperous condition.

Rev. Grill while pleasant, courteous and companionable, yet is earnest in the dis-

charge of every duty, and a persistent and successful worker in the interests of his people, and the whole community in which he resides. He is scholarly and able, and enjoys the respect of all with whom he comes in contact.

DANIEL E. BRONG, a member of the law firm of Brong & Lewis, and ex-district attorney of Niagara county, was born in Sypher township, Seneca county, Ohio, June 9, 1857, and is a son of Paul and Mary A. (Stahler) Brong. His grandfathers, John Brong and Henry Stahler, were both of German descent, and settled in this county at an early day. The former was a native of Pennsylvania, and in 1836 left this county to settle in Ohio; where he died in 1859, aged eighty years. One of John Brong's sons was Paul Brong, the father of the subject of this sketch, and who was born in this county in 1831. In 1840 he removed to Ohio, where he now owns a large farm. He is a successful farmer and stock dealer, a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and a republican in political opinion. He has held several offices in his township, and married Mary A. Stahler, who was a member of the same church as her husband.

Daniel E. Brong was reared on his father's Ohio farm, and attended the public schools of that State. He afterwards entered the normal school at Republic, Ohio, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1872. Soon after graduation he selected the legal profession for a life vocation, and entered the law department of Ann Arbor university of Michigan, from which he was graduated. In the autumn of 1880 he was admitted to practice in the courts of Niagara

county, and immediately formed a partnership with Eugene M. Ashley, under the firm name of Ashley & Brong, which was soon afterwards changed to that of Ashley, Brong & Ashley. The last firm was dissolved in 1884, when Mr. Brong was appointed assistant district attorney, which office he held under E. M. Ashley for three years. In 1887 he was elected district attorney, and served until January 1, 1890, when he retired from office and gave his entire time to the practice of his profession. He is a member of the firm of Brong & Lewis, which was formed on April 1, 1889.

September 27, 1883, he married Mary E. Parker, daughter of C. C. Parker, of Lockport. They have two children: Parker P. and Carl S.

Daniel E. Brong is a republican in politics, and attends and contributes liberally to the Universalist church, of which his family are members. He is a member of Red Jacket Lodge, No. 646, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Ancient Order of Elks. He is also a member of Protection Hook and Ladder company, No. 1, of Lockport, and the Niagara County Anglers' club, of which he has been advisory counsel ever since its organization. As a lawyer Mr. Brong acquaints himself with every detail of his cases, which he is generally successful in winning, and never neglects his client's interests in any particular.

GEORGE A. WICKHAM, ex-postmaster and now a prominent merchant of Middleport, one of the self-made men of this community, starting in life without a dollar, and one who has by energy and strict attention to business fought his way single-handed and alone, is a son of Jere-

miah and Rhoda (Smith) Wickham, and was born in the town of Yates, Orleans county, New York, April 1, 1831. Stephen Wickham (grandfather) was born in Washington county, New York, and his ancestors were of English extraction. He was a farmer by occupation and spent his days in agricultural pursuits. He married a Miss Reynolds, by whom he had eight children. Jeremiah Wickham was born in Dutchess county, this State, February 2, 1780. He was a farmer all his life, and a democrat up to the organization of the free-soil party, when he became a republican, his only object in politics being the prosperity of the country. He was one of the heroes in the war of 1812, and for his services drew a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land. He was a member and a regular attendant of the Baptist church. In 1803 he married for his first wife Polly Kinyon, by whom he had five children, who are all dead but two. After the death of his first wife, in 1815, he married Rhoda Smith, in 1816, who bore him six children, four sons and two daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Wickham died in Somerset, this county, the former September 30, 1860, and the latter January 3, 1857.

George A. Wickham attended the common schools and Yates academy for two terms. After leaving school he began teaching at eighteen years of age, which he followed for thirteen years in Niagara county. During this time he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, at which he worked during the summer seasons. He was appointed deputy collector of customs by Colonel Elsworth, and held the office for four years. In 1878 he formed a partnership with M. L. Compton, under the firm name of Compton & Wickham, and embarked in the furniture and undertaking business in Middleport for

two years, at the expiration of which time he was appointed postmaster, in 1880, of Middleport, which office he held for five years. In 1886 he formed a partnership with Linus Spalding in the general merchandise business, under the firm name of Spalding & Wickham, and in March, 1891, purchased his partner's interest, and has since continued the business alone in Middleport, having a flourishing trade.

On March 8, 1859, Mr. Wickham married Phoebe E. Hoag, of Somerset, New York. To this union has been born one child: Cora, born June 11, 1864, and still at home.

In political faith Mr. Wickham is a republican, in which party he takes a great interest. He is a member of the Presbyterian church of Middleport, in which he holds the offices of trustee and elder. He is a man of influence in the community, and is highly esteemed and respected by all his many friends and acquaintances.

FRANK PHELPS WEAVER, a prominent furniture dealer and a leading citizen of Lockport, is a son of Erastus B. and Louisa E. (Phelps) Weaver, and was born in Cambria, Niagara county, New York, August 29, 1845. Rufus Weaver (grandfather) was a native of Oswego county, and came to Cambria at an early day, being one of the pioneers of this county. He settled on a farm at that place and lived there the remainder of his days. He was an old-time democrat, and always took an active interest in the affairs of his party, but never sought political promotion. He was a member of the Baptist church. He married Elizabeth Brown and reared a family of twelve children, of whom Erastus B. (father) was the oldest. Erastus B. Weaver,

(father) was born in Cambria, in 1820, and was reared on the old homestead. In 1866 he came to the city of Lockport, and together with his son, Frank B., went into the furniture business, in which business he continued until one year before his death, which occurred in 1887. He was a republican in politics, and active in the political work of his party, in which he took a deep interest. He served as superintendent of the poor two terms, and acted as justice of the peace. He was a member of the Congregational church, and was superintendent of its Sabbath school a number of years. He married Louisa E. Phelps, daughter of Alpheus Phelps, a native of Connecticut. Walden (maternal great-grandfather) served as a captain in the Revolutionary war. The Phelps are of old New England stock, and came to this country soon after the landing of the Mayflower. To Mr. and Mrs. Weaver were born five children: Frank P.; Louisa, wife of D. E. Pomeroy, a coal merchant, of Chicago, Illinois; Mary E., wife of Charles A. Lewis, a jeweler of Suspension Bridge; Henry E., now a wholesale dealer and operator in coal and coke in Chicago; and Charles A., also in the coal business in Chicago.

Frank P. Weaver received his education in the common schools of Lockport, and after leaving school at twenty years of age, entered the furniture business with his father, one year before the death of the latter, and has continued in the same ever since. He has a fine business place on Pine street, 60x100 feet, three stories high, where he carries on an extensive business. He is a republican in politics and an earnest believer in republican principles, but has never taken an active part in political contests. He is a leading member and vestryman of

Grace Episcopal church, and takes a deep interest in its prosperity. He is a director of the Merchants bank and a member of the board of education, in which cause he is greatly interested. He stands socially and as a business man among the best citizens of Lockport, and may well be considered one of her useful, solid and substantial citizens.

On June 1, 1872, Mr. Phelps united in marriage with Catherine Cady, daughter of H. F. Cady, of Lockport. To this marriage have been born three children: Carl, Florence, and Catherine.

JAMES ATWATER, son of Titus and Jane (Hay) Atwater, was born August 29, 1821, in the village of Conesville, Schoharie county, New York. His grandfather, Stephen Atwater, born June 28, 1751, was a native of Dutchess county, and resided during most of his life in that county, but in later years removed to Schoharie county, in which he deceased. He was a farmer by occupation. He was married to Hannah Mead, who was born June 9, 1752. His great-grandfather, Caleb Atwater, was a native of New Haven, Connecticut, and the lineal descendant of David Atwater of the same city. The latter was among the early settlers of the State who came to the United States. The grand-parents reared a family of nine sons and five daughters. The father of the subject of this biographical sketch was born July 5, 1792, in Dutchess county, New York, but in later life he removed to Schoharie county, and finally settled in Niagara county in 1838, where he died July 4, 1874. He was very decidedly committed to the anti-slavery cause, and in his religious attachment a

member of the Free-Will Baptist church. December 11, 1817, he married Jane Hay, a daughter of Daniel Hay, a native of Scotland, who was brought with an aunt to America when but a lad of seven years. The family located in Schoharie county, where the father died. He was a farmer, and in politics a whig, and for a number of years he occupied the office of justice of the peace. There were eight children, six of whom grew to maturity, two sons and four daughters; two of the children deceased in infancy. Daniel H. died many years ago.

The subject of this sketch received his education in common schools, and in the Normal school at Albany, this State, graduating in 1845. He chose the employment of teaching, and began as instructor in the district schools of Niagara county, and continued in that profession for twenty-five years. He was superintendent of the city schools of Lockport for twelve years, and for five years he was teacher of mathematics, and for one year was employed as teacher in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial college at Syracuse. In the year 1867 he engaged in the insurance and real estate business in Lockport, New York, and has continued in that occupation to the present time, in the same city, with encouraging success.

James Atwater married Jane Taft, a daughter of Cheney Taft, of Massachusetts. Their children are: Willard, married to Ella Pearce, now residents of Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he is office manager of the Standard Oil Company's works at St. Paul. They have three children — James, Jr., Florence Fay, and Helen; Charles N., married Mary Snoden, and is now on training ship Portsmouth, he having graduated from the Naval academy at Annapolis, Md.,

in 1879, and is now serving as second lieutenant in the navy. They have one child, a daughter, Catherine; Edwin C., married to Alice Van Valkenburgh of Lockport, and he is now located in Helena, Montana, as agent of the Continental Oil Company, and is a graduate of the academic department of the union school. They have two children — Thomas V. and Dorothea; Irving J., married to Florilla Tucker, is now living at Suspension Bridge, New York. He is an employee in the custom house at that place; and Jennie F., living at home.

In politics he was a whig and afterwards a republican, casting his first vote for the abolitionist, James G. Birney, in 1844. He served thirteen years as supervisor of the third ward of Lockport, serving for ten years as chairman of the board of councilmen.

MARK McDONOUGH, the present United States commissioner for Lockport, is of that class of energetic workers who are remarkably active in whatever they undertake. He was born in county Mayo, Ireland, March 6, 1844, and is a son of John and Margaret (McGlough) McDonough. His paternal grandfather, Patrick McDonough, was born in county Sligo, Ireland, of which he was a life-long resident. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and married and reared a family of six sons and three daughters, of whom all the daughters and three of the sons came to America. One of the three sons who thus sought their fortune in the new world, was John McDonough, the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Ireland in 1799, and in 1846 came to Lockport, where he died in 1891, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. He was

a carpenter and joiner by trade, a democrat in politics, and married Margaret McGlough, by whom he had three children, two sons and one daughter: John, a member of the firm of McDonough & Whalen, engaged in the manufacturing of sashes and blinds.

Mark McDonough was reared principally in the city of Lockport, where he attended the common schools, and then entered a printing office to learn the "art preservative of all arts." He served his apprenticeship as a printer, and in 1868 became city editor of the *Lockport Journal*, which position he held until 1874, when he was elected police justice of Lockport for a term of four years. In 1880 he was appointed clerk of the committee on claims by the legislature of New York, and after serving in that capacity for four years, was appointed as clerk of the judiciary committee of the State senate. After serving in the last named position, at Albany, for two years, he returned to Lockport, where he acted as United States commissioner until 1890, when he was appointed clerk under Sheriff Pickard, and retained the same position under the present sheriff, Ensign.

June 24, 1856, he united in marriage with Mary Moon, daughter of James Moon, a native of Ireland, who came to Lockport about 1841. Mr. and Mrs. McDonough have two children: John C. and Ellen.

Mr. McDonough is a member of the Catholic church and Benevolent association, and has always been useful as a citizen as well as an active official in public affairs. His varied and valuable experience, from the editorial chair and police court to the senate committee room, renders him especially well qualified to fill a public position where energy, business tact, and executive ability are required.

THOMAS B. COSFORD, M. D., a well-known and prominent physician of Lockport, and a man who is rapidly gaining distinction in his profession, and who has an extensive and lucrative practice as a specialist in western New York, is a son of John and Mary (Bettinson) Cosford, and was born in Toronto, Canada, February 6, 1854. John Cosford (grandfather) was a native of London, England, and emigrated to America at an early day, and located in Toronto as a leather merchant. He married Martha Law, of London, by whom he had a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters. John Cosford (father) was born in Toronto, June 14, 1823, and died in 1876, in the county of Wellington, Ontario. He was a farmer and stock-dealer, and married Mary Bettinson, who is still living in the county of Wellington. They had seven children: Milton, who lives in Ontario, is a farmer by occupation; Wesley also lives in the old homestead with his brother; Samuel is engaged in the active practice of medicine in Lincoln, Nebraska; Mary is the wife of John Legett, who is a farmer of Wingham, Ontario; Emma, who married Robert Simpson, a farmer of Hol-
lin, Ontario; and Dr. Thomas B.

Thomas B. Cosford was educated in Victoria university, at Cobourg, Ontario, and was graduated from Trinity university, Toronto, in 1876. From the spring of 1876 to 1878 he was assistant superintendent of the government hospital at Toronto, coming from there to Lockport in 1878, where he has been engaged in the active practice of medicine ever since, making the diseases of women a specialty, and he has met with rare success in the healing art, and has already gained an extensive and paying practice. He is a prominent member of the

Niagara county medical society, of which association he served one term as president. He is a democrat, and has taken considerable interest in political affairs since coming to Lockport. He has served as coroner of Niagara county for six years, and as health officer of Lockport for five years. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, Ames Chapter, and Genesee Commandery, in Masonry, and Ishmalia Temple, Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Cataract lodge, I. O. O. F., and the Lockport lodge of Elks, and takes a deep interest in all of their social and charitable societies. He is a member of the Episcopal church, of which he and his wife are regular attendants. Dr. Cosford is an eminent physician in his specialty, very prominent as a man and citizen, has many warm friends in Lockport, and occupies a high position among the medical fraternity. He is regarded as a man of culture and refinement.

On October 26, 1882, Dr. Cosford married Mary S. Steele, a daughter of John W. Steele, of Lockport.

SAMUEL H. PETIT is a type of the educated American farmer, who, while he cultivates the soil, at the same time takes an intelligent interest in the institutions and development of his country. He is a son of Alexander and Mariah B. Petit, and was born February 28, 1844, in the town of Wilson, one and one-half miles east of the village. His grandfather, Samuel Petit, was born July 17, 1774, in Montgomery (now Fulton) county, and died at Broadalbin, in that county, December 11, 1822. He was a farmer by occupation, and in politics a democrat. He was married twice—first to Jemima Curtis, by whom he had a family

of two sons and two daughters; and, second, to Elizabeth Oliver, to whom were born six sons and one daughter. Alexander Petit, father of Samuel H., was born in the town of Broadalbin, Montgomery county, in 1810, and removed to the town of Wilson, this county, in 1830. He was a farmer, and purchased from the Holland Land Company a farm containing one hundred and thirty-nine acres, and located one and one-half miles northeast of Wilson. He was formerly a democrat, but when the Republican party was organized he cast his lot with it, and became an active supporter of its principles. He was elected to the offices of constable, collector, and assessor, and served for two years as town supervisor. He was a prominent member of the Baptist church of Wilson for half a century, and served as deacon for forty-nine consecutive years. The present influential position and prosperity of this church is largely due to his fidelity to its spiritual and temporal interests. He was married September 7, 1836. To this marriage were born four sons and two daughters, four of whom are yet living. Mrs. Petit was born in Onondaga county, June 21, 1817, and was a faithful and consistent member of the Baptist church for forty years. She died on the old homestead, October 20, 1876. In 1882 Mr. Petit was again married, this time to Mrs. Nancy V. Curtis (*nee* Crossman).

Samuel H. Petit received his education in the collegiate institute at Wilson, and graduated from Bryant & Strattan's Business college in 1864. He has since pursued the peaceful vocation of a farmer with much success on the old homestead. He is a republican in politics, and takes great interest in the advancement and success of his party's principles. He has served four terms

in succession as supervisor of his town, and was a prominent candidate for assemblyman in the second district of Niagara county, in the fall of 1890, being defeated by only a few votes. He is a member of the Baptist church of Wilson, of which he was recently elected deacon, but modestly declined to serve. He is a member, and is now president of the Equitable Aid Union of Wilson.

On September 13, 1864, he wedded Mary E. Case, of Wilson, and to them were born four children: Luman A., a farmer, who married Ella Clark, and lives in the town of Wilson; J. Ellsworth, Ella M., and Curtis O., all of whom reside with their father. Mrs. Petit died on the 7th of April, 1888, and on November 13, 1890, he was married to Mrs. Hattie Quick (*nee* Crouch).

EUGENE M. ASHLEY, a lawyer of Lockport bar and ex-district attorney of Niagara county, is a son of Phineas L. and Emily L. (McClure) Ashley, and was born in the town of Bethany, Genesee county, New York, June 1, 1850. His great-grandfather, Captain Jeduthan Ashley, was born in England, and commanded an English vessel during the early part of the Revolutionary war. He was captured by a Yankee ship and held prisoner for five years in Connecticut, where he settled after peace was declared and became the founder of the Ashley family in America. His fourth son, Lemuel Ashley (grandfather), was born in Connecticut, and removed to Munford, Monroe county, this State, where he enlisted as a private in the American army, in which he was promoted to sergeant some time before being killed in a hotly contested fight. He was a farmer by occupation, a whig in politics, and married and reared a

family of two sons and five daughters. His widow remarried, and her second husband was a Mr. Noyes, whom she outlived. One of the two sons mentioned was Jeduthan Ashley, the father of the subject of this sketch. He was a farmer, served for several years as under-sheriff of his county, and spent the latter part of his life in the management of his different farms which he owned. Politically a whig and republican, he held several town offices, and always took an active interest in public affairs. He was born in 1809, removed in early life to Genesee county, where he died in 1872. He married Emily L. McClure, a daughter of Manly and a grand daughter of Gen. Joseph McClure, a general in the war of 1812, who had served as a member of the New York legislature, and who previous to his military career, had been a surveyor for the famous Holland Land Company, in the town of Franklinville, Cattaraugus county, where he passed the latter years of his life. His family consisted of six children: Hattie, Eugene M., Frank, who read law with W. C. Watson of Batavia, New York, was admitted to the bar in 1883, and is now in active practice in Lockport; Cora, Rose, wife of Edward Devens, of Rochester, New York, who is station agent in that city of the R. and R. & P. railway; and Lemuel, who is a postal clerk on a railway train.

Eugene M. Ashley received his education in the common schools, and upon attaining his majority engaged in teaching in Genesee county, where he taught for eight years. During this period of time he attended Ten Broeck academy, of Franklinville, Cattaraugus county. In 1875 he was appointed as a gauger in the United States revenue service at Lockport, but after four months spent in that position he en-

tered the law office of L. W. & G. W. Bower of Lockport, with whom he remained six months. He then entered the law office of Miller & Douglass, and after the dissolution of that firm he remained with Mr. Miller until his admission to the bar in January, 1880. In the month of August following, he was nominated by his party for district attorney of Niagara county, to which office he was elected at the ensuing election. He served out his term and was re-elected in 1883, and served until January 1, 1887, when his second term expired. Since then he has been engaged in the practice of his profession.

On December 29, 1880, he united in marriage with Eliza W., daughter of Charles W. Adriance, who is a cousin of Henry M. Flagler, the well-known oil producer.

Mr. Ashley is a member of several secret societies, one of which is the Masonic fraternity.

THOMAS E. WARNER, of North Tonawanda, is the son of Ulysses and Eliza (Jones) Warner, and was born in Orleans, Ontario county, New York, March 23, 1844. Ulysses Warner was born in the same county, where he now resides, and is engaged, even at the advanced age of seventy-nine years, in farming, the chosen occupation of his life. He believes this branch of industry to be one of health, prosperity, and honor. Notwithstanding his advanced years, he still is deeply interested in public affairs. He is a republican in politics, and is always, as most Americans are, interested in the candidates and contests as if he were of younger years. He served as justice of the peace for twenty-four years, was a justice of sessions, and a member of assembly, repre-

senting the eastern district of Ontario county as a democrat. John Warner (grandfather) was a native of Massachusetts. He came to the county of Ontario in 1797, where he took up a section of land and engaged in farming, shoe manufacturing, and tanning. He was quite successful in all his enterprises, and acquired the respect and esteem always accorded a first-class business man. At the time, as the records will show, he was a large land owner. He was born and brought up in Conway, Massachusetts. He died in 1870, full of years and full of honor. Mrs. Warner (mother) was born in Hopewell township, Ontario county, this State, and is now living, in her seventy-second year.

Thomas E. Warner was brought up in Orleans until he was sixteen years of age. He was educated in the common schools, but at sixteen went to Geneva, and there commenced to learn the trade of printing, at which he continued until 1880. In 1880 he came to Tonawanda and engaged in the printing business with T. M. Chapman.

On September 18, 1876, he married Florence E., daughter of Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, of Jersey City, but who now resides in Tonawanda. To Mr. and Mrs. Warner has been born one child: Dionis C., born November 24, 1881.

In religion Mr. Warner is a member of the Episcopal church, and holds the office of church warden. He is also senior warden in Tonawanda Lodge, No. 247, Free and Accepted Masons. In politics he is a democrat, and is proud of his party's history, especially of the fact that the democratic was the first political party after the split in the old federal party, and it has survived and outlived all of its opponents, except the present Republican party, and he has hope

that the Democratic party may yet outlive its present opponent. He is now village clerk, and has the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. He comes from good lineage, and is a credit and honor to the community in which he lives.

WILLIAM O. PETIT is a farmer who has lived a long, active and useful life, and is well-known and honored by a wide circle of friends. He is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Oliver) Petit, and was born at Broadalbin, Montgomery county, New York, October 17, 1820. His father was born in Montgomery, then Fulton county, on July 17, 1774, and after a busy and successful career for forty-eight years he departed this life on December 11, 1822, at Broadalbin. (For full account of ancestral history, see sketch of Samuel H. Petit in this volume). After his death Mrs. Petit removed with her children to Wilson, this county, when the subject of this sketch was only about two years old. Here he lived and grew to manhood. In 1843 he was united in marriage to Nancy M., daughter of John R. Newman, of New Fane. This union was blessed with five children: Harvey, a farmer, who married Carrie Pickett and resides at Shelby, Orleans county; Silas W., a sawyer, who married Belle Bickford, and lives in Tonawanda; Emma A., married Oscar E. Gifford and lives at Wilson; Sarah E., married to James W. Small, who keeps a meat market at Wilson; and Fred, who married Nellie Griffin and resides in the town of Wilson, where he is engaged in farming.

W. O. Petit has always been a cultivator of the soil, and can remember when this section was almost an unbroken forest. He

now resides about two miles from Wilson, and by hard labor and close application has cleared out a fine farm just east of his home. He is a democrat in politics, but liberal in his views, and has never sought any office, preferring the more retired and peaceful walks of life. He is a member of Ontario Lodge, No. 376, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Karnac Chapter, No. 511, Royal Arch Masons, and is now senior warden in his chapter, and past master of his lodge. During a long period he belonged to Captain Wilson's company of artillery, State militia, and finally received a commission as first lieutenant of the company. He was a drummer for thirty years, and won considerable reputation in this line. He has been for many years an active and prominent member of the Baptist church of Wilson, being one of its constituent members, and a trustee of the church for eight years.

ABRAM TAYLOR, a farmer and a prominent citizen of the town of Hartland, and ex-postmaster, is a son of Henry and Mercy (Depew) Taylor, and was born at Johnson's Creek, town of Hartland, Niagara county, New York, January 1, 1852. His grandfather, Abram Taylor, was a native of New Jersey, and came to Johnson's Creek at a very early day, about 1812. He was a farmer, and purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres of the Holland Land Company, in the town of Hartland, three-fourths of a mile east of Johnson's Creek, on which he lived until his death. He served in the Revolutionary war as a private soldier, and also in the war of 1812. He married and reared a large family of children. He was a strong democrat, and

took a lively interest in the politics of his time. Abram Depew (maternal grandfather) was also a native of New Jersey, and was a brother of the grandfather of Chauncey M. Depew, the distinguished statesman of the present day. The original progenitor of this branch of the family was Nicholas Depew, who was a French officer and Huguenot. Abram Depew was a very extensive farmer, and married Susan Huffman, who was a relative of the distinguished Huffman family, and by whom he had twelve children. He was a Jeffersonian democrat, and always took a deep interest in the success of his party. Henry Taylor (father) was also born in the State of New Jersey, and came to Johnson's Creek about 1814, and purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in the town of Hartland, of the Holland Land Company, and two years later returned and brought his family with him. He was a farmer by occupation, and spent most of his life on a farm, which he managed successfully. He was a democrat, and took a deep interest in the great questions of that day. He served in the war of 1812 as a private. He married Mercy Depew in 1814, reared a family of twelve children, eight sons and four daughters, and died at Hartland, aged eighty-three years.

Abram Taylor received his education in the common schools of Hartland, where he acquired a good English education. He was reared on a farm, and has always been a farmer. He and his brother, George B. Taylor, own the old homestead, each having sixty acres. Mr. Taylor is a well-known democrat, and is a strong believer in the doctrines and fundamental principles of democracy. He served as supervisor of the town of Hartland for three years in succes-

sion, beginning in 1883, and was appointed postmaster of Johnson's Creek under Cleveland's administration, which position he filled satisfactorily to the people. He holds a high position among the citizens of Johnson's Creek, and is universally esteemed by all of that community.

He was married to Emma Joice, by whom he had four children, two of whom died in infancy: Florence B., wife of John Banbrick; they reside with Mr. Taylor and assist in running the farm; and John, at home.

WILLIAM SEAMAN, a leading farmer and prominent citizen of the town of Hartland, a descendant of a pioneer family of Niagara county, is a son of Daniel and Amy (Olen) Seaman, and was born in the town of Hartland, Niagara county, New York, October 2, 1825. The Seamans are of Irish and German extraction on both paternal and maternal side. His grandfather, Charles Seaman, was a native of Rhode Island, but moved from that State to Vermont, and settled in the town of Clarendon, Rutland county, where he died. He was an extensive farmer and followed that occupation all his life. He was a stanch whig, a deacon in the Baptist church, and was generally known as "Deacon Seaman." He married Mehitabel Osborn, September 24, 1786, and they were the parents of six children: Eliza, born June 24, 1787; Lydia, born February 18, 1789; Daniel, born February 3, 1794; Charles, born May 11, 1799; Roxanna, born May 21, 1806; and Rachel, born May 21, 1806. Jonathan Olen (maternal grandfather) was a resident of Bennington county, Vermont, nearly all his life, but in his latter years moved to Ohio,

where he died in 1856, at the advanced age of ninety years. He was a farmer all his life, and an old-line whig. He married a sister of Hon. Theophilus Harrington, who was born in 1756, in Clarendon, Rutland county, Vermont. He was a lawyer by profession, held the offices of selectman and representative of Clarendon, and chief judge of Rutland county. For the last ten years of his life he was chancellor and associate judge of the supreme court of Vermont. He died at Chippen Hook, Vermont, and was buried with Masonic honors. Daniel Seaman (father) was born in Clarendon, Vermont, and came from there to Hartland, this county, in October, 1815, where he bought a farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres from the Holland Land Company. The county at that time was a dense forest. The journey was made in a month with an ox team. He served in the war of 1812 at Lake Champlain, and while in the service contracted the measles, which disabled him for a time. After the war he began farming, in connection with which he made shoes. He was a democrat, a very active politician, and served as town clerk, assessor, justice of the peace, and supervisor of the town of Hartland, where he died January 28, 1861. He married Amy Olen, and they had a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters.

William Seaman received a good English education in the common schools, but he has added to his stock of learning, by devoting his spare time to reading and observation. He has spent his life in agricultural pursuits, and now owns a farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres of good land at Hartland, which is in a fine state of cultivation. He is a stanch democrat, but prefers a quiet rural life to the feverish vexations of a po-

litical life. He has accumulated a competency for this world's needs, and has won the respect and good opinion of all who know him, and leads a contented and happy life on his farm.

He married on June 18, 1856, Hannah A. Seaman. This union has been blessed with two children: James D. and Edward A., both at home.

AARON J. BICKFORD, a well-known and substantial citizen of the town of Hartland, residing on the old homestead near Middleport, is a son of Charles and Mary (Lee) Bickford, and was born on the Bickford homestead, in the town of Hartland, Niagara county, New York, October 17, 1843. Charles Bickford was born near Danville, Vermont, October 6, 1805, and removed with his father's family to the town of Hartland, Niagara county, this State, about 1814. He purchased the interest of the heirs in the original homestead of fifty acres, and added to this purchase until he owned one hundred acres of fine land, in the cultivation and improvement of which he spent all the active portion of his life, dying on his farm August 25, 1866, at the age of sixty-one years. In politics he was first a whig, and later became a republican. For many years he was a member of the New York militia, served as ensign or color bearer, and was also elected and served as captain. He was an earnest and influential member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was a trustee of the church for several years. On March 7, 1830, he married Mary Lee, who was descended from the brilliant and honored Lee family of Revolutionary times, and by this union had a family of seven children, one son and

six daughters. Mrs. Bickford died March 7, 1852, and Mr. Bickford remarried, this time wedding Sarah Ketcham, by whom he had two sons.

Aaron J. Bickford received his education in the common schools of his native county, where he received such instruction as qualified him for the prompt and satisfactory discharge of the ordinary duties of life. After leaving school he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, in which he has met with a good degree of success. He has always resided on the old homestead, to the improvement and development of which he has devoted the best years of his life. In politics he is a republican, taking much interest in the success of his party and in the triumph of its principles and policy. He has never at any time been an aspirant for office, however, and only desires the success of such measures as would be of public benefit and for the general good. He is not identified with any religious denomination, but contributes liberally to the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mrs. Bickford is a member.

On March 20, 1867, Mr. Bickford was united in marriage with Susan E., daughter of John and Sarah (Voochies) Van Nortwick. Mrs. Bickford is a native of New York, and an educated and intelligent lady. She is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of the Foreign Missionary society of that church, and has served as vice-president of the missionary society.

A. DOUGLASS PEASE, a prominent agriculturalist, and an intelligent, active, and useful citizen of Wilson, is a son of Enoch and Eliza (Douglass) Pease, and was born in the town of New Fane, Niagara

county, New York, December 30, 1834. His grandfather, Samuel Pease, was a native of Maine, and removed, in 1808, to Niagara county, New York, becoming one of the pioneer settlers of this section. He was a farmer by occupation, and after living at Olcott during the war of 1812, he purchased a farm of one hundred acres from the Holland Company, in the town of New Fane, where he settled and continued to reside until his death, in 1882, at the good old age of eighty years. He was a whig in politics, and active and prominent in his day, being also a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Nancy Parsons, and reared a family of three sons and three daughters. The maternal grandfather of A. Douglass Pease was Alexander Douglass, born on the Scottish highlands in 1778, and came to America with his parents when only nine years of age. They located at Patterson, New Jersey, where his father died, after which the family removed to New Fane, Niagara county, about 1820. Mr. Douglass was a farmer, and an active member of the Presbyterian church. He married Emily Benedict, and had a family of two sons and five daughters, dying about 1848, at the age of seventy years. Enoch Pease (father) was born in Parsonsfield, Maine, January 12, 1806, and came to New Fane, this county, with his parents, where he was reared and educated. During the war of 1812, while the family lived at Olcott, a detachment of British soldiers from Canada captured Fort Niagara and laid the surrounding country waste. Some of these men visited the residence of Mr. Pease, with the evident intention of burning the house, but they were received so kindly and treated so well by the ladies of the household, that they left without destroying the property.

They did, however, capture and imprison Mr. Pease, then a mere lad, but released him at his mother's entreaty. In 1835 he (father) removed to the town of Wilson, where he resided until his death, in 1887. He was a farmer by occupation, a whig and republican in politics, and in religion a devoted and active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he served for many years as trustee and steward. He was married, first to Polly Toland, who only lived one year after marriage, and then to Sally Crossman, by whom he had one son. She died in two years, and he then married Eliza Douglass (mother), who was born in 1802, and died in 1849, in the town of Wilson. By this union he had a family of two sons and four daughters. After her death, Mr. Pease married Rebecca Sherwood, who died in 1864, after which he married Mrs. Susan Petit, who also passed away in 1888.

A. Douglass Pease received his education in the common schools and Wilson collegiate institute, also attending the Lima seminary, at Lima, Livingston county, near the city of Rochester, a Methodist institution, from which he was graduated in the scientific course in 1855. After graduating he returned to the farm, and has ever since been engaged in the cultivation of the soil, meeting with a good degree of success.

On September 29, 1859, Mr. Pease united in marriage with Abigail V. Sayer, daughter of Jonathan Sayer, of Wilson, this county, and to them were born five children: Arthur D., Frances M., Mary E., Howard E., and Edith G.

In politics Mr. Pease is a republican, and takes an active interest in every question affecting the public welfare. He was supervisor of the town of Wilson in 1882 and 1883, and has served as a member of the

board of education for nine years, being president for five years of the board of education of Union free schools of Wilson. He is also a trustee of Greenwood cemetery, and of the First Presbyterian church of Wilson, and was a deacon in the church for a number of years. He is conscientious in the discharge of religious duties, and takes an interest in all that pertains to the advancement of his church.

JOHN SKEELS. Among the citizens of Hartland who are held in high esteem for integrity, thrift and good judgment is John Skeels. He is a son of Hon. Christopher H. and Phebe (Eddy) Skeels, and was born in the town of Hartland, Niagara county, New York, December 18, 1837. In tracing the ancestry of the Skeels and Eddy families, we find that the former is of Swedish descent, while the latter came originally from England. John Skeels is in the fourth generation from Thomas Skeels, who was born in Massachusetts April 1, 1751, and died November 28, 1792. He married Hannah Lee on September 4, 1771, and to them were born six children. The eldest son and child of one of his descendants was Samuel A. Skeels (grandfather), a Universalist minister. He was born in Green county, New York, April 17, 1772, and died at Colesville, this State, October 15, 1856. He was a federalist and whig, and in October 1790, married Zilpah Howard, who died in Canada and left three children. After her death, he united in marriage, on January 9, 1803, with Olive Loomis, who bore him seven children. She died some years prior to 1823, when he married for his third wife, Elinor Bartle, by whom he had two children. His son, Hon.

Christopher H. Skeels (father), was born at Clarendon, Vermont, August 31, 1794, and removed successively to Palmyra (1815) and Niagara county (1816), where he settled in the Quaker settlement, in the town of Hartland. He purchased seventy-four acres of the Holland Land Company, and in 1824 sold it and bought a farm of one hundred and five acres, on which he died February 27, 1877. He was a federalist, a whig, and a democrat in politics, served as a justice of the peace for thirty years, and was a member of the legislature for one term in 1846.

On his maternal side John Skeels traces his genealogy through nearly four centuries to William Eddy of Bristol, England, who was vicar of Cranbrook, in Kent county, from 1587, when he was appointed, until his death. In 1630 his two sons, John and Samuel, sailed in the ship "Handmaid," commanded by Capt. Grant, and landed on October 29th of that year at "Plymouth Rock," where Samuel settled. Samuel was born in 1607, and John was his senior by eleven years. John and his wife settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, where he became an extensive landowner. In 1681 Samuel Eddy with others bought a large tract of land from the Indians, and founded the towns of Middleboro and Eddysville, Massachusetts. Samuel Eddy was a member of the "Pilgrim church," and married Elizabeth White, by whom he had five children. Their son Zachariah moved first to Swansea, and then to Providence, Rhode Island, where he died September 4, 1718. On May 2, 1663, he married Alice Patot, and had three children, the eldest of whom, Zachariah, Jr., was born at Swansea, April 10, 1664, and died in 1737. He married Mercy Baker, on February 13, 1683, moved to Providence, Rhode Island, in 1707, and

married for his second wife Ann Phillis. His son, Zachariah, was born at Swansea, September 13, 1691, settled in Gloucester, Rhode Island, and married and had eight children. One of his sons, Eliphalet Eddy, was born at Gloucester, Mass. His first wife, Phebe King, dying, he married Tabitha Inman, by whom he had one child, Thomas Eddy (maternal grandfather), who was born in Massachusetts, and died at Clarendon, Vermont, January 30, 1828, at seventy-four years of age. He was a farmer and a federalist, and married Rebecca Colvin, by whom he had six children. She died December 24, 1871, aged seventy-four years.

John Skeels received his education in the common schools of the State, and then engaged in farming, which he has followed ever since, in the town of Hartland, where he owns a farm of one hundred and ten acres, besides a valuable lot of sixteen acres. In politics Mr. Skeels is a democrat, and while yielding his party an earnest support, yet never aspires to any office.

B. P. BARNES, who enjoys the distinction of being the oldest miller in the State of New York, is a son of John and Elizabeth (Benson) Barnes, and was born in the town of Barre, Orleans county, New York, July 29, 1824. Joel Barnes (grandfather) was a native of the town of Canaan, Connecticut, and was a farmer all his life. John Barnes (father) was born in Canaan, Connecticut, and came to Orleans county in 1815, and purchased a farm of the Holland Land Company, of one hundred and sixty acres, in the town of Barre. He was also a farmer, and lived and died on his farm. He was an old-line whig during the existence of that party, and died in Barre,

in 1851, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. He was married twice. By his first wife he had five sons, and his second wife was Elizabeth Benson, who bore him three children.

B. P. Barnes received his education in the common schools, and acquired a fair English education, afterwards attending an academy for a short time. He started in life at the age of fourteen as a clerk, and in 1851 engaged in the produce business in Middleport. In 1873 he erected a flouring-mill in Middleport, a substantial stone structure, the main building being 40x80 feet, and three stories high, and he has been the proprietor of this mill ever since. He learned the milling business early in life, and has run his mill successfully for eighteen years, and has continued so long in the business that he is now reputed to be the oldest miller in the State of New York.

In 1851 he married Mary J. Briggs, and their union has been blessed with two children: Estella, who married Eugene S. Berry, a miller of Victor, Orleans county, this State; and Lillie, at home.

In politics he was formerly a republican, but he is inclined to branch off and vote for measures instead of party, and is inclined to be more liberal in his political views than he formerly was. He is conscientious in his political as well as his religious views, does his own thinking, is firm, unyielding in his convictions; and if he thinks his party is wrong on any material issues, he has the courage to take issue with it on that question, even resists it at the polls—although he may be in harmony with it on all other questions. This certainly is the duty of every sovereign American citizen. Mr. Barnes belongs to an old and prominent family, who were among the early pioneers

of this county, many of his ancestors being distinguished men in the early days of the republic. He has been the architect of his own fortune, and by close application, industry, and economy, he has little by little added to his worldly goods, until now he is very comfortably situated. He is still an active business man, and has yet many years of successful business life before him, and is proud of being the oldest soldier in the milling service.

LEANDER A. COON, of Middleport, is a son of Stephen and Mary F. (Drake) Coon, and was born in Shelby, Orleans county, New York, September 4, 1843. Stephen Coon (father) was born in Shelby, this State, and was the first white male child born in that place. He went from there to the town of Ridgeway, where he died at the age of fifty-one years, in 1864. He was a farmer by occupation, and spent his life in that industry. He was a democrat, and took a deep interest in all political matters. He was a leading member of the Christian church, of which he was a deacon for a number of years. He married Mary F. Drake in 1829, who was born in Augusta, Oneida county, this State, June 6, 1811, and died in Middleport, January, 1890. They had nine children, four sons and five daughters.

Leander A. Coon received his education in the common schools and academy, and has followed several occupations. He was a book-keeper for one year at Alden, for a railroad contractor, and resided at Ridgeway for some time. He removed from there to the town of Royalton, and from there to Michigan, in 1869, where he remained four years, after which he returned

to Royalton, where he has since resided. He is a farmer, but is now agent for the Plane Manufacturing Company, and sells hundreds of mowers, rakes, and other implements, and has been very successful in this work. He was formerly a democrat, but when Horace Greely was nominated for president by that party, he became a republican, and has always taken a deep interest in politics. He is a member of Cataract Lodge, No. 295, Free and Accepted Masons. He married Charlotte Sleeper in 1865, and by this union had one child: Lottie C., who married Harry Jackson, of Ridgeway, where he now resides, a farmer. His first wife died in 1867, at the age of twenty-one years, and after her death he married, in 1874, Emma G. Secor, by whom he has five children: Eddie L., resides with his father, and is engaged in retailing kerosene oil; Gertie E., Clara C., George W., and Jennie J.

L. A. Coon is well posted in the current news of the day, and is an intelligent farmer, and has been very successful in everything that he has undertaken. By economy and industry he is fast adding to his worldly goods, being now only forty-eight years of age, in the prime of life, and has many years yet of active business life before him. He ranks among the live, active, and intelligent young farmers of Middleport.

LEWIS H. SPALDING is a good example of the successful business man, who, beginning with no capital but energy and native ability, achieves position and wins recognition, in defiance of adverse circumstances. He was born at Upper Lisle, Broome county, New York, on the 1st of October, 1836. His family is of English origin, but has been planted in America for more than

a century. His grandfather, Linus Spalding, Sr., was born in Vermont, in the year 1787, and at the age of fourteen removed to New York, living first in Monroe county, where he married, and afterwards in Broome and Niagara counties. He came to the latter county in 1818, and took an active part in the early development of that section. He died in October, 1871, full of years and greatly respected and beloved. Jeddiah Spalding, son of Linus Spalding, Sr., and father of Lewis H., was born in Vermont in 1803, and removed with his parents to Broome county, New York. From there he went to Hartland, Niagara county, in 1837, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1854. By occupation he was a farmer, in politics an old-line whig, and while he was an upright and pious man, he never became connected with any religious denomination. He was a close student of the bible, and acquired a vast fund of scriptural knowledge, which enabled him to discuss religious topics intelligently with the most learned ministers he encountered. His wife was a native of Vermont, and to their marriage was born a family of six children, four sons and two daughters. After his death, his widow married Linus Spalding, Jr., and by this marriage had one son, named Austin. She died in February, 1886, at the age of seventy-two years.

Lewis H. Spalding enjoyed only the educational advantages afforded by the common schools of his section, and in 1852, at the age of fifteen, he engaged as clerk with the firm of Fenn, Craig & Spalding, general merchandise, Middleport, this State, and remained in this capacity until 1856, when the firm dissolved. He then went to the city of Rochester, and became a salesman for the firm of Burk, Gaffanly & Horne, re-

maining with them one year, at the end of which time he returned to Middleport and entered the employ of W. S. Fenn. Here he remained until Mr. Fenn's death, in 1869. In 1871 he began business on his own account in Middleport, as a general merchant. In 1878 he suffered the loss by fire of a good frame storehouse, but the next year erected two fine brick store-rooms, 25x70 feet, and two stories high, on the same lot. These he rents. In 1881 he opened a general store in what was then known as Compton's Opera Block, and continued it for about one year, carrying a stock valued at fifteen thousand dollars. At the end of that time a disastrous fire destroyed the store and burned about six thousand dollars worth of the stock. He removed the remnant of goods into another building and immediately began business again. At the end of six months, a new building having been erected on the site of that burned, he returned to his former location, and has continued to do business there to the present time, carrying not less than sixteen thousand dollars worth of goods. He also owns and operates a fine farm of one hundred acres in Hartland, and takes an intelligent interest in agricultural affairs.

Lewis H. Spalding was married to Vilette M., daughter of William and Emily M. Fenn.

Politically Mr. Spalding is a democrat, and takes an active interest in local affairs. For twelve years he has held the important and responsible position of treasurer of the village, and was also village trustee for two years. He has been sole trustee of Middleport school for over six years, and in this capacity has done much to advance the educational interests of the village. He is a leading member of Middleport Universalist Association; also of Cataract Lodge, No.

295, Free and Accepted Masons, and has at different times held all the offices in the lodge. As has been said, he began life with no capital but a willing hand and a clear head, but by diligent application to business, and the shrewd management which marks the man of affairs, he has accumulated a competency, and won an honorable place among the leading citizens of Niagara county.

BENJAMIN F. FREEMAN, now a resident of Middleport, and one of the successful farmers of the town of Royalton, is a son of Asher and Sophia (Eddy) Freeman, and was born one mile south of the village of Middleport, in the town of Royalton, Niagara county, New York, August 5, 1822. All the Freemans of America trace their genealogy back to one of the three Freeman brothers, who left Wales in 1690, to establish homes for themselves in the new world, and in all probability settled in the province of New York. One of the descendants of one of these brothers—and in all likelihood a son—was James Freeman, the paternal grandfather of Benjamin F. Freeman. He was born in 1702, followed farming as an occupation, and served as a soldier in the Continental armies during the Revolutionary war. One of his sons, Asher Freeman (father), was born January 4, 1774, in Dutchess county, and removed to Washington county, which he left to settle in Saratoga county, where he remained a short time, and then after a short residence in Cayuga county, he came in 1814 to Niagara county, in which he permanently settled one mile south of Middleport, in the town of Royalton, on a farm of six hundred and forty acres of land, which he purchased of the Holland Land Company, at two dollars

and fifty cents per acre. He cleared out a large part of this tract of land, and by successive purchases added to its productive acres, until he owned over one thousand acres. He was an old-line whig and a pronounced abolitionist, and held for several years the offices of justice of the peace and supervisor of the town of Royalton. He lived to the advanced age of seventy-nine years, and passed away in 1853. He was twice married. By his first wife, Basheba Russell, he had five sons: Samuel, Philip (see sketch); William (now dead); Daniel, and Isaac (now deceased). After the death of his first wife he married Sophia, daughter of Benjamin Eddy. To this second marriage were born six children, three sons and three daughters: John, Polly, Benjamin F., Olive, James, and Sophia.

Benjamin F. Freeman grew to manhood on his father's farm, received his education in the schools of his boyhood days, and then engaged in farming on the homestead farm, on which he resided until 1875, and of which he now owns one hundred and seventy acres, including the first improvement made by his paternal grandfather. As a farmer and stock-raiser he was very successful up to 1875, when he retired from active business and removed to the village of Middleport, where he now resides.

October 5, 1842, he married Harriet Waterman, daughter of John and Catherine Waterman. She died in 1846, and left one child, Harriet, wife of J. H. McNale, of the drug firm of McNale & Merrill, of Ithica, Michigan. For his second wife Mr. Freeman married, on June 7, 1848, Anne E., adopted daughter of James Freeman. By this marriage he had three children, one son and two daughters: Asher S., of Middleport, who married Kate Kelly, and is a

clerk in the Lakeside hotel, a summer resort; Lydia L., who married W. W. Steele, a wholesale liquor dealer of Lockport, this county; and Mary A. Mrs. Freeman died November 24, 1859, and on May 30, 1860, Mr. Freeman united in marriage with Laura Lee.

In politics Mr. Freeman is a conservative republican. He makes fishing his favorite pastime and amusement. He is an affable and courteous gentleman, quiet and unassuming in manner, and enjoying the good-will and respect of his fellow townsmen.

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REV. ASAHIEL STAPLES, a popular divine and present pastor of the Exley Methodist Episcopal church at Wilson, this county, is a son of Manning and Sallie (Mudge) Staples, and was born at Plymouth, Windsor county, Vermont, on November 25, 1826. His grandfather, Jacob Staples, was a native of Massachusetts, and removed to Vermont about 1803, locating at Plymouth, where he resided until his death in June, 1837, being at that time nearly seventy years of age. He was a farmer by occupation, owning an extensive farm, employing a number of tenants, and meeting with more than ordinary success. In politics he was an old-line whig, and married Lucy Willard, by whom he had a family of two sons and two daughters, who grew to maturity. His son, Manning Staples (father), was born in Massachusetts, but when only two years of age removed with his father's family to Plymouth, Vermont, and in the spring of 1845 came to the town of New Fane, Niagara county, New York, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty-six acres from a lawyer named Woods, located on what is known as the Hess road. In politics he was a whig, until

the organization of the Republican party, when he became identified with that political body, and was ever after a staunch and active republican, willing to do his share of hard work to secure success at the polls, but never aspiring to official position for himself. There was a military side to his nature, and he took great pride and interest in military affairs, serving in the State militia of Vermont as a lieutenant of a company of infantry. In 1821 he married Sallie Mudge, and to them was born a family of five sons and four daughters, of whom eight grew to manhood and womanhood. One of these is Rev. A. W. Staples, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at South Byron.

Asahel Staples attended the common schools of his native State, and after coming to New York continued his studies in the academy at Wilson, this county. When his education was completed he began teaching, and for fourteen consecutive winters devoted his best energies to the noble work of developing and training the intellects of the rising generation in Niagara county, seven winters of which time were employed in the schools of Wilson. In 1859 he began preparing for the ministry, and by hard study and close reading, supplemented by the instructions of a private tutor for a short time, he made such progress as prepared him for ordination in 1861, when he became a regular minister of the Wesleyan Methodist church, and filled the position of supply of the town of Hartland. He preached his first sermon December 17, 1859, at Royalton. His first regular work was in the county of Yates, among the Wesleyan Methodists. In 1867 he joined the Genesee conference, being assigned to a field of labor in Niagara district, in which he has now

preached for a quarter of a century, being at present the pastor of Exley Methodist Episcopal church at Wilson, this county.

October 16, 1851, he was united in holy wedlock with Sarah A., daughter of Southworth and Almira Harwood, of New Fane, this county. This union was blessed by the birth of seven children, of whom three, Elden C., Ida D., and Edwin O., are deceased; Eva J. married William H. Higgs, of the firm of Higgs & Staples, of Lockport, this county; Albert W. married Edith Murphy, who is now dead; Elsworth L. married Anna Woodworth and lives at Lockport, where he is engaged in the hardware business; Mary E. married Cyrus Beach, a prosperous farmer of Cambria.

In addition to his ministerial labors in this part of New York, Rev. Asahel Staples is also identified with the business interests of Niagara county, being a member of the firm of Higgs & Staples, hardware merchants at Lockport. As a minister he is greatly beloved and honored, and has won considerable reputation as a pulpit orator, but what lies closer his heart, and has given him greater satisfaction, is the fact that he has been to a good degree successful in the work of leading sinners back to God, and making the world a little better for his having lived and labored in it. He enjoys the confidence and esteem of his people to a marked degree, and what has already been an extended day of faithful, earnest toil, bids fair to be lengthened by a long mellow evening and a golden sunset.

THOMAS V. WELCH, a man prominently identified with the business interests of Niagara Falls, and extremely popular with his people, is a son of Thomas

and Honora (Holland) Welch, and was born October 1, 1850, in Onondaga county, New York. His grandfather, Edward Welch, was a native of Westport, County Mayo, Ireland, where he lived and died. He took part in the rebellion of 1798, was a farmer, and reared a family of three sons and a daughter. Thomas Welch (father) was born August 11, 1815, in County Mayo, and came to this country in 1839, settling first in Canada, but removing to Niagara Falls in 1857, where he died in 1877. He was a democrat, and married Honora Holland, by whom he had three sons and as many daughters: Edward, John, Honora (deceased), Thomas V., Ellen, and Ann (deceased).

Thomas V. Welch was educated in the public schools of Niagara county, and at an early age set sail for himself on the sea of life as time-keeper in the shops of the New York Central Railroad at Niagara Falls, from which he was promoted to be freight agent three years, and then engaged in the dry goods business ten years, after which he was appointed to the position of superintendent of the State reservation at Niagara Falls. He is a democrat in politics, and has served as clerk and supervisor of the village; and for three years was a member of the State assembly from the second district of Niagara county, where he had charge of the bill for the establishment of the State reservation at Niagara Falls. He was one of the prime movers in the tunnel enterprise, is president of the Niagara County Savings bank, and a director in the Cataract bank. He is also a director of the Niagara Falls Power Company, and a member of the firm of H. E. Slocum & Co., dry goods dealers at Niagara Falls. Few men are more popular in the village or county.

HON. LEWIS P. GORDON, a descendant of two old distinguished families of Scotland and England, and the third in a family of two sons and three daughters, is a son of Colonel Henry B. and Mary (Plimpton) Gordon, and was born at Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, New York, August 9, 1847. His paternal grandfather, Richard B. Gordon, was born November 19, 1786, in Wareham, England, from which country he sailed with his parents April 15, 1793, and landed June 9, of the same year, at Quebec, Canada. In 1798 he came to Champlain, in Clinton county, which he left in June, 1817, to settle at Potsdam, where he engaged in a grist-mill until January, 1863, when he returned to Champlain, at which place he died in June, 1871, aged eighty-five years. One of his sons was Colonel Henry B. Gordon (father), of Potsdam, New York, who was born October 16, 1816, and died at Perry's Mills (town of Champlain), June 16, 1868. He was of Scotch-English descent, a miller and baker by trade, and served as a colonel in the New York militia; and for many years had served as a warden of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was a school teacher during his early life, but afterwards engaged in the baking business at Potsdam, New York, and then in farming at Champlain, until his death. He, as well as his father before him, always supported the Democratic party. He was a tall, fine looking man, of commanding appearance and superior ability. His wife, a most excellent and capable woman, Mary Pond Plimpton, daughter of Lewis Plimpton, a farmer, was born at Potsdam, July 2, 1822, and passed away December 3, 1883. The Plimpton family is one of the oldest titled families of England, and its history can be traced back over eight hundred years, to Nigell de Plimpton, who died in

1212. In the Plimpton genealogy, recently published, over one thousand of his descendants are accounted for, among whom are earls and other orders of nobility in England, and in this country many distinguished officials and American citizens. The Plimpton "Arms," recorded in England, is similar to that of a Knights Templar emblem, indicating a distinguished rank in the Crusades. The American branch of the family is the off-shoot of the sixteenth generation in England, and was founded in Massachusetts by Sergeant John and Thomas Plimpton, in 1640. "The records of true Christian heroism contain few worthier names than that of Sergeant John Plimpton." The maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was of the twenty-seventh generation from Nigell de Plimpton, or the root of the ancestral tree. L. B. Chase, of Sturbridge, Mass., has spent over thirty years in gathering and publishing a history of the family, for thirty generations, spanning over eight hundred years. In a recent genealogy of the Gordon family, by George A. Gordon, of Somerville, Mass., the writer says: "In my search of historical traces of the Gordons, before they went into Scotland, I find them in Lower France, in the ancient province of Quincy, now the department of Lot, where is the little town of Gourdon, whence the present name was derived. In my conviction we are sprung from a remnant of the ancient Visigoths, who once bore sway in Aquitaine. The Gordons are not indigenous Scotchmen, but went into Lothian, near Kelso, Scotland, under the patronage of King Edward, of England, about the year 1346."

Lewis Plimpton Gordon, who was named for his maternal grandfather, Lewis Plimp-



Hon. L. P. Gordon

ton, was reared at Potsdam and Champlain, and received his education in the Potsdam schools and St. Lawrence Academy. Leaving school in 1867, on account of his father's illness, he carried on the home farm until 1870, and then engaged in the manufacture of shingles and furniture at Brasher Falls, New York, which he followed until the summer of 1872. On the 1st day of January, 1873, he commenced the study of law with Hon. L. C. Lang, of Brasher Falls, and was admitted to the bar at the general term, Binghamton, New York, May 5, 1876, and soon decided upon Lockport as the field for the practice of his profession. On June 18, 1877, he arrived in Lockport, and soon formed a partnership with R. A. Feagles, Esq., which continued about one year, since which time, except while a member of the legislature, Mr. Gordon has steadily and successfully devoted himself to the practice of law.

He is a democrat of the Jeffersonian type, has always been active in politics, and in 1886 represented the first district of Niagara county in the New York legislature. While in the legislature he was a member of several important committees, and guarded carefully and impartially the interests of his constituents, and has the credit of being one of the best representatives the district ever had. Through his persistent efforts, Lockport obtained her amended charter as a city. He also obtained a charter for the "Lockport Water Supply Company," for a canal from Niagara river via Lockport to Lake Ontario, and also the "Big Bridge" and Cottage street bridge across the canal at Lockport, besides much other important local and general legislation. He is an attendant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and has been an active

member for twelve years of the fire department, and in 1887 was foreman of Protection Hook and Ladder company. He is a member of Red Jacket Lodge, No. 646, Free and Accepted Masons, and Ames Chapter, No. 88, Royal Arch Masons, and also a member of Lockport Lodge, No. 41, of the B. P. O. Elks.

Lewis P. Gordon has been justly styled one of the shining lights of democracy, as he has always been unceasing, determined, and fearless in the advocacy of democratic principles and practices.

The honor of first suggesting the name of Grover Cleveland for governor, doubtless belongs to Mr. Gordon; it was at the semi-centennial celebration of the city of Buffalo, July 4, 1882, viewing the procession with his friend, Wilmer Brown. As Mr. Cleveland, then mayor, passed in a carriage, he said to Mr. Brown: "There goes the next governor of this State." Shortly after that he wrote the first newspaper article seen in print, signed "Straight Democracy," which was printed in the *Lockport Daily Union*, July 15, advocating the nomination of Grover Cleveland for governor. He was one of the district committee which called the first convention in the State, and he drafted the resolutions adopted, instructing its delegates to the State convention to work for the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. He was a delegate in the State convention that year at Syracuse, and with the aid of his friends from northern New York and elsewhere in the State, turned the tide in favor of Mr. Cleveland's nomination. That year also he was secretary of the county committee. Every democrat on the ticket was elected, and Cleveland and Hill's plurality in Niagara county was over 2,800. He took an active part and made numerous

speeches in the presidential campaign that followed. In 1884 he was the author of the popular campaign song, commencing with: "Grover Cleveland leads the van, one more river to cross."

Mr. Gordon enjoys out-door sports, speaks French, is fond of music, and plays upon several musical instruments, his favorites being the violin, cornet, and flute. At the age of twelve years he played the snaredrum in the Potsdam brass band, and afterwards, in 1860, was drummer-boy for the troops at Plattsburgh barracks, but on account of his youth was not allowed to go to the front. Whatever degree of success Mr. Gordon has attained in life, is due to his natural ability and his own personal efforts. As a citizen, lawyer, and political leader, he stands high, and during his active private and public career, has won a large measure of popularity, confidence, and respect.

THOMAS M. CHAPMAN, a public-spirited, industrious citizen, who, by his energy and honesty, has earned for himself an enviable reputation, and much more than an ordinary local distinction, was born November 17, 1844, at Queenston, Canada, on the Niagara frontier, and is the son of Thomas and Margaret Chapman. His father was a native of Hull, England, where he was reared and educated. He subsequently came to St. Catharines, Ontario, where he resided until his demise, in January, 1887. Margaret Chapman (mother), a native of Riverston, County Sligo, Ireland, survives her husband, and resides at St. Catharines.

Thomas M. Chapman was reared in St. Catharines, Ontario, where he received an academic education under the Rev. T. D. Phillips. At the age of twenty-one years

he left his home and friends in Canada, and came to the United States, where he has since resided. At the age of sixteen years he was apprenticed to the printer's trade, and has spent over thirty years in this occupation. He is a practical and proficient printer and newspaper man. He came to Tonawanda in 1877, and is the senior member of the firm of Chapman & Warner, editors and publishers of the *Tonawanda Herald*, a weekly democratic paper, devoted to news, politics, business, and the prosperity and general welfare of the community. He is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens of the Democratic party, and has held positions of honor and trust. He was deputy collector of customs under President Cleveland's administration for a period of four years, and village clerk of North Tonawanda for three years. He believes in the imperishable principles of the Democratic party, and is in favor of legislation for the masses and not the classes. He believes in "majority rule," the political maxim of "the greatest good to the greatest number," in the lowest rates of taxation that the public necessities will permit, and that labor should not pay all the expenses of the government.

January 27, 1870, Mr. Chapman was united in marriage with Cecelia J., daughter of the late James Stephenson, of Canandaigua, New York. Two children have been born to them: James Alfred, born at Washington, D. C.; and Alice M., born at Little Falls, New York.

He is a member of Niagara River Lodge, No. 527, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Equitable Aid Union, and the Empire Order of Mutual Aid Societies, or brotherhoods for benevolent insurance. Mr. Chapman is a gentleman of culture and standing;

progressive and pushing, and has discharged the duties of the various positions held by him with fidelity. He is in line of promotion, and, with the advent of his party into power, his claims to recognition are meritorious.

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THOMAS GASKIN, formerly a well known news agent, and now a popular and prosperous business man of Suspension Bridge, is a son of John and Margaret (Rafferty) Gaskin, was born in Lockport, Niagara county, New York, on September, 3, 1853. The ancestors of the Gaskin family were natives of Ireland, as far back as there is any record of them. John Gaskin (father) was born in the Emerald Isle in 1827, emigrated to America, and located at Lockport, where he died in 1856, at the early age of twenty-nine years. He was a gardener by trade, and married Margaret Rafferty, who still resides in the city of Lockport, and by this union had three children: Joseph, who died young; Thomas, subject; and Margaret, who also died at an early age.

Thomas Gaskin was educated in the public schools of Lockport, and after leaving school became a news agent at Lockport, and later secured a like position on the trains running between Lockport and Buffalo. He rendered such satisfaction that he was retained in that capacity for eight years, and then resigned to accept a like position on the trains between Suspension Bridge and Buffalo, where he remained three years. He then ran for four years as news agent between Suspension Bridge and Detroit. After this he opened news-stands and parcel rooms at Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls, and for fourteen years successfully

conducted this business at those villages. He became quite popular with the traveling public, and many are the people in all parts of the country who will recall his well known name and pleasant face. After taking a vacation of a year and a half, in 1890, he formed a co-partnership with Matthew Walsh, under the firm name of Gaskin & Walsh, and opened a first-class furniture and undertaking store on Lewiston avenue, in the village of Suspension Bridge. Their building is fifty feet front by eighty-five feet deep, and their mammoth stock occupies two entire floors and basements of this large structure. Everything pertaining to the furniture business is here displayed, and ample arrangements are made to accommodate the tastes of an intelligent and discriminating public. Mr. Gaskin also handles real estate, and has been quite successful in that line, making some important deals.

On April 4, 1877, Mr. Gaskin was united in marriage with Mary Finn, daughter of Bartholomew Finn, and a native of Ireland. Mrs. Gaskin is an excellent and capable woman.

In politics Mr. Gaskin is a democrat, with an intelligent understanding of his party's tenets and principles, and a firm conviction that therein lies the true theory of popular government. He has served as trustee of the village of Suspension Bridge for two years, and was its president in 1890. He is a stockholder in a number of the business enterprises of the village, and is a member of the Roman Catholic church, in which he has served as trustee for many years. He was trustee when their present church house was built, which structure cost thirty-two thousand dollars. Mr. Gaskin is also prominently identified with C. M.

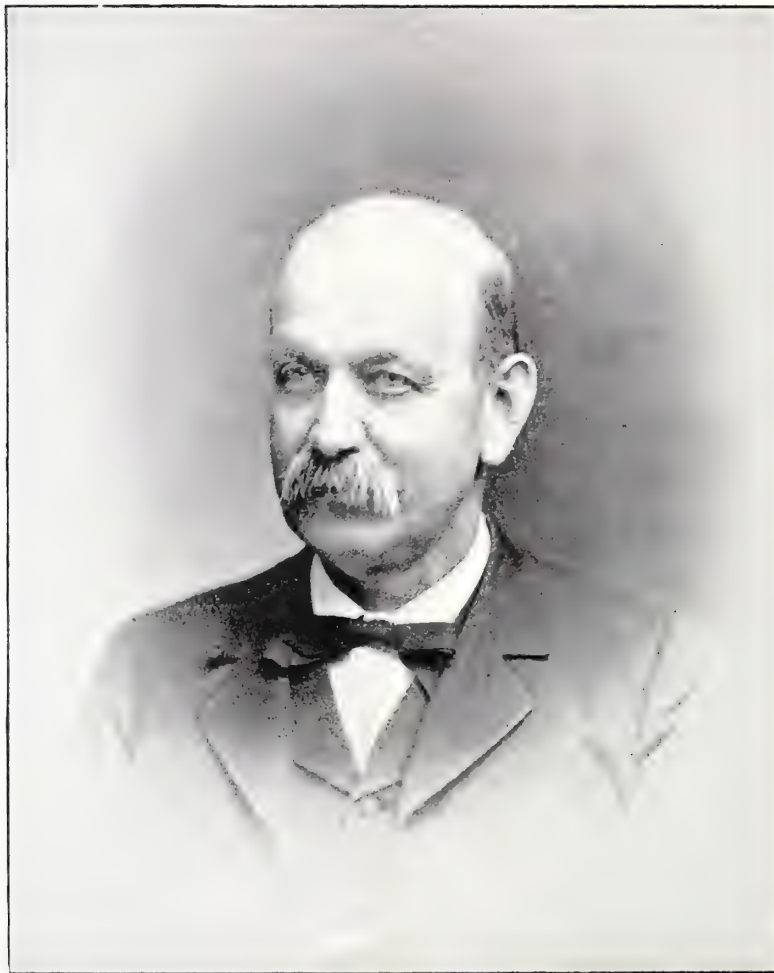
B. A. interests in his locality, having been first vice president of Branch No. 2, at Suspension Bridge, during 1891, and is now its honored president for 1892. He is also a trustee of the new Niagara County Savings bank at Niagara Falls, New York.

JAMES K. ROBSON, an old soldier and highly respected citizen of Johnson's Creek, and for many years excise commissioner, is a son of Kendra and Ruth (Breckon) Robson, and was born May 14, 1832, one-half mile south of Johnson's Creek, in the town of Hartland, Niagara county, New York. His grandfather, Michael Robson, was born near Malton, Yorkshire, England, and became a cabin boy when less than ten years of age, and followed a seafaring life until his twenty-fifth year, having been promoted to be first mate. He married Elizabeth Kendra (originally spelled Kendrah), and had a family of three sons, all of whom were born in England. In 1820 he left that country with his family and came to America, locating in Niagara county, New York, where he purchased a farm of one hundred acres from the Holland Land Company, half a mile south of Johnson's Creek, in the town of Hartland. Here he engaged in farming and in the nursery business until his death, in 1858, at the good old age of ninety-three years. In politics he was a free soiler and whig, and a strong abolitionist. In religion he was a Friend, or Quaker, and carefully reared his family in that faith, taking an active interest in church affairs. Kendra Robson (father) was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1803, and emigrated to America with his father's family in 1820, and followed farming on the old homestead, in the town

of Hartland, until his death, in 1873. In politics he was a republican and abolitionist, and took a deep interest in political affairs. Like his father before him, he was a Quaker, and served as secretary of his church for many years. He married Ruth Breckon in 1831, and reared a family of thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters, James K. Robson being the eldest. John Breckon (maternal grandfather) was also a native of Yorkshire, England, born near Whitby, and emigrated to America in 1830 with his family, and settled in the town of Somerset, Niagara county, New York. He was a weaver by trade, which business he followed while in England, but after coming to this country he became a farmer, purchasing a fine farm in the town of Somerset, this county, where he lived until his death, in 1855, at the age of seventy-one years. Politically he was a whig and an abolitionist, and in religion a strict Quaker, or Friend. He married Catharine Portise, and had a family of twelve children, six sons and six daughters.

James K. Robson received his education in the common schools of Niagara county, after leaving which he attended for one term the academy at Gasport, Niagara county. After leaving school he taught two terms, and then settled down to the cultivation of the soil, and has devoted most of his life to agricultural pursuits. He now owns a fine farm of seventy acres of fertile land, a large proportion of which is devoted to fruit growing.

On September 26, 1866, he was united in marriage with Mary J. Weaver, daughter of Elisha T. and Jane T. Weaver. Mrs. Robson is an educated and intelligent lady, well suited to be a companion to a man like Mr. Robson.



A. S. Beverly

In the hour of his country's peril, James K. Robson promptly entered her service, enlisting on October 8, 1861, in Co. E, 8th New York cavalry, with which he served in the Army of the Potomac for three years. He entered the army as a private, but had served only a short time when he was promoted to be a corporal. His term of enlistment covered most of the hard fighting, and he was engaged with his company in thirty regular battles and skirmishes. He was never wounded in any of these numerous engagements, but was captured at Harper's Ferry, when the place was surrendered by Colonel Miles, September 15, 1862, and was paroled with 11,000 others, marched through the lines, and afterwards sent to Chicago until exchanged. He was never at any time too sick for duty. This makes up a record which may well challenge admiration, and which cannot, perhaps, be surpassed by any soldier in Niagara county. Mr. Robson received an honorable discharge from the service at the end of his term of enlistment, December 8, 1864. In politics he has always been a straight republican, and while in no sense an aspirant for office, has frequently been called on to fill positions of trust. He has held the office of commissioner of excise for twelve years—four terms—in succession, beginning in 1879, and other minor positions. In religion he adheres to the faith of his fathers, being an active and earnest member of the society of Friends, which he has long served in the capacity of clerk. He is a member of the Equitable Aid Union of Hartland Corners, Niagara county, and of the Grand Army of the Republic of Middleport, this county, and is a man highly esteemed and greatly honored by a large host of personal and political friends.

AMBROSE S. BEVERLY, who has been prominently identified with most of the leading industries of Lockport for the last ten years, is the youngest son and last surviving child of Capt. Charles S. and Prudence (Larned) Beverly, and was born in the city of Syracuse, New York, August 23, 1826. His ancestors on the paternal side for several generations were natives and residents of Providence, Rhode Island, where the Beverly family was among the old and influential families of that city, in whose political and municipal affairs its members always took an active part. Both ancestors of Mr. Beverly were in the Revolutionary war, and one of his maternal ancestors was paymaster-general. His paternal grandfather, Stephen Beverly, was a life-long resident and prominent merchant of Providence, where his son, Capt. Charles S. (father), was born in 1790. He had a natural taste for the sea, and although his father was opposed to his choice of a marine life, yet he fitted himself fully for the dangers of the ocean, and after being inoculated with the small-pox, and taking a practical course in navigation, entered the merchant marine service of that day in New England. While thus serving, and when in command of the *Ann* and *Hope*, he made the fastest time on record in voyages from Providence to Canton, China. At the commencement of hostilities in the war of 1812, he entered the naval service of the United States, and at one time during that great struggle he held an important command on a flotilla that was stationed in the harbor at Newport for the protection of that city, while a few months later he acted as prize master for a valuable English vessel which had been captured by the Americans. After peace was declared, in 1815, he again entered the merchant ma-

rine, and on the last voyage which he made he brought home from the "Flowery Kingdom" a large and very valuable cargo of paper goods and costly silks. A short time prior to 1818 he left sea life and established himself as a merchant in Syracuse, New York, where he remained until 1830, when he removed his family to Dunkirk, Chautauqua county, and was in the south for several years in the prosecution of an important business enterprise. He died in 1856, aged sixty-six years. He married Prudence Larned, and reared a family of six sons, all of whom are dead except the subject of this sketch.

Ambrose S. Beverly received the limited education of his boyhood days, and came, in 1847, to Lockport, where he learned the trade of tinner, and in 1854 purchased a large tinware store. He soon merged his establishment into a hardware store, and erected a large three-story business building, 40 x 70 feet in dimensions, on the corner of Market and Exchange streets. He conducted this establishment successfully until 1888, when his other business interests so occupied his time that he sold the building and his large stock of hardware. In 1879 he became a member of the Niagara White Grape Company, which had an incorporated capital of \$300,000, and has supplied the trade ever since with this particular kind of grape. He is also connected with the Boston & Lockport Block Company, and several other business enterprises. He is a stockholder and treasurer of the Lockport Pulp Company, and treasurer of the Lockport Hydraulic Company, in which he has a controlling interest. He is also a stockholder and treasurer of the Lockport Felt Company, which has its plant in the town of New Fane. In addition to all of these

different companies in which he is a member and director, he is also interested in the Franklin Mills Company, of which he is manager and treasurer. The Franklin Mills building is on the corner of Garden and Spring streets. It is a five-story stone structure, 54 x 120 feet in dimensions, which was erected in 1833 by the Lockport Manufacturing Company at a cost of nearly \$45,000. It was used as a cotton factory until 1854, and three years later was converted into a merchant flouring mill. In 1864 it was refitted, with a capacity of five hundred barrels of flour per day, and was operated under different owners until 1878, when the Franklin Milling Company purchased and completely refitted it throughout for the manufacture of "whole wheat flour," and other food specialties. Since then the company has kept abreast of the times in the milling world, and has introduced into their mills all the latest machinery and improvements in their line of business. The high grade of their products has increased their trade so rapidly that it now extends throughout western New York and adjoining States and into the Dominion of Canada.

On October 19, 1871, he married Adelaide Currier, daughter of the late Nathan P. Currier, a prominent democrat and business man of Lockport and western New York, who served as clerk of the courts of Wyoming county, and after coming to Lockport held the office of justice of the peace for several years. He died in 1880, sixty-two years of age.

In political principles Mr. Beverly is a democrat, but in local affairs is rather independent, voting for the man instead of the party. He served as mayor of Lockport in 1881-82, and during his administration he was instrumental in having the bill passed

which secured the adoption of the metropolitan police system by his city. After retiring from the mayoralty he was elected a police commissioner, and as president of the board he inaugurated successfully the system which is now deemed so essential to the public peace and good reputation of Lockport. During the late civil war he was appointed by the governor one of a committee of ten appointed to raise forces and funds in the county for the suppression of the Southern Confederacy. Ambrose S. Beverly is a public spirited citizen and enterprising business man, and has done as much, probably, as any other man in Lockport to develop the material resources and manufacturing interests of that progressive city of the Empire State. His residence in Lockport is one of the finest, most handsomely furnished and beautifully arranged homes in the city, and here he lives, surrounded by all the comforts and luxuries that so fittingly crown an active, useful, and honorable life.

PETER S. TOWER, a leading farmer and fruit grower of the town of Porter, and now deputy collector and inspector of customs at Youngstown, is a son of Peter and Olive (Baldwin) Tower, and was born in the town of Porter, Niagara county, New York, on March 22, 1843. The Towers are of English descent, the subject of this sketch being of the eighth generation from John Tower, who emigrated from England and settled at Quincy, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, more than two centuries ago, in 1637. Peter Tower (father), the youngest of fourteen children, was born at Cummington, that State, and in 1815 removed to this county and settled in the town of Porter. He made the journey on

horseback. He purchased two hundred acres of wild land in the town of Porter and two hundred in the town of Wilson, and finally became the owner of more than six hundred acres of fine land in this county. He remained a resident of the town of Porter until his death in 1882, when he only lacked nine years of being a centenarian. He was an extensive farmer, and also conducted a country store for thirty years, beside working as carpenter and joiner, building many large barns for the farmers of this section. He was a man noted for his hospitality, was very generous to the poor, and was liked and honored by all who knew him. In politics he was a republican, and served as highway commissioner in his town for many years. He was opposed to secret societies, believing that what they claimed to do could be more surely accomplished by openly promoting and acknowledging the universal brotherhood of man. He married Olive Baldwin, by whom he had a family of seven children. She was born at Dorset, Vermont, and died at her home in the town of Porter in 1886, aged eighty-three years.

Peter S. Tower was reared on the old homestead in the town of Porter, and received his education in the common schools of his neighborhood and at the Lockport union school, which latter he attended for two terms. Just at this time the cloud of the civil war, which had been slowly gathering on the political horizon for several years, burst with leaden rain and the thunder of cannon, and young Tower quit his school and hastened to enroll his name among his country's defenders. He enlisted in Company F, 8th New York heavy artillery, on August 11, 1862, and served until peace once more spread her white wings over the desolated land, and there

was no longer any necessity for bloodshed. He then took up the thread of civil life where he had dropped it, and entering Eastman's business college, received a thorough course of training in that institution. He then returned to the farm and began the cultivation of the soil, teaching in the public schools during the winter season for a few years. He has been a farmer and fruit grower ever since, and now owns the old homestead where his father settled in 1815. This land is now in a high state of cultivation, and is largely devoted to peach and apple growing. His buildings, fences, and farm equipments are all first-class, and denote the careful, intelligent, energetic, and prosperous farmer.

On September 26, 1868, Mr. Tower was united in marriage to Elizabeth McConkey, daughter of John McConkey, of the town of Lewiston, and to them were born five children, two sons and three daughters: Mary B., Victoria M., Dan P., Ray C., and Nellie E. Mrs. Tower died in July, 1888, greatly respected and beloved by all who knew her. Mr. Tower was again married on January 2, 1890, to R. A. Shaw, daughter of Gelotus B. Shaw, of Johnson's Creek, an estimable and capable woman.

In politics Mr. Tower has always been a republican, giving his ticket a loyal and active support, and proud of the record made by the "grand old party." He served as supervisor of the town of Porter for three terms, and has since refused the nomination to that place. He has been district clerk nearly ever since the war, and on June 1, 1891, was appointed deputy collector and inspector of customs at Youngstown, New York, which position he now occupies. He and his family are regular attendants of the Episcopal church, to which he contributes

liberally. Mr. Tower has led an active, earnest life, and has secured the confidence, respect, and esteem of all who know him.

AARON MARTIN, an old hotel man, ex-justice of the peace, and now a leading and prosperous farmer of the town of Cambria, is a son of Richard and Lovina (Day) Martin, and was born in the town of Hartland, Niagara county, New York, on July 30, 1828. His father was a native of Vermont, and removed from that State to Canada, and in 1813 returned to the United States and located in the town of Hartland, this county, when that section was all a dense wilderness. He was a farmer, and obtained numerous tracts of land from the Holland Land Company, several of which he improved and converted into fine farms. He died in the town of Cambria at the home of his son Marshall in 1884, at the ripe old age of ninety-five years. He was of German descent, a staunch democrat all his life, taking an active part in politics, and was well liked and widely known. His remains sleep in the cemetery at Johnson's Creek, this county. His wife was also a native of Vermont, and died in 1860, aged sixty-nine years.

Aaron Martin comes of a hardy, long-lived stock, and was reared on his father's farm in the town of Hartland, this county, attending the common schools of that day, and receiving therefrom a good practical English education. After leaving school he continued to work on the farm until he was about thirty years of age, at which time he engaged in the hotel business at Gasport, this county, and remained there for an entire decade, catering to the traveling public with good success. In 1874 he

sold out and purchased a hotel at Middleport, which he conducted successfully for two years, when he sold it and bought similar property at Albion, which he owned and managed for one year. He then purchased the Ontario House at Wilson, and conducted it with satisfaction to the public and profit to himself for over six years, selling the property in 1887 to James C. Bradley, the present proprietor. His long experience in the hotel business gave him a wide acquaintance with leading men, and made him thoroughly familiar with the wants of all classes of travelers. After selling his hotel at Wilson he purchased a fine farm, and is now numbered among the progressive and prosperous farmers of the town of Cambria.

In the year 1850 Mr. Martin was united in marriage with Lydia, daughter of John Moore, of Hartland. To them were born three children, two sons and one daughter. The oldest son was Lewis C., who died when about one year old; the other son is George A., who now lives on the home farm with his father; and the daughter, now deceased, was Libby, who married George H. Wands, of Syracuse, and died December 25, 1883, leaving one son, Aaron M., who makes his home with his grandparents on the farm.

While residing at Gasport Mr. Martin served as assessor and justice of the peace, and rendered entire satisfaction to the general public in both these important positions. In his political opinions and principles he is a straight democrat, and active and earnest in the support he gives this great political organization. He is a member of Cataract Lodge, No. 295, Free and Accepted Masons, of Middleport. He and his family occupy a high place in the esteem of their neighbors.

EDWIN HAYS, a highly esteemed citizen of Niagara county, who has devoted nearly all his life to agricultural pursuits, was born at Black Rock, now Buffalo, New York, July 21, 1833, and is the son of James and Olivia (Brown) Hays. William Hays (grandfather) was a native of Pennsylvania, being born near Girard, that State, about 1765, where he married and reared a family of eleven children. Edwin Hays (father) was born in the old Keystone State during the first year of this century, and removed with his father's family, in 1820, to New York, locating in the Quaker settlement in the town of Hartland, this county. He afterward went to the town of Somerset, where he died in 1863. In political faith he was a republican, taking an active interest in public questions, and by occupation a stonemason and farmer. He married Olivia Brown, and reared a family of eleven children, six sons and five daughters.

The maternal grandfather of Edwin Hays was Otis Brown, born in the highlands of Scotland about 1775, who, emigrating to America about 1820, settled in the town of Somerset, Niagara county, this State, where he remained a short time, and then removed to what is known as the Quaker settlement, in the town of Hartland, this county. After remaining here several years he removed to Michigan, locating at Somerset, that State, where he died about 1850, at the advanced age of seventy-five years. He was a farmer by occupation, a whig in politics, and married and had a large family.

Edwin Hays received his education in the common schools of his day, which, while not attempting to teach all the branches now taught in the public schools, nevertheless imparted a good practical education that served as a foundation for a successful

business career. After leaving school he devoted his energies for many years to the cultivation of the soil, and now owns a farm of eighty-nine acres of very fine land in the town of Hartland.

In 1860 Mr. Hays was united in marriage with Sarah Holmes, daughter of Daniel W. Holmes, and this union was blessed by the birth of one son, their only child, Fred R., who married Clara M. Shafer, a daughter of E. F. Shafer, and now resides with his parents on the farm, their staff and comfort in declining years.

In politics Edwin Hays is a republican, and takes a deep and active interest in the success of his party. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has never swerved in his party allegiance. He is a member of Johnson's Creek Lodge, No. 218, Free and Accepted Masons, and is serving as senior deacon of the lodge. His life has been marked by industry, energy, and sound judgment, and an integrity of character combined with a kindness of disposition which has won for him the respect and esteem of his neighbors and all who know him.

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HENRY H. BICKFORD, an intelligent and influential citizen of Johnson's Creek, and a leading republican in his community, is a son of Phineas and Sarah A. (Hamlin) Bickford, and was born in Ypsilanti, Michigan, March 13, 1838. His grandfather, Samuel Bickford, was a native of Vermont, and removed to the town of Hartland, this county, in 1815, where he purchased a farm of fifty acres from the Holland Land Company, and passed the remainder of his life in its cultivation and improvement. Here he died at an advanced age. The farm is now in the

possession of his grandson, Aaron Bickford. Samuel Bickford married Hannah Montgomery, who was a descendant of the distinguished General Montgomery, and reared a family of four sons and three daughters. His son, Phineas Bickford (father), was born in the Green Mountain State in 1810, and when only five years of age came with his parents to Niagara county. About 1863 he removed to the State of Illinois, where he died in 1880, at the age of seventy years. He was a farmer by occupation and a democrat in politics. He married Sarah A. Hamlin, by whom he had a family of four sons and four daughters.

Henry H. Bickford was educated in the common schools of Niagara county, receiving a practical English training which qualified him for the great duties of life, and furnished a foundation on which he has continued to build by such reading and study as his business cares would permit. He has given his life principally to the cultivation of the soil, owning a farm of fifty-seven acres of fine and fertile land, which is partly devoted to market gardening and fruit growing. He was formerly proprietor of a nursery in the town of Hartland, which he conducted with financial success for several years.

On October 5, 1870, Mr. Bickford was united in marriage to Rose E. Stewart, daughter of Zadock B. Stewart. Mrs. Bickford is an estimable woman, possessing many good traits of character, and very popular among her neighbors and in the church.

In politics Henry H. Bickford is a staunch and enthusiastic republican, always active in the interest of his party, and wields quite an influence in political circles, not alone at his home, but in the county. He is conversant with all the leading political questions

of the day, and can discuss the issues between the parties with intelligence and force. He has served four times as a delegate to republican State conventions in New York. In 1861, when the country was calling on her sons to rally to her defense, Mr. Bickford promptly answered that call, enlisting as a private in company E, 8th New York cavalry, and serving until the close of the war. He enjoyed the distinction of serving with the historic Army of the Potomac, and personally participated in thirty-five of the sixty-four regular battles fought by his regiment. He was always on duty, never received a wound, and held several non-commissioned offices, the highest being quartermaster of his company. He was proffered a commissioned office near the close of the war, but declined it, as in case of acceptance he would forfeit his bounty money. He is now a member of Henry L. Smith Post, No. 178, Grand Army of the Republic, of Middleport, in which post he has held the office of vice commander. Mr. Bickford's life, now extending over half a century, has been active and useful in his community and to the country. He is a pleasant and genial gentleman, possessing the sincerest esteem of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, and wielding an influence for good which is felt and acknowledged in every part of the community.

WARREN H. LOOMIS, M. D., a leading physician of Lockport, and a successful specialist in throat, nose, and ear diseases, is a son of Guy P. and Adaline (Sayles) Loomis, and was born in the town of Palermo, Oswego county, New York, April 10, 1855. His paternal grandfather, Elias Loomis, was a native of Vermont, and

came to Herkimer county, which he soon left to settle in Oswego county, where he continued to reside until his death. He was a farmer by occupation, and married and reared a family of eight children. His son, Guy P. Loomis (father), who now lives in the town of Palermo, New York, was born in Herkimer county in 1811. He is a farmer by occupation, and a member of the Baptist church. In politics he supports the Republican party, and although no politician, yet has been elected and has served his town for several terms as supervisor. He has been twice married. His first wife was Adaline Sayles, daughter of John Sayles, of Herkimer county, and after her death he married for his second wife Mrs. Lucy Mason. By his first marriage he had five children: Charles, who was a Union soldier in the late civil war, and is now sheriff of a county in Kansas; Margaret, wife of Carmi Crannell, of the town of Palermo, Oswego county, New York; Olive, who married Ogilvie Tuller, a farmer of Oswego county; Lydia, who died at an early age; and Perry, a farmer, who resides at the village of Oswego Falls, in the same county where his sisters live.

Warren H. Loomis grew to manhood in his native town, and received his education in Mexico academy, of Oswego county. Leaving school he read medicine with Dr. C. E. Heaton, of Mexico; attended a course of lectures at Buffalo university in the winter of 1876 and 1877, and then entered Long Island Hospital medical college, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1878. After graduation he returned to his native town, where he practiced for six years, and then removed to Fulton, Oswego county, where he remained for about four years. In June, 1889, he came to Lockport, where he

has practiced ever since with good success. He makes a specialty of throat, nose, and ear diseases, and in that line of practice treats patients from quite a distance, as well as having a large home practice.

In February, 1884, Dr. Loomis married Grace Smith, daughter of Harvey Smith, of the town of Scruple, Oswego county. They have one child, a daughter, named Neva.

Dr. Loomis is a republican in politics. He is a member of Red Jacket lodge, No. 646, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Cataract lodge, No. 295, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also of Lockport. In order to prepare himself fully for his work in his special lines, Dr. Loomis took a special course in the winter of 1888 at the New York Polyclinic, of New York city. He thus laid the foundation for his present extensive and successful practice as a specialist.

HON. JOHN E. POUND is a prominent citizen of Lockport, who, by his learning and ability, has made for himself an enviable reputation in this part of the State. He is now in the prime of life, and further honors undoubtedly await him, for in him the elements of popularity and success meet and coalesce. He is the son of Alexander and Almira (Whipple) Pound, and was born on August 23, 1843, in Lockport, Niagara county, New York. The Pounds are of English extraction, and are descended from Michael Pound, who was church warden in Bishop Cummings' church at Wiltshire, England, prior to 1691. One branch of the family yet lives at Devizes, England. The first representative of the family to settle in America, of which we have any knowledge, was John Pound, who located in Piscataway township, New Jer-

sey, where he died in February, 1691. He left one son, John Pound, who married, and his lineal descendant was Elijah Pound, born on January 8, 1712. He married, and his son, Samuel Pound, was the great-grandfather of Hon. John E. Pound. Samuel Pound was born on the old homestead in New Jersey, June 5, 1745, and died there in 1826, leaving several children to survive him. Among these was John Pound (grandfather), who was born in New Jersey, January 10, 1779. In 1822 he removed to Lockport, this county, where he resided the remainder of his life. By occupation he was a butcher and chandler, in religion a Quaker, and married Alice Smith, of Farmington, Ontario county, this State, by whom he had five children, four sons and one daughter. Alice Smith was of French origin, and her descendants derived from her many of the characteristics of her race. The maternal grandfather of John E. Pound was Zebulon Whipple, a native of New York, who removed to Ionia, Michigan, where he died. He married Phoebe Andrews, and had a family of three sons and four daughters.

Alexander Pound (father) was born in the town of Farmington, this State, November 22, 1812, and came to Lockport in 1822, where, on November 22, 1842, he married Almira Whipple, by whom he had four children: John E., Cuthbert W., and two who died in infancy. Cuthbert W. Pound is a lawyer by profession, and is located in the city of Lockport, where he has served as city attorney for three years. Mr. Alexander Pound lived in Lockport until his death, September 14, 1890. He settled on a farm now within the limits of the city of Lockport, and cleared it up, but his main business was superintending the business of the Pound Manufacturing Company, de-



Hon. John E. Pound

voted to building steam dredges and engines. In politics he was a whig, but became a republican when that party was organized.

John E. Pound received his early education in the Union school of Lockport, of which he is a graduate, and then took a course of training in Brown university. During the war he was connected with the quartermaster's department, and rose to be chief of property under General Crane, quartermaster of the military railroads at Nashville, Tennessee, and Cincinnati, Ohio. Soon afterward he began reading law with L. F. and G. W. Bowen, of Lockport, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He at once opened an office in Lockport, and has been regularly engaged in practice there ever since. He is an eloquent pleader, has a very profound knowledge of law, and is frequently retained in important cases.

On November 11, 1868, he was united in marriage with Catharine M. Hurd. They have one daughter, Almina Catharine Pound, who recently graduated at Hellmuth college, London, Ontario. This happy family live in a pleasant, unpretentious home on High street, in the city of Lockport.

In politics Mr. Pound is a staunch republican, and has the distinguished honor of being one of the "immortal 306" who stood by General Grant in the national republican convention of 1880 until "the sun of hope had set behind the level wastes of disappointment." In 1870 he served as one of the supervisors of Lockport, and in 1871 was elected to the State assembly from the first district of Niagara county, serving one term. He was mayor of the city of Lockport two years, assistant United States attorney eight years, and for more than a decade has been United States circuit court commissioner. In all these positions he

has measured up to the requirements of the hour, and distinguished himself by a prompt, vigorous, able, and honorable discharge of every duty. He is a trustee of the Lockport Home for the Friendless, trustee of the Buffalo law college, has been vice-president of the State bar association, and is a member of the board of education of the city of Lockport. The executive ability possessed by Mr. Pound has been utilized by the business men of Lockport, who elected him president of their business men's association, formed March 29, 1891, to advance the business interests and development of the city. He has also served as president of the Lockport charity organization, formed February 2, 1891. He is a member of Lockport council, No. 307, Royal Arcanum, and also one of the committee on laws of the supreme council of that order. He holds membership in Grace Episcopal church and is one of its wardens. Mr. Pound is well and favorably known in the business and political world, has obtained considerable eminence in his profession, and his friends, who are numbered by legions, confidently predict for him a brilliant future, full of useful labors and crowned with many honors.

WILLIAM COCKER, the well-known saw manufacturer of Lockport, and a useful and popular citizen of this county, who is prominent in secret society circles, is a son of Samuel and Mary (Gregory) Cocker, and was born November 29, 1834, in Sheffield, England. His grandfather, Ezra Cocker, was a native of Sheffield, and lived there until his death, which occurred when William was yet a lad. Samuel Cocker (father) was born (about 1810) near and brought up in Sheffield, England, and

emigrating to America in 1851 settled in the city of Rochester, New York, where he died in 1876. He was a sawmaker by occupation, having thoroughly learned that trade at Sheffield. He married Mary Gregory and had a family of twelve children, three of whom died in infancy, and only five of whom now survive: Anna, who married Jacob Amesbury (now deceased), and who resides in the city of Buffalo; Elizabeth, Emaline M., Alice, and William.

William Cocker was educated in public and private English schools, and after completing his education came to America with his parents (1851), and locating at Rochester, New York, he learned the sawmaking trade with Joseph Flint, of that city, where he continued in the same occupation for nearly six years. On September 1, 1857, he removed to Lockport, this county, and embarked in the manufacture of saws in that village, in which business he has been engaged ever since. His trade has constantly increased, and he now owns and operates a large factory at Nos. 89 and 91 Market street, which is fitted up with all kinds of new and improved machinery, and turns out every description of saws, large and small. In the operation of this factory he regularly employs from ten to fifteen experienced men. His reputation for first-class work is widely known, and with thousands of sawyers his name on a saw is a guarantee of its superior quality.

In 1855 Mr. Cocker was married to Priscilla Stokes, daughter of John Stokes, of Rochester, New York, and to them were born two daughters: Ann, who married John Shunk (deceased), and now resides in the city of Lockport; and Grace, who married Arthur Kelly, and lives in the city of Rochester.

In political sentiment Mr. Cocker is a straight republican, and gives his party a loyal support, but is too much engrossed in business to enter the active arena of practical politics. He is a leading and influential member of the Episcopal church, and is now serving as warden of Christ's church. He is a prominent and popular secret society man, and holds membership in Lockport lodge, No. 73, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master; Ames chapter, No. 88, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is past high priest; Bruce council, No. 15, Royal and Select Masters, in which he is also prominent; Ishmalia temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Buffalo; and is also a member of the Royal Masonic Rite. He is a man of great mechanical ingenuity and is a first-class mechanic, having apparently inherited great talent in that direction. As a business man he also ranks high, and is greatly respected and esteemed by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

HON. BURT VAN HORN. One of the surviving republican members of the memorable Thirty-ninth Congress of 1865 and 1867, which did so much to shape our national history, is Hon. Burt Van Horn, of Niagara county. He is a son of Judge James and Abigail (Carpenter) Van Horn, and was born in the town of New Fane, north of the city of Lockport, Niagara county, New York, October 28, 1823. At some time during the eighteenth century, while Holland was the principal commercial nation of the world, a member of the Van Horn family sought the shores of the new world and a home in the New Netherlands, where he reared a family. One of his many descendants was James Van



Dr. Van Horn

Horn (grandfather), who was born in New Jersey, learned a mechanical trade, and married Hannah Seabury, by whom he had four sons and three daughters: Hannah, Polly, Jane, Cornelius, John, Judge James and Abraham. Of these children Abraham settled in Otsego county, New York, and Jane, Polly and John settled in Seneca county. Judge James Van Horn was born in 1770, in New Jersey, removed to Seneca county, this State, and in 1815 came to the town of New Fane, where he died in 1856, aged eighty-six years. He was a blacksmith by trade, but followed farming for several years. He was also engaged in milling for many years. He built and operated the first gristmill in his section. It was on the Eighteen-Mile creek, was burned, in 1813, by the British, and four years later was rebuilt by Mr. Van Horn, on the site of the present "Lake Shore Mills." In 1842 he erected the first woolen mill in the county on the Eighteen-Mile creek. In politics he was a whig and abolitionist, served several terms as supervisor, and on the organization of Niagara county he became one of the judges of the county. Judge Van Horn was a member of the Baptist church, strong willed and determined, but a free hearted, kind and generous friend to the poor and friendless. He accumulated quite a competency, and was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Hall, of New Jersey, who bore him three children: Daniel, Cornelius and Sally, all of whom are dead. After his first wife's death he married Abigail, daughter of Joshua Carpenter, of Chemung county. She was born in 1782 and died in 1856. By his second marriage Judge Van Horn had eight children: Hon. James (deceased), who succeeded to his father's milling business, and was a member of the

general assembly of New York in 1850; Launey, dead; John (now deceased), who was a farmer and merchant, and served one term as county clerk; Caroline, wife of Henry A. Reynolds; Elizabeth, wife of H. Outwater; Burt, the principal subject of this sketch; and two who died in infancy.

Burt Van Horn received his education in Yates academy and in Hamilton college, now Colgate university, of New York. Leaving college on account of ill health before he finished his course, he returned to the home farm, which he cultivated for many years, and which he developed into one of the finest fruit farms of the county.

In 1850 he married Charlotte T. Goodell, who died in 1869 and left two children: Burt, Jr., who married Helen S. Hyde, of New York city; and Willis, who married Helen J. Lewis, and resides in Suspension Bridge village, where he owns a large cold storage establishment, and deals largely in fruits. In 1870 Mr. Van Horn united in marriage with Alicine Schuyler. By his second marriage he had three children: two, Mary and Schuyler, died young, and Grace, who is still living with her parents at home in the city of Lockport.

His political career commenced in 1857, when the Republican party elected him as a member of the general assembly. He was re-elected in 1858 and 1859. His course of action was such in the New York legislature as to be in the true interests of his county and constituents, and so acceptable to his party that in the fall of 1860 he was nominated by the republicans as their candidate for Congress, in the twenty-eighth district, composed of the counties of Niagara and Orleans. At the ensuing election he was elected to Congress on the same day that Abraham Lincoln was chosen president

of the United States, in the fall of 1860. Mr. Van Horn served from 1861 to 1863 as a member of the Thirty-seventh Congress, and in the trying hours of the dark and gloomy days of those eventful years he supported all the measures of his party and the policy of President Lincoln. In 1862 the Twenty-eighth Congressional district was changed to the Thirty-first, composed of the counties of Niagara, Genesee, and Wyoming, and in 1864, after having been out of Congress for one term, Mr. Van Horn was elected to represent the Thirty-first district in the Thirty-ninth Congress, and was returned in 1866 as a member of the Fortieth Congress. From 1865 to 1869 was an eventful time—an important period in the history of the United States, as well as the great war period of 1861 to 1865. As Mr. Van Horn had ably and firmly supported his party in its measures and policy in 1861 and 1862, so he was untiring in his devotion to and advocacy of its interests from 1865 to 1869. While earnestly supporting his party on its national policy and issues, he was not neglectful of the interests of his county and State, and the commerce of the great lake region and the west, and secured over great opposition the passage of a bill in the House of Representatives for a ship canal around Niagara Falls, but it was defeated in the Senate. It was through his influence that an appropriation was secured for the harbor of Olcott in his native town, which added very much to its importance.

Since he retired from Congress in 1869 he has devoted his time to the management of his farm and to dealing extensively in real estate. He is a member of the Baptist church of Lockport, of which he has been trustee and treasurer for many years.

Burt Van Horn's whole life has been

identified with Niagara county. He has taken an interest in every improvement inaugurated during the last half century, for the benefit and advancement of the county; and has lived to realize his hope of seeing it fairly launched upon a career of great prosperity. As already stated, he served three terms in the general assembly of the State, and with one exception he is the only one who served three terms in Congress from Niagara county. In 1877 he was appointed by President Hayes United States internal revenue collector for the twenty-eighth collection district of New York, comprising eleven counties, which office he filled for five years, with headquarters in the city of Rochester. During this time he collected nearly one million dollars a year, without the loss of a cent in the final accounting. Since he took any interest in political matters he has been active in campaign work in western New York, and during the war spent the most of his time while out of Congress in raising men and speaking all over his district, urging the people to stand by the government. He also devoted himself largely to the care and comfort of the soldiers from his district, and will always be remembered by them as their faithful friend. No service was too great for him to render them, and no sacrifice was too severe for him to make for their comfort and welfare.

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PATRICK WALSH was born and educated in Ireland, and in 1850 emigrated to America, and located at Niagara Falls, where he followed the livery business for some time, and then opened a grocery store. He has continued in this line ever since, and has been quite successful in build-

ing up a good trade. Mr. Walsh is a democrat in politics, and ready at all times to work for the success of his party and the triumph of its principles. In religion, he is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and has served as trustee in his church for a number of years. He was one of the charter members of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent association, and served as treasurer of the grand council and the supreme council. On June 25, 1840, he was united in marriage with Mary Butler, daughter of Michael Butler, a native of Ireland, to whom ten children were born, six of whom are dead. The living are Patrick, Michael, Ann, John, Edward, and William, and they all live at Niagara Falls.

HON. ISAAC H. BABCOCK, ex-member of the New York legislature, and the present president of the Farmers and Mechanics' Savings bank of Lockport, is a son of Hon. Jephtha W. and Mary (Hoag) Babcock, and was born at Rensselaerville, Albany county, New York, September 20, 1830. One of the thrifty and substantial families of eastern New York was the Babcock family, some of whose members, in the early part of the last century, were active members of the Friends, or Quaker, church. Isaac Babcock (paternal grandfather) was born in New Milford, Connecticut, and in early life removed to Albany county, which he afterward left, in 1831, to settle in the town of Rush, Monroe county, where he died in 1853, aged seventy-six years. He was a farmer of considerable means, a quiet and respected citizen, and a Friend, or Quaker, in religious belief. His son, Hon. Jephtha Babcock (father), was born in Albany county in 1806, removed to this county

in 1833, and died in 1884, at seventy-seven years of age. He settled in the town of Somerset, where he followed farming on a large scale, and was one of the heaviest wheat growers of his section of the county. In 1865 he left his town and the active pursuits of agricultural and business life and came to Lockport, where he passed pleasantly the evening of his days. He was a substantial citizen, a member of the Congregational church, and in politics a whig and republican. He was supervisor of his town for several years, and represented the second district of this county, during 1851 and 1852, in the general assembly of New York. He never solicited a vote for any office, or was a place-seeker, and served creditably in every position which he occupied. A man of firmness and decision, Mr. Babcock never left a stone unturned to accomplish his purpose after having resolved upon a course of action. In political matters he was, above all things, strictly honorable and honest, and thus enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens. He married Mary Hoag, who was a native of Albany county, and in her later life a member of the Congregational church. She was born in 1803, and passed away in 1869, at nearly sixty-seven years of age.

Isaac H. Babcock was reared on his father's farm, in Somerset, and received his education in Lockport union school and Wilson collegiate institute. Leaving school, he was engaged for a number of years in agricultural pursuits until 1861, when he removed to Lockport, where he engaged in fruit raising, and especially the growing of grape vines, upon quite a large scale. He has taken considerable interest in the new white grape Niagara, was treasurer of the Niagara White Grape Company for three years, and last

winter planted thirty-five acres of this celebrated grape in Florida, with the view to testing its adaptability to the climate of that ocean and gulf-bound State. Mr. Babcock is still interested in agriculture, owning a farm of one hundred and seventy-six acres in the town of Pendleton, and residing at his suburban place of thirty acres on the southern limits of the city of Lockport. He has a fine location, a tasteful residence, and beautiful grounds.

On January 15, 1861, he married Sarah L. Newhall, daughter of Daniel Newhall, of Lockport. They have three children, two sons and one daughter: Mary E., Harry J., and Frederick N.

In politics Isaac H. Babcock is a republican. He was supervisor of the town of Lockport for two years, and served as a member of the New York legislature in 1872 and 1873. The first year he was an active member of the committee on insurance, whose investigation of the insurance department drove from office a corrupt superintendent. The second year he was chairman of a special committee to investigate charges against the conduct of the affairs of the Erie Railway Company, and made an exhaustive report thereon. His record altogether as a legislator was creditable and satisfactory, as his course of action was in the true interests of his State and county. In all the pursuits of life Mr. Babcock has always had his full share of duties to perform and received his meed of honor. He was a director and the secretary and treasurer of the Farmers and Mechanics' Savings bank for twelve years. Upon the decease of Hon. James Jackson, jr., in 1891, he succeeded him as president of the bank. In 1879 he became treasurer of the American District Steam Company, which office he

is still holding. He served as president of the Niagara County Agricultural society for one term, and has been interested, more or less, in various other business enterprises not herein mentioned. Mr. Babcock is a pleasant and courteous gentleman and a useful and influential citizen. Possibilities lie within the reach of personal actions, and success or failure is written of every one as they grasp or neglect the possible or golden opportunity. With those who have intelligently lived for something and to do something Isaac H. Babcock is to be classed. He has always dealt with the questions and facts of life as they really are, and has always done quickly, yet thoroughly, whatever has been worth doing in the opportunities that have come within his grasp.

The Babcock family is of English descent, and the American branch of it was founded by James Babcock, who emigrated from Essex, England, to settle in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1623, where he died, and from him the entire Babcock family in America is descended.

MICHAEL RYAN, now retired from active business, but still connected with many of the leading enterprises in and about Niagara Falls, was born in County Galway, Ireland, in 1834, and is the son of Thomas Ryan, also a native of the Emerald Isle. Michael attended the schools of his native country until about fourteen years of age, when his young imagination was fired by accounts of the new world, and he determined to come to America. Soon after arriving in the United States he located at Niagara Falls, and has lived in that village ever since. He began life as a day laborer in the employ of Colonel Peter A. Porter,

and afterward became the colonel's gardener. Later he embarked in business on his own account as a market gardener on land leased from Mr. Porter, and continued in that vocation for two years, when he was offered a position as foreman in the work of grading for the Buffalo & Lake Ontario railroad, and served in that capacity for two years. He then became chief of police at Suspension Bridge for three years, and also served as deputy sheriff under Colonel Ames, of Lockport, and Sheriff Ransom. In 1869 he went into the feed and flour trade at Niagara Falls, and shortly afterward added a wood and coal yard to his first business. He operated these two enterprises very successfully for a number of years and then sold out, and in partnership with Hon. T. V. Welch entered the dry goods business, under the firm name of Welch & Ryan. Their store was on Falls street, in a block which he still owns, adjoining the Spencer house. This partnership was continued until 1889, when Mr. Ryan sold his interest to H. E. Slocum, and the business has since been conducted under the firm name of H. E. Slocum & Co.

In 1856 Mr. Ryan was united by the ties of marriage to Ellen Holland, daughter of Thomas Holland, a native of Ireland. Mrs. Ryan is an intelligent, capable woman, and popular among her many friends and acquaintances.

With the sale of his dry goods store Mr. Ryan practically retired from active business, but owns and rents a number of fine houses in the village. He owns other real property also, and is a director and stockholder in the Niagara County Savings bank and in the Cataract bank. He is part owner and treasurer of the Maid of the Mist Company, and is interested in the Whirlpool

Rapids Company, and a stockholder in the Rodwell Manufacturing Company. He was one of the original nine who took the initiative step that led to the building of the great tunnel at Niagara Falls, and has an excusable pride in his part in that enterprise. He is now second vice-president of the tunnel company, and a member of the Business Men's association of Niagara Falls.

In political sentiment Mr. Ryan is a straight democrat, and takes much interest in the success of his party and the spread of democratic principles. He is a prominent member of the Roman Catholic church, and has served as one of its trustees.

JOSEPH S. WILMER, a prominent citizen of Lockport, and secretary of the Orleans-Niagara Mutual Fire Insurance Company, was born March 28, 1836, in the town of Niagara, Niagara county, New York, and is a son of Abraham and Catherine (Strickler) Wilmer. The family is of German extraction, their ancestors having emigrated to this country from Switzerland many years ago. Abraham Wilmer (grandfather) was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he followed cabinet-making, but removed to the vicinity of Niagara Falls, this county, about 1812, and settled on a farm, where he combined the business of farming and cabinet-making. He was very successful, and became the owner of over eleven hundred acres of land. In religion he was a Mennonite, in politics an old-line whig, and lived an honored and useful life, dying in 1851, at the age of eighty years. Abraham Wilmer (father) was born December 18, 1808, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and after attaining manhood settled down on part of

the old homestead in Niagara county, where he followed farming until about 1861, since which time he has led a quiet life, and for some time has lived in Lockport. In politics he was originally a whig, but became a republican upon the organization of that party, while in religion he adheres to the faith of his father, and is a prominent member of the Mennonite church. He married Catherine Strickler in 1835, who bore him one son, the subject of this sketch. She was the daughter of Ulrich Strickler, and was born November 22, 1816. Her father was a native of York county, Pennsylvania, but removed to Canada about 1800, where he lived for fifteen years, when he was driven out by Indian depredations. Returning to the United States, he settled at Clarence, Erie county, this State, where he died at the age of seventy-two years.

Joseph S. Wilmer received his education in the common schools, and at Wilson academy, Fort Edward institute, and Williams-ville academy, in Erie county, this State. After completing his studies he taught four terms in the public schools, spent two years as a surveyor, and then returned to farming on the old homestead. Here he continued in the cultivation of the soil from 1860 until 1886, meeting with fair success. In the latter year he removed to Suspension Bridge, where he served as director of the Orleans and Niagara Mutual Fire Insurance Company until February, 1889, when he was elected secretary of that company, and removed to Lockport, where he still resides and discharges the duties of his official position. In general politics Mr. Wilmer may be classed as a republican, but manifests great independence in his political action. He is a member of the Christian church, and very conscientious and careful in the

discharge of duty. He has demonstrated the possession of fine business qualities, and won a degree of success in life of which any man might feel justly proud.

On May 10, 1860, Mr. Wilmer was united in marriage with Frances M. Millard, daughter of Stephen Millard, of this county, who bore him one son. Mrs. Frances M. Wilmer died in 1871, and on March 12, 1872, Mr. Wilmer again married, this time wedding Addie M. Cook, daughter of William Cook, of Lincoln county, Ontario, and by her he has one daughter and one son: Lulu K., aged seventeen, and Roy C., aged five years.

JOSEPH DUMVILLE, the proprietor and operator of Dumville's brewery on Chestnut street, Lockport, was born in Hunton, England, March 16, 1819, and is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Johnson) Dumville. The male members of the Dumville family in England, for several generations back, were principally farmers, or engaged in some other agricultural pursuit. The paternal grandfather of Joseph Dumville was a farmer and life-long resident of England. He married, and reared a family of industrious sons and daughters, who settled in different parts of their native land. His son, Robert Dumville, father of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared on his father's farm, and carefully trained to all kinds of field labor and farm management. He followed farming for an occupation as long as he lived. He married, and his wife dying, he wedded for his second wife Elizabeth Johnson, by whom he had six children, five sons and one daughter: Joseph; John, a resident of St. Catharines, Canada; James (dead); Charles, now dead; Elizabeth; and one son that died



Joseph Duviville.

in infancy. Robert Dumville lived to reach the remarkable age of one hundred and five years, and when he died was surrounded by his descendants of three generations.

Joseph Dumville was reared on his father's farm, and received his education in the public and private schools of his neighborhood. He came, in 1851, from England to New York, where he located in Lockport, this county, and two years later embarked in his present brewing business.

In 1845 Mr. Dumville married Harriet Auton, who died in 1860, and left eight children, of whom but two are now living: Joseph, who married Eliza Mackey, and is engaged in the manufacture of shirts in Lockport; and Margaret, who is at home. For his second wife Mr. Dumville married Eliza Davis, and after her death he wedded Amanda Thorne, who lived but a short time after marriage. In 1891 he united in marriage with Mrs. Alissa (Forsythe) McQueen.

He is a democrat in politics, and served two years as an alderman of the city of Lockport. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, in which he is a warden. Mr. Dumville rebuilt and enlarged his original lager beer factory, until it has assumed its present dimensions. It is situated on Chestnut street, and amply fitted up for brewing purposes. His beer is carefully and properly made according to scientific principles. His factory is furnished throughout with all needed machinery and apparatus necessary for the systematic and successful conduct of the business. Mr. Dumville has a large and increasing demand for his beer, and all orders are filled with the greatest care and promptness, while customers have the satisfaction of knowing that nothing inferior or adulterated will be sold them.

His beer is principally sold in this county, and is of excellent quality. He has a beautiful and well furnished home.

HENRY E. WOODFORD, a very popular and successful business man of Suspension Bridge, and president of the Rapids View Company, is a son of John and Alicia (Coombe) Woodford, and was born May 23, 1835, at Tipton, England. His father was an English farmer, who was born in Devonshire, in 1799, where he died in 1849. John Woodford married Alicia Coombe, by whom he had four children, three sons and one daughter, all of whom died in England except the subject of this sketch.

Henry E. Woodford received his education in the paid schools of his native country, finishing his studies at William Reed's academy, in England. In 1854, when nineteen years of age, he determined to leave his native country and try his fortune in America. He located first at Toronto, Canada, where for two years he was employed as clerk in a newspaper office, and then went to Stratford, Ontario, at which point he secured the position of freight agent on the Grand Trunk railroad, and served the company in that capacity for three years. Leaving Stratford he removed to Quebec and remained there for a year and a half engaged in railroad work. In 1864 he came to the United States and settled himself at Suspension Bridge, this State, where he has resided ever since. His first employment was as clerk for the American Express Company, in which capacity he remained four years, when he was promoted to the position of agent for the company at this point, and continued in the satisfactory

discharge of his duties as such for the extended period of eighteen years. In 1886 Mr. Woodford purchased the Rapids flouring mill at Suspension Bridge, which he still owns and operates. At the same time he bought the office in which he has since conducted a general exchange business. In the year 1888 was organized the Rapids View Company, and of this association Mr. Woodford is president and a heavy stockholder, and is also a director and stockholder in the bank at Suspension Bridge. Always prompt and careful in every detail, believing that what was worth doing at all was worth doing well, every business interest he has touched has seemed to prosper in his hands.

On May 22, 1867, he was united in marriage to Catherine, daughter of George and Mary Hoffman, of New York city. Mrs. Woodford is a lady of culture and refinement, and is a niece of the late Mrs. John A. Roebling, of Trenton, New Jersey, whose husband, the distinguished civil engineer, designed and built the Brooklyn bridge and the suspension bridge across the Niagara river. She is also a niece of the late Mrs. Eliza Griffin, of Suspension Bridge.

In politics Mr. Woodford is an active republican, in whose clear judgment and keen insight local leaders have great confidence. In religion he is an Episcopalian, being a leading member, and for ten years warden of the Epiphany church at Suspension Bridge. He is a member of Niagara River lodge, No. 785, Free and Accepted Masons. His career furnishes a good illustration of what industry, economy, perseverance, and sound business conduct may accomplish in this world. Still in the prime of life, his success has won him an assured position, and his genial nature and generous man-

hood have attracted hosts of friends, and secured for him the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

PHILIP FREEMAN, one of the prosperous farmers of Niagara county, was born in the town of Cayuga, Cayuga county, New York, February 3, 1807, and is the second son of Asher and Basheba (Russell) Freeman. Two years after William of Orange had sworn to support and defend the famous English bill of rights and became the first constitutional king of England, accepting his title by act of parliament, three brothers by the name of Freeman left (1690) their childhood's home amid the mountains of Wales, and came, in all probability, to the colony of New York, where they became the ancestors of all the Freemans throughout America. A descendant of one of these brothers was James Freeman, the grandfather of William Freeman. He was born in 1702, and when parliamentary restrictions of industrial rights and taxation without representation led to the American Revolution, he was found in the armies of the Continental Congress. His son, Asher Freeman, was the father of the the subject of this sketch, and first saw the light of day in Dutchess county, on January 4, 1774. He successively removed to Washington, Saratoga, Cayuga, and Niagara counties. He purchased, of the Holland Land Company, six hundred and forty acres in Royalton, one mile south of Middleport. He finally owned one thousand acres, was a whig and abolitionist, served as a justice of the peace, and died in 1853. He was twice married, first to Basheba Russell and then to Sophia Eddy. By his first marriage he had five sons: Samuel, Philip, William (dead),

Daniel, and Isaac (deceased). For fuller ancestral history, see sketch of B. F. Freeman.

Philip Freeman was reared on his father's farm, which he helped to clear and improve, in a day when farmers had neither the machinery nor conveniences of the present day. He acquired a practical, but necessarily limited, education in the frontier schools of his boyhood days. He commenced life for himself as a farmer on one hundred acres of land, which he still owns, in the town of Royalton. Within the last few years he has retired from all active labor beyond the necessary supervision of his farm, and now resides in the progressive town of Middleport, where he is very comfortably and pleasantly situated to enjoy life.

March 31, 1830, he married Lucy Odell, and to their union were born five children, two sons and three daughters: Louis and Alonzo, who are deceased; Frank, now a resident of Middleport; Fidelia, and Viola.

Philip Freeman is a Universalist in religious faith, and a republican in political opinion. A rather remarkable occurrence in the life of Mr. Freeman is that, in 1840, he and his father and six brothers voted for General William Henry Harrison for president, and forty-four years later, he and five of his brothers voted for General Benjamin Harrison, the grandson of "Tippecanoe," for president.

Philip Freeman was born in the town of Scipio, county of Cayuga, State of New York. Asher Freeman had five sons by his first marriage: William (deceased); Samuel, Philip, now living; Daniel and Isaac (deceased). Philip and Lucy Freeman had five children; two sons and three daughters: Louis and Alonzo (both deceased); Franklin, Fidelia, and Viola, who now reside at Middleport, New York.

FRANK A. DUDLEY, a rising young lawyer of Niagara Falls, who has already won an enviable place at the bar, is a son of John A. and Henrietta (Wright) Dudley, and was born January 30, 1864, in the village of Wilson, Niagara county, New York. He is a direct descendant of William Dudley, who came from near Guilford, England, and settled in Guilford, Connecticut, in 1637, and whose sons and grandsons lived and died in that vicinity. Among his descendants was the distinguished Rev. Dr. David Dudley Field, on the maternal side. William Dudley and Robert Dudley, who settled in Massachusetts early in the seventeenth century, were descended from Sir Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, to whom was granted Kennelworth castle by Queen Elizabeth in the fifth year of her reign. Governor Thomas Dudley, of Massachusetts, was a son of Roger Dudley, and several of the Dudleys served during the Revolutionary war as officers in the American army. The family was very prominent in the early history of Connecticut. John A. Dudley (father) was born in Guilford, Connecticut, about 1823, but removed to Wilson, this county, where he remained for a short time, and then went to the State of Wisconsin, locating at Whitewater, where he still resides. He was for many years a dealer in real estate, but has now retired from all business. He is a republican in politics, and an active worker in the interests of his party. He married Henrietta Wright, by whom he had a family of four children: Ira W., who is now secretary of the Yakima Irrigating and Improvement Company, State of Washington, where he resides; Fred J., now engaged in the study of medicine in the city of Chicago, Illinois; Frank A., subject of this sketch; and Glenn G., a resi-

dent of Tonawanda, this State, where he is engaged in the practice of law.

Frank A. Dudley received his education in the Whitewater State Normal school of Wisconsin, and after leaving that institution entered the law office of Hon. Joshua Gaskill, of Lockport, and began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar at Lockport in 1886, and formed a partnership with W. Caryl Ely in 1888, under the firm name of Ely & Dudley. He immediately began the practice of his profession in that village, and has rapidly won recognition in legal circles, and with his partner is now attorney for many of the leading corporations at Niagara Falls, beside having an extensive general business. He is a stockholder in a number of the business enterprises of Niagara Falls, and interested in every movement calculated to add to the commercial importance of the village. In politics Mr. Dudley is a republican, with a clear understanding of the political principles underlying party organization; but while firm in his adherence to the tenets of his party, finds little attraction in the busy arena of practical politics. He is a member of Niagara Frontier lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted Masons.

On December 17, 1890, Mr. Dudley was united in marriage to Etta Brown, daughter of Wesley P. Brown, of Niagara Falls.

CHARLES E. CROMLEY, a prominent and popular young attorney of Niagara Falls, and late police justice of the village, is a son of James and Elizabeth (Rodgers) Cromley, and was born in Oswego county, New York, on March 8, 1859. His grandfather was James Cromley, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, where he lived and died. His son, James Cromley (father), was

born in Londonderry about 1833, and when sixteen years of age left that country and came to America, locating in Oswego county, this State. For many years he was head cutter in a large shoe manufacturing establishment, and was a great reader and student of English history. Mr. Cromley enlisted at the beginning of the civil war in Company A, 128th New York infantry, and served until the close of that gigantic struggle. He was taken prisoner, and for three months endured the privations incident to incarceration in the southern military prisons, at the end of which time he was exchanged and again joined his regiment. He was an active and devoted member of the Presbyterian church, in politics a republican, and married Elizabeth Rodgers, by whom he had two children: Jennie, who married Ashton Caney, a jeweler at Batavia, this State; and Charles E. The maternal grandfather of Charles E. Cromley was Edward Rodgers, a native of the green isle of Erin, who was born at Dublin, received a collegiate education, and afterwards graduated at a military school and served as captain in the royal army of Great Britain. He had retired and was living on his pension at the time of his death in 1890.

Charles E. Cromley received his early education in the common schools of this State, obtaining there the ground work on which he continued to build until he had acquired a fine education by his own unaided efforts. At the early age of thirteen years he began the battle of life for himself, and has successfully waged it ever since. After becoming well grounded in the common English branches, he began the study of law with Pardee & Piper, at Fulton, Oswego county, this State, and later entered the law office of Davenport & Tennant, at Richfield

Springs, same county, where he continued his studies until 1879, when, at the age of twenty, he was admitted to the bar at Saratoga Springs. In 1880 he removed to Niagara Falls and opened a law office, and has been in the uninterrupted and successful practice of his profession since that time.

On June 10, 1880, Mr. Cromley married Hattie Ransom, daughter of Hon. Norman Ransom, of Otsego county, this State, and they have two children, Ransom and Ned. Mrs. Cromley is an intelligent and cultivated lady, and very popular in social circles.

In his political affiliations Mr. Cromley is a republican, firm in his allegiance to the cardinal principles of that party, and active in his support of party measures. There is a judicial side to his character, however, which prevents him from being a narrow partizan. He was elected police justice of the village in 1886, being the first man to occupy that position, and his administration of the law was very satisfactory to peaceable and law-abiding citizens. He is a member of Niagara Frontier lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted Masons, and of 42d separate company, National guards, of which he is second lieutenant, and was one of the prime movers in the organization of that company. He is the embodiment of energy and self-reliance, and may well be termed a self-made man. His community appreciate the fact that he deserves great credit for what he has accomplished, and give him unstinted admiration, respect, and honor.

JAMES H. De GRAFF, president of the State bank of Tonawanda, and a dealer in Michigan pine lands and lumber in the western markets of this country, is an only son of John N. and Eva (Van Eps) De

Graff, and was born in the town of De Witt, Onondaga county, New York, June 21, 1834. The De Graffs and Van Eps are among the oldest families of the State of New York. The De Graffs came from Amsterdam, Holland, to the then colony of New Amsterdam, which two years later was conquered by the English and became the colony of New York. John N. De Graff, a lineal descendant of the founder of the New York family, was born in the town of Amsterdam, Montgomery county, in the first year of the nineteenth century, and in 1823 removed to the town of De Witt, Onondaga county, where he died in 1840, when but in the mature prime of manhood. He was a contractor by occupation, and formed a partnership with the well known James Voorhees which lasted for several years. In 1823 he married Eva Van Eps, of Holland descent, and a member of the old Van Eps family, which was one of the pioneer families of Schenectady, New York, and which, like the De Graff family, furnished many soldiers who fought in the Continental armies for American independence. Mrs. De Graff resides at the present time at East Syracuse, Onondaga county, and although she has seen her eighty-ninth birthday, yet is remarkably active for a woman of her advanced age.

James H. De Graff grew to manhood in the town of De Witt, New York, and received his education in the public schools of Onondaga county. At an early age he engaged in contracting, and in that line of business went, in 1851, to Buffalo, New York, where he served as foreman for Theodore D. Barton, an extensive contractor, who was then building the breakwater in the harbor of that city. During 1852 and 1853 he was promoted to be general super-

intendent for Barton & Richardson, contractors, who constructed a large portion of the road-bed with dredges across the great marsh between Bell river and Chatham, on the Great Western railroad in Canada, which was then in course of construction. In the fall of 1854 he came to Tonawanda in the employ of the same firm, who had an extensive contract there on the enlargement of the Erie canal; and in 1857, on the completion of their contract on that great artery of commerce between the east and the west, he went to Great Bridge, near Norfolk, Virginia, where he became one of the superintendents on the construction of the Chesapeake & Albemarle canal. As soon as his work was done at Norfolk his services were asked for at Charleston, Virginia (now West Virginia), upon the improvement of the Kanawha river, in which work he was engaged until May 22, 1861, when the gathering of Confederate forces in the neighborhood of Charleston stopped business of all kinds and compelled Mr. De Graff to return to New York. From 1861 to 1863 he was engaged in building canal boats, and in October of the last named year he formed a partnership with his father-in-law, Hon. John Simson, for the purpose of buying pine lands in Michigan and dealing in lumber. This partnership was dissolved in 1870, when Mr. De Graff purchased his father-in-law's interest and continued the business for five years longer. During this time he purchased and sold large amounts of pine lands, of which he still owns quite an interest in both Canada and Michigan. In 1877 he helped to organize and became a stockholder in the banking house of Evans, Schwinger & Co., of which he was elected president. In 1883 this banking house was changed into the State bank, of which Mr.

De Graff was elected and has served as president ever since.

On May 4, 1859, he married Mary, daughter of Hon. John Simson, of Tonawanda, Erie county. They have three children, two sons and one daughter: Louis, now superintendent of the Albion stone quarry; Lydia, wife of Charles Weston, one of the lumber dealers of North Tonawanda; and Le Grand, who is engaged in the office of C. A. Weston & Son.

In politics Mr. De Graff is a republican, and has been twice elected by the people of his town and served them as town supervisor, during the years 1881 and 1882. In addition to his financial interests and lumber trade, he is engaged in several other business enterprises, being interested with James A. Roberts, of Buffalo, in a sandstone quarry located at Albion, New York, and president of the Tonawanda Gaslight Company, and is also one of the charter members of the Buffalo Loan, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company, which was organized in Buffalo, New York, in 1881. Of this company of large capitalists he was elected as second vice-president, which office he still holds. He has won fortune by first deserving and then working for it. It is not luck or accident that helps men on in the world, but resolution and persistent energy, and by these Mr. De Graff has made opportunity contribute to his success in business life.

JOHN J. CUSHING, and old and highly respected citizen of the town of Wilson, and a well-known farmer and fruit grower, is a son of Gilman and Rebecca (Bartlett) Cushing, and was born in the town of Worthington, Hampshire county, Massa-

chusetts, on April 13, 1827. The Cushings are descended from an ancient English family, their progenitor on this side of the Atlantic being Matthew Cushing, a native of Hingham, County Norfolk, England, who emigrated to America in 1638, arriving at Boston on August 10th. He was a son of Peter Cushing, and was born in 1578. He married Nazareth Pitcher (born in 1586), daughter of Henry Pitcher, and reared a family of five children. They came to America in the *Diligent*, a vessel which sailed from Ipswich, England, in 1638, commanded by Captain John Martin, of that place, and settled at Hingham, near Boston, Massachusetts. Matthew Cushing's lineal descendant was Daniel Cushing, born in 1619. His son, Elisha Cushing, was born in 1682, and in 1719 was born Elisha Cushing, Jr., son of Elisha, Sr., his lineal descendant being Ezekiel Cushing, grandfather of John J. Cushing, the subject of this sketch. Ezekiel Cushing was born at Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1759, was a farmer by occupation, and removed to Hampshire county, Massachusetts, where he died in 1835, aged seventy-six years. He was a whig in politics, served in the Revolutionary war, and received a pension for his services. He married Lydia Jacobs, by whom he had a family of eleven children. His wife was born in 1764, and died in March, 1840. Gilman Cushing (father) was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, April 3, 1786, and when only two years of age removed with his father's family to western Massachusetts. In 1837 he came to the town of Wilson, this county, where he died in 1861, at the age of seventy-five years. On coming to this county Mr. Cushing purchased a farm of one hundred acres, located on Maple street (then Slash road),

three and one-half miles southeast of Wilson. He was a cooper by trade, and later engaged in agricultural pursuits. In politics he was a republican, but not a strong partizan. He married Rebecca Bartlett on April 6, 1820, and by this union had a family of three children, who reached maturity. Mrs. Cushing was born in 1794, in the State of Massachusetts, and died there in 1834.

John J. Cushing came to Wilson in January, 1841, when only fourteen years of age, and lived here until he was twenty-six, when he removed to Lansing, Michigan. At that place he engaged in farming, and remained three years, after which he returned to Wilson, and has resided in this county ever since. He now owns and occupies the old homestead purchased by his father in 1837. He has spent his life in the cultivation of the soil, believing, with Washington, that "agriculture is the noblest pursuit of man." In politics Mr. Cushing is a republican, and in religion is a member of the Wilson Baptist church.

On January 9, 1851, Mr. Cushing was united in marriage with Elvira Covert, daughter of Matthias Covert, of Wilson, this county, and to this union was born a family of four children: Loretta E., who married J. O. Ackerman, and resides in the town of Wilson; Jemima, who married S. M. Smith, a farmer living in Wilson; Elon R., and Eli J., who reside at home with their parents. Elvira Cushing, wife of John J. Cushing, died May 8, 1890, aged sixty-three years, and greatly respected and beloved by a large circle of relatives and friends.

AALEXANDER GRANT, whose death occurred in 1857, was a Scotchman, noted for all the sterling virtues of that

honored race. He was a son of John and Grace Grant, and was born May 12, 1811, in Morayshire, Scotland. He came to America in 1831, and located in the city of Hartford, Connecticut, and later removed to Albany, New York, where he was married on November 27, 1838, to Elizabeth Taylor, of that city, who was born in Perthshire, Scotland. By this union he had four daughters and two sons, two of whom are living: Mary Louise, and Elizabeth, who married F. R. Delano, of Niagara Falls.

Alexander Grant received a fine education in the public and private schools of his native land, and afterward learned the business of practical and landscape gardening. He removed from Albany to Niagara Falls in the spring of 1839, where he followed the occupation of a gardener until his death at that place in 1857. In politics he was an old-line whig until the formation of the Republican party, when he joined that political organization, but did not live to see it achieve national success. He was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, and active and liberal in his support of all church interests, serving as trustee of his church for some time. In his later years Mr. Grant made some investments in real estate which proved very fortunate. His widow, Elizabeth (Taylor) Grant, still survives him, living in her handsome home at Niagara Falls, surrounded by all the comforts of life, and greatly beloved by a wide circle of admiring friends.

HON. ALVAH K. POTTER, ex-judge of Niagara county, and who was honorably discharged from the Union service in 1865, as lieutenant-colonel of the 18th New Hampshire volunteer infantry, was

born in the city of Concord, New Hampshire, March 31, 1840, and is a son of Thomas D. and Eunice (Marden) Potter. The Potters are of English descent, and Richard Potter, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Ipswich, Massachusetts, but in early life became a resident of the city of Concord, in the Granite State. He served in the Revolutionary war, and his son, Joseph Potter (grandfather), resided in Concord until his death. Joseph Potter married Lydia Drake, and had a family of four sons. One of these sons, Thomas D. (father), was born in Concord, in January, 1796. He was a farmer, a member of the Congregational church, and a democrat in politics. He held several city offices, and married Eunice Marden, whose father was a native of New Hampshire. They reared a family of eleven children, five sons and six daughters: General Joseph H., who graduated at West Point Military academy in 1845, and is now living a retired life in Columbus, Ohio, with the rank of brigadier general in the regular army; Thomas and John, who are farmers; Hon. Alvah K.; Frank P., one of the directors of the John D. Farwell dry goods firm of Chicago; Annie E., wife of J. B. Richardson, a manufacturer of Lowell, Massachusetts; Emily, who married a Mr. Swift, a wholesale ship chandler, of Boston, and is now dead; Clara F. (deceased); Martha J., wife of Benjamin W. Dean, of Worcester, Massachusetts; Lydia K., married to A. T. Perry, of Cleveland, Ohio, who is president of the Forest City Chemical Company; and Mary P., widow of Fred L. Freeman, a merchant of Baltimore.

Alvah K. Potter grew to manhood in the city of Concord, and prepared for college at Appleton academy. He then entered Dartmouth college, from which he was



Judge A. K. Potter

graduated in the class of 1862. Immediately after graduation he enlisted in the United States service, and was commissioned first lieutenant of Company H, 7th regiment New Hampshire volunteer infantry. After serving for some months in this capacity he was appointed captain of Company A, 18th regiment New Hampshire volunteer infantry. He was promoted to major, and afterwards commissioned as lieutenant-colonel of his regiment. He participated in all the skirmishes, engagements, and battles of his regiment. The war closed soon after he became lieutenant-colonel, and he returned home to enter upon the study of law in the Boston offices of Boardman & Blodgett, the latter now a judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. He finished his legal studies with Anson S. Marshall, of Concord, was admitted to the bar in 1866, and practiced in his native city for three years. He then removed to Niagara Falls village, where he was a member of the law firm of Piper & Potter for three years. In 1872 he came to Lockport, where he has been engaged ever since in the successful practice of his profession, as a member of the firm of Ellsworth & Potter.

On July 27, 1865, he united in marriage with Ellen S. Fifield, daughter of Rev. Winthrop Fifield, of New Hampshire.

In politics Colonel Potter is a republican. He served as city attorney of Lockport in 1875 and 1876, and in 1883 was elected judge of the courts of Niagara county for a term of six years, and when he retired from the bench in 1889, he returned to the practice of his profession. Judge Potter is a member of the Congregational church of Lockport. While on the bench Judge Potter presided with ability, firmness, and fairness. At the bar, while insisting on his own rights,

he respects those of others, and in pleading his cases depends to win by clearness of statement and force of argument.

JUDGE CYRUS E. DAVIS was a prominent member of the Niagara county bar, and an able advocate who had been in regular practice for forty-four years. His practice was very extensive, and included courts of all grades in this State. He was born at Queenstown Heights, Canada, on August 29, 1827, and was a son of Jacob and Sarah M. (Eastman) Davis. His father was born in 1796 in Albany county, this State, but removed to Canada and located at Queenstown Heights, just opposite Lewiston, this county, where he followed farming and dealing in lumber. In 1837 he crossed the river and took up his residence at Lewiston, on the American side. He was a democrat, and very positive in his convictions. He married Sarah M. Eastman, daughter of Rev. Henry Ward Eastman, and to them were born three children: W. O. Davis, who studied medicine, and after graduating located at Sioux City, Iowa, where he is now practicing, and is a member of the board of pension examiners in that city; Eliza, who died in 1860; and Cyrus E. Rev. H. W. Eastman (maternal grandfather) was a native of Goshen, Orange county, this State, who preached his first sermon where the city of Rochester now stands, and after laboring for many years in this section finally removed to Canada in 1799, where Mrs. Davis was born in 1801.

The *Albany Evening Times* of Tuesday, March 11, 1873, contains a biographical sketch of Judge Davis, who was then serving as a member of the commission to revise and amend the constitution of the State of

New York, having been appointed to that position by Governor Hoffman in 1872. It was as follows:

"Cyrus E. Davis was born August 29, 1827, at Queenstown Heights, Niagara county, Canada. In 1837 he removed with his father to Lewiston, Niagara county, New York. After finishing his academic education, at the age of eighteen he entered the law office of Hon. S. B. Piper, of Lewiston. In 1847 he removed to the city of Buffalo and entered the law office of Dyre Tillinghast, and in the following year was admitted to the bar and practiced in Buffalo until 1857. After the election of Mr. Pierce as president, in 1853, Mr. Davis was urged by his friends for the appointment of secretary of legation to France, which position he, however, failed to secure. In 1857 he removed to Niagara Falls, where he has since practiced. His county and district are (1873) both strongly republican, and the election of a democrat is next to an impossibility. He, however, has been the champion and leader of his party in his district, having been nominated in 1859 for the office of district attorney of Niagara county, in 1861 for member of the assembly, and again in 1862 and 1863 for the same office. In 1870 he was nominated for county judge and elected, but it was afterward decided by the court of appeals in construing the new judiciary article of the constitution that no vacancy existed at the time of such election. He has always been a strict democrat, and has represented his party many years in its State conventions. Mr. Davis is a short, thick-set man, with a round, solid head, florid complexion, gray hair cut short, bald on top of his head, short gray mustache and whiskers. He is an assiduous worker, always in his seat, and is the most

classical speaker in the commission, not given to long speeches, but believing in the motto *multum in parvo*, so condenses his views as to make them at once forcible and pleasing."

In 1873 Mr. Davis was prominently mentioned for the office of attorney-general of the State, and in the same autumn he once more received the nomination of his party for judge of Niagara county. In 1874 he was a prominent candidate for the nomination for lieutenant-governor of New York, being supported by many influential and leading journals throughout the State, but when the convention assembled it showed a disposition to nominate a "liberal," and Mr. Davis withdrew from the contest and refused to allow his name to be used before the convention. In 1878 he was nominated for congress in the thirty-first New York district, and ran largely ahead of his ticket. In June, 1883, he received the appointment of county judge from President Cleveland, then governor of the State, and ably discharged the duties of this position until January 1, 1884. In the autumn of 1883 he again received the democratic nomination for judge of Niagara county, and at the polls was given a very large and flattering vote by his fellow citizens without regard to party, although the great majority against his party in the county could not be overcome.

On February 16, 1859, Judge Davis was united in marriage to Waittie Griffen, daughter of Isaac Griffen, and to this union were born six children: Waittie, Mary O. (deceased), Pauline S., Blanche (deceased), Grace Relyea, and Florence Dale. Isaac Griffen (father-in-law) was born at the city of Hudson, this State, on the historic and picturesque river of that

name, where he passed most of his life, only coming to Niagara county about a year previous to his death in 1852. He married Jane Hardwick, and had a family of three children who grew to maturity: Theodore and Cornelius, now dead, and Julia, yet living.

Judge Davis was a prominent member of the Episcopal church, and widely known in connection with his contributions of time and means toward the advancement of church interests. During the civil war he was actively engaged in recruiting troops for the army, and assisted Colonel Porter in recruiting and mustering his command. He died December 8, 1891. As a lawyer he was a specialist in the line of advocacy, and was entrusted with and tried cases for the attorney-general of the State. He was an eloquent and forcible speaker, a close and logical reasoner, and at times his impassioned pleading reached such heights that judge, jury, and spectators were alike carried away on the stream of his eloquence, and great legal victories won. He died in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and in the very zenith of his well-earned popularity and fame.

JOHN J. B. SPOONER, of Lockport, the present clerk of the board of supervisors of Niagara county, whose efficiency in that position is attested by his retention in office for several years by the party to which he is opposed in political belief, is a son of Judge Alden and Margaret (Jermaine) Spooner, and was born in the city of Brooklyn, New York, February 20, 1820. On his maternal side the Jermaines were one of the old and respected families of Long Island, where at Sag Harbor his

grandfather, John Jermaine, was born and passed his life. He married Margaret Peirson, and to them were born four sons and three daughters, of whom several became highly respected residents of New York city. These children are all dead now except Margaret, who married Joseph Slocum, and one of whose daughters is the wife of Russel Sage, the great financier, who so narrowly escaped death lately in New York city at the hands of a dynamite bomb thrower. On his paternal side, Judge Alden Spooner, his father, was a native of Vermont, and removed to Brooklyn, New York, where he died. He was editor and publisher for many years of the *Long Island Star*, which was among the early papers of the city of Brooklyn. He was a whig and republican in politics, served one term as surrogate of Kings county, and married Margaret Jermaine, who died and left a family of five sons and three daughters, of whom four sons and two daughters are dead. After his first wife's death, Judge Spooner married Mary Ann Wetmore, of Brooklyn, by whom he had one child, Catherine, who is the wife of Joshua Wilbur, a druggist of Lockport.

John J. B. Spooner was taken at an early age to Tecumseh, Michigan, and received his education in the schools of that place. Leaving school, he established, in 1840, the *Harrisonian*, which paper he published and edited at Tecumseh until he removed to Jonesville, that State, where he continued the paper under the name of the *Expositor*. In 1841 he quit journalism to accept a responsible position in the State treasury department of Michigan, in Detroit, which he held till a change in the political control of the State, and in 1843 came to Niagara county, where he followed merchandising

for three years. At the end of that time he became a clerk and cashier in a bank, in which he served until 1860. In that year he was elected as clerk of the republican board of supervisors of Niagara county, and has served for twenty-five years in that capacity. The office which he holds is a responsible one in a county like Niagara, and requires business ability and close application on the part of its incumbent who would be successful and render satisfaction to the public.

In June, 1841, he married Mary Brewer. Their children are: Sarah J.; Mary E., wife of Frank Dodge, of Texas; Laura C., married to Prof. Edward Baillott, teacher of French in Bloomington, Indiana; George A., a bookseller and stationer in Leavenworth, Kansas; and Charles E., a bookkeeper in a railroad office at Sedalia, Missouri.

Popularity is often evanescent, and to be lasting must be founded upon substantial success. Mr. Spooner has acquired popularity by persistent labor and merited success, and no routine, discipline, or labor has ever drawn him from his work.

HON. WILLIAM POOL, a leading journalist, politician, and business man of Niagara Falls, is the son of Thomas F. and Fannie (Sutherland) Pool, and was born May 15, 1825, in Lewiston, Niagara county, New York. His grandfather, Achish Pool, was a native of Massachusetts, and came to Niagara county, this State, in 1811, settling in Lewiston on a farm purchased from the old Holland Land Company. Here he lived a quiet and peaceful life, uninterrupted except by the excitement of the war of 1812 and accompanying Indian

depredations. He erected a hotel on the old State road and conducted it for a number of years. He married Susan Hersey, of eastern New York, by whom he had a family of three sons. Thomas F. (father) was born in Abington, Massachusetts, on November 4, 1800, came to Niagara county with his father in 1811, and was reared and lived all his life on the old homestead. He was a whig in politics, but later became a republican, yet never aspired to office and was content with discharging the simple duties of good citizenship. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and careful and conscientious in the discharge of religious duty. He married Fannie Sutherland, who was a native of Vermont, born at Sutherland Falls, in the house which is now owned by ex-secretary of war Proctor. By this marriage he had a family of five sons and two daughters: William, subject of this sketch; Susanna, married Samuel Townsend, who lives on the old homestead in Lewiston; Andrew S., formerly a farmer, but now living in the city of Buffalo, this State; Thomas C., lives in Lockport, and is a wagon and carriage dealer; Mary J., who married William H. Shaw, and died in 1833; Frank, died in Lockport; and one died in infancy. Thomas F. Pool married for his second wife Mrs. Maria Cotton, by whom he had two children: Wilbur, who lives on the old homestead, and Hattie, who married Orrin Shippey, a farmer living in the town of Lewiston. Thomas F. Pool died in 1886, aged eighty-six years, but his widow is still living at an advanced age.

William Pool received his education in the common schools of his native county and Genesee Wesleyan seminary at Lima, this State. He was engaged in farming on the old homestead in Lewiston until 1852,

when he moved into the city of Lockport and secured a position on the Lockport *Daily Courier*. In 1854 he came to Niagara Falls, and, in connection with Benjamin F. Sleeper, commenced the publication of the Niagara Falls *Gazette*. This partnership continued until 1864, when Mr. Pool purchased his partner's interest in the business and conducted the paper alone until 1880, when he sold it to the present proprietor, P. A. Porter. For the next three years he was principally engaged in settling up his outstanding accounts, but in January, 1884, he and his son, Rupert M. Pool, formed a partnership and established the Niagara *Courier*, and have edited and published this journal ever since. In politics Mr. Pool was originally a whig, but when the dark clouds of internecine strife began to gather on the political horizon, he joined the republican hosts, and has remained an honored member of that party ever since. He held various offices in the village previous to 1866; in which year he was elected a member of the State assembly of New York from Niagara county, and served one term, before the expiration of which he was appointed to the postmastership in Niagara Falls, to fill a vacancy; and having served acceptably in that capacity, was re-appointed and commissioned by President Grant in 1872, and held the position for more than eight years. So efficient and popular was his administration of the office, that for the asking he could have had it a third term. He had served as postmaster at Dickersonville before moving to Lockport. He takes an active and earnest part in the politics of his village, and has served as delegate to many of his party conventions. He was a delegate to the National convention that nominated Hayes for the presidency, attending in the

interest of the imperious Roscoe Conkling. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and also of Niagara Frontier Lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted Masons.

On December 20, 1848, Hon. William Pool was united in marriage with Wealthy Woolson, daughter of Charles Woolson, a native of Vermont, who came to New York at an early day and settled in Lewiston. This union was blessed by four children, one of whom died in infancy, while three are still living: Rupert M., now in business with his father; George E., a clerk in the freight office of the Hudson River Central railroad; and Helen E.

JOSEPH A. WARD, a prominent business man and journalist of Niagara county, is a son of Abram and Gertrude (Kayner) Ward, and was born March 31, 1832, in Warren, Herkimer county, New York. Aaron Ward (paternal great-grandfather) was a native of Newark, New Jersey, but removed to Herkimer county, where he died. He was one of the early pioneers of this county, where he bought a farm, which he cleared and put under cultivation—a valuable tract of land. He was a descendant of John Ward, of English stock, who removed from Stonington, Connecticut, to Newark, New Jersey, where he located and died. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Ward, was born in Lansingburg, this State, and came to Herkimer county with his parents, and from thence to Sweden, Monroe county, where he died. He was also a farmer, and married Susanna Brown, whose father served in the Revolutionary war. He took part in the battle of Bennington. To them were born five children, two sons and three daughters. Abram Ward (father) was born

in Warren, this State, on June 19, 1808, and died in Warren, Herkimer county, October 1, 1887. He was a farmer by occupation, a republican in politics, taking an active part in the politics of his day, and was a member of the Dutch Reformed church. He married Gertrude Kayner, a daughter of Jacob Kayner, a native of Hesse Cassel, but who emigrated to this country and settled in Herkimer county. He afterwards came to Niagara County, where he died. By this union there were three children: Joseph A., Susan (deceased), and Mary, who died young.

Joseph A. Ward was educated at Oxford academy, Chenango county, and at Whitesboro, Oneida county. He was reared on the farm, and followed teaching for a time, but in 1864 came to Lockport and entered the Exchange bank as book-keeper and assistant cashier, which position he held for six years. In 1870 he purchased an interest in the Lockport *Journal*, of which he has been manager ever since. It is a well-known official paper of the county, and of the city of Lockport, and has a wide and growing circulation, and wields an influence that is widely felt. It has, perhaps, been quoted and referred to more than any other paper of the small cities of the State. He has had charge of the business department of the *Journal* since 1870, and under his good judgment, close application, and industry, it has flourished beyond all reasonable expectation.

In 1857 Mr. Ward was united in marriage with Josephine Cleland, daughter of Willard Cleland, of Herkimer county. Their union has been blessed with three children: Cleland A., married to Mary F. McQueen, is now a resident of Lockport, where he is engaged as a clerk; Jessie A., and Willard M., who is reporter for the *Journal*.

In politics he is a member of the Republican party, believing in its principles and tenets. He belongs to the Congregational church, in which he is a trustee. He is a member of Niagara lodge, No. 375, Free and Accepted Masons; Ames chapter, No. 88, Royal Arch Masons; and Genesee commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar.

JOHN M. LOCHER, proprietor of the Monument House, and a widely known and popular hotel man of Niagara Falls, is a son of Francis and Mary (Bantle) Locher, and was born November 5, 1831, in Wurtemberg, Germany. The family is an old German one, and only two of the name are known to have come to America. These were John M. and his brother Matthias, the latter of whom settled at Niagara Falls, where he died some years later.

John M. Locher was educated in the National schools of Germany, and afterward learned the trade of shoemaker, and worked at that business in the Fatherland until he was twenty-three years of age. He then bid farewell to his people there and started for America, arriving here in the spring of 1854. He worked at his trade for two years, and then visited the copper mines of the Lake Superior regions and engaged in mining for two years. On this trip Mr. Locher went by rail as far as Iowa City, Iowa, which was the capital of the State at that time, and which was the western terminus of railway travel in those days. From that point he reached the mining regions by stage. He returned to Niagara Falls in 1859, and engaged in the occupation of a vegetable gardener, which he continued until 1867, when he embarked in the hotel business. In 1889 he erected his present

hotel at No. 12 Falls street, known as the Monument House. It is a fine brick building, three stories high, and twenty-four feet front by seventy-eight feet deep. He has devoted his entire time to this business since 1867, and is an adept in entertaining the traveling public, on account of which the Monument Hotel is becoming very popular and is well patronized.

In the year 1860, on May 5th, Mr. Locher was married to Caroline Fleck, daughter of Joseph Fleck, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, who emigrated to North America and settled at Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada. To their union has been born a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters. The eldest of these is Sabina, who married J. E. Reiger, professor of music in the Niagara university, and has two children, Earnest G. and Vera. George M., the second born, is a tailor by occupation, and married Anna Fernier, by whom he has one child, Marguerite, and they live in Detroit, Michigan. The others are Mary, John M., jr., Rose, Frances, and Grace, living at home with their parents.

Politically, Mr. Locher has always been independent, attaching himself to no party, but voting for the men and measures which in his judgment would best subserve the true interests of the mass of the people. In religion he is a Roman Catholic, and is a member of lodge No. 316, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also of lodge No. 6, Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a charter member of the Niagara Falls Leidestafel singing society, which was organized in 1864. In his business as hotel proprietor he has been very successful, and as a citizen he stands high in the community, being greatly liked by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

In 1878 Mr. Locher visited his home in Germany, and in 1886 made another visit to the Fatherland.

JOHN McLEAN, a stockholder and secretary of the Richmond Manufacturing Company, is a son of William and Janet (McDonald) McLean, and was born in the city of Lockport, Niagara county, New York, June 15, 1851. On both his paternal and maternal sides he is of Scotch descent. His father, William McLean, was born about 1810 in Nairn, Scotland, where he was reared and educated. After starting in life for himself he learned the trade of blacksmithing, which he followed for some years in his native land, and then crossed the Atlantic to better his fortunes in the new world. He worked some time near the city of Buffalo, New York, and then, about 1830, became one of the early settlers of Lockport, where he died in 1881, aged seventy-one years. He was a republican in politics, and one of the founders and oldest members, at the time of his death, of the Lockport Presbyterian church. He married Janet McDonald, who was born in Inverness, Scotland. They were the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters: Margaret, wife of Frank Chapman, book-keeper for the Richmond Manufacturing Company; Frank, now engaged in blacksmithing; William, vice-president of the Richmond Manufacturing Company; John, and Anna. Anna died at twenty-four years of age.

John McLean was reared in Lockport, and having but poor opportunities for attending school, received but a limited education, which he has supplemented by reading until he has become well informed. He commenced life as an errand boy for the

Holly Manufacturing Company, with whom he remained for ten years, and during the latter part of that time served as a shipping clerk. In 1879 he became correspondent and book-keeper for William Richmond, in which capacity he served until 1881, when the Richmond Manufacturing Company was incorporated and he was elected as its secretary, which office he still holds. John McLean is a republican in politics. He is a member of Lodge No. 41, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Lockport is now one of the flourishing manufacturing cities of New York, while every indication exists to warrant her growth to be such that in the future she will become one of the great manufacturing centers of the Empire State. The Richmond Manufacturing Company has its office and salesroom on Gooding street. It employs a force of sixty men, and manufactures grain cleaning machinery and dusters for flour mills, grain elevators, etc.

GEORGE W. POUND, one of the successful lawyers and progressive young business men of Lockport, was born in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, January 11, 1865, and is a son of Waterman S. and Adelaide (McNeil) Pound. The Pound family for several generations have been of the Friends, or Quaker, faith, and its members have been resident in the New England States and New York. Samuel Pound (grandfather) was a native of Ontario county, this State, and came, in 1823, to this county with an ox team. He purchased much of the land upon which the city of Lockport now stands. He was born July 26, 1810, is well preserved for his years, and resides in Lockport, where he is very com-

fortably situated. His son, Waterman S., the father of George W. Pound, was born October 4, 1834, and is now engaged in the clothing business, which he has conducted successfully for several years. He is a prominent citizen of his city, a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and although a strong republican, has held the office of canal commissioner for several terms under democratic as well as republican administrations in the Empire State. His wife, whose maiden name was Adelaide McNeil, was a daughter of the late Judge McNeil, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and died February 5, 1888, aged forty-seven years, leaving two children, George W., and Hiram M. Pound, who died January 2, 1891, aged twenty-three years.

George W. Pound grew to manhood in the city of Lockport, where he received his education in the Union school, and where he has resided continuously ever since. He read law with Hon. John E. Pound, was admitted to the bar in 1888, and since then has practiced his profession in Lockport with good success. He is a stirring republican in politics, has served as a delegate to numerous conventions of his party, and is always in demand as a public speaker in county, State, and National campaigns. He is a member of Lockport lodge, No. 41, Order of Elks, the business men's association, the Foresters, Knights of St. John and Malta. He is president of the Sexennial League, and of the Evans memorial library association, and a member of the Lockport "Hooks," besides holding membership in numerous other secret, scientific and beneficial organizations. He is the owner of the steam yacht "Jerauld."

On April 18, 1888, he was united in mar-

riage with Ida Stanthorpe, daughter of George Stanthorpe, of Lockport.

In religious faith Mr. Pound, like all the family, is an Episcopalian, and has been for several years a member of the church of that denomination in Lockport. In addition to his legal practice, Mr. Pound is an enthusiastic student of literature and kindred subjects, and has been a frequent contributor to magazines and other publications. He is largely interested in real estate in Lockport and at Wilson, now a popular summer resort on Lake Ontario, which he largely founded, and where he has a summer cottage.

DR. WILLIAM H. WALLACE, a widely known and highly respected business man, now living in retirement at Suspension Bridge, is a son of Luke and Margaret (Partridge) Wallace, and was born September 2, 1823, in Canada. His grandfather, Kerwin Wallace, was a native of Lunenburg, Massachusetts, where he was born April 22, 1759. He was a soldier in the American army during the Revolutionary war, and afterward drew a pension for his services in that struggle. He removed to Duxbury, Vermont, and served in the legislature of that State for nearly ten years, taking an active part in all political questions. He married Thankful Bennett, and reared a family of ten children, of whom Luke, father of William H., was the fifth, and was born April 22, 1792, in Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire. Following the example of his father, he became one of his country's defenders at an early age, and served as sergeant during the war of 1812. Ten years after the war closed he removed to the island of Prince Edward, Canada, and

engaged in the lumber business, finally drifting into real estate and general trade. Luke Wallace lived for a number of years in Canada, but always retained his citizenship in the United States. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and married Margaret Partridge, of Norwich, Vermont, by whom he had a family of three sons and three daughters, only three of whom are now living: William H., Eliza, married to James Kenof, of Canada, and Margaret.

William H. Wallace received his early education in the common schools of Vermont, and in Brownington academy, in that State, and afterward studied medicine, but never practiced much. He was engaged in the drug business for some months at Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont, but soon sold out and located at Irasburg, where he remained five years. In 1854 he came to Suspension Bridge and opened a drug store, and for sixteen years successfully continued it. About 1870 he sold out and located with two of his sons at Bay City, Michigan, where he remained in business for eight years. At the end of that time he retired, and has since been living a quiet and peaceful life at Suspension Bridge, enjoying the relaxation earned in a protracted and laborious business career. He was formerly a whig in politics, but on the organization of the Republican party he ardently embraced its platform and principles, and has taken rather an active part in local politics. He was postmaster at Suspension Bridge under Lincoln's administration, and has served five terms as president of the board of trustees. In religion he is an episcopalian, and has long been an influential and leading member of that church. He was president of the village, and of the board of water commissioners for four years immediately after

he returned from Michigan. He is also one of the directors of the Cataract bank at Niagara Falls.

On November 16, 1846, Mr. Wallace was married to Marietta West, a native of Orleans county, Vermont, and they reared a family of five children: George W., a farmer, living at Canandaigua, this State; Luke C., who died in 1884, leaving a family who live in Michigan; Frederick W., lives at Niagara Falls, but is a grain buyer on the exchange in the city of Buffalo for a mill at the Falls in which he is interested; Hamilton, who died in 1866; and William Cutler, now attending a law school at Buffalo, this State. Mrs. Margaret Wallace died May 28, 1888.

WILLIAM H. WOOLWORTH, a noted traveler, and a well known and popular citizen of Niagara county, residing at Niagara Falls, is a son of William and Nancy (French) Woolworth, and was born at Long Meadow, Massachusetts, May 26, 1824. The Woolworths are descended from an ancient English family, which was planted in America over two centuries ago. The first of the name to set eyes on the new world was Richard Woolworth, who left Walpole, England, in 1678, and settled at Suffield, Connecticut. He was a weaver by trade, and to him the Woolworths of the United States trace their origin. The great-grandfather of William H. was Richard Woolworth, of Connecticut, and his son, Azariah Woolworth (grandfather), also a native of that State, married Rebecca, daughter of Captain Moses Field, and to them was born a family of two sons and four daughters. One of these sons, William Woolworth (father), was born April 10, 1788. On March 5, 1813, he married Nancy

French, by whom he had seven children, two sons and five daughters: Philinda, born April 1, 1814, married March 29, 1855, to Jones Holland (now deceased), and resides at Belchertown, Massachusetts; Sophia, born July 21, 1817, married Simeon C. Bliss, January 11, 1837, who died on the 5th of the following May, after which she married John E. Howard (now deceased), and died February 22, 1857; Fanny, born February 14, 1819, and deceased August 30, 1836; Nancy B., born January 9, 1821, married J. B. Gleason in October, 1841, and died June 15, 1879; Sarah M., born October 11, 1822, married Albert Spooner, and is now deceased; William H., born May 26, 1824; and Richard C., born February 16, 1828, married Angelina Waite (now deceased), on July 4, 1851, and after her death married Melinda Burt, of New Salem, Massachusetts, and now resides at North New Salem, that State. The father, William Woolworth, was a farmer and merchant by occupation, a republican in sentiment, and a staunch anti-slavery advocate, and died February 2, 1843, aged fifty-five years. His wife, Nancy (French) Woolworth, was born January 17, 1786, and her parents, John and Abigail (Allen) French, were natives of Connecticut, and descended from old English stock.

William H. Woolworth received his education in the common schools of his native State, where he lived until twenty years of age. He then removed to Putney, Vermont, and worked at the carriage business there for nearly three years. In 1848 he came to Oneida, Madison county, this State, where he lived for a time, having also business interests in Connecticut. In 1881 he removed to Niagara county and located at Niagara Falls, since which he has not been engaged

in business until recently, but has devoted most of his time to travel. He has traveled extensively in Europe, visited all places of importance on the continent, and made trips through Egypt, Palestine, and other eastern countries. His foreign travel, however, has not led him to neglect the places of interest in his own country, and he has made a number of tours through the western part of the United States and up and down the Pacific coast, visiting all the noted spots in that wide stretch of territory, and feasting his eyes on its scenic treasures, magnificent alike in the mellow quiet of the flower-decked prairie, the grim and awe-inspiring grandeur of the mighty mountain peaks and fastnesses of the "Rockies," or the Edenic beauty that marks the purple landscapes near the golden gate.

On July 12, 1847, Mr. Woolworth was married to Emma Campbell, by whom he had two children: Helen, deceased, and Arabella C., married to M. J. Newhouse, who is engaged in the printing business in New York city. They have two children, Irene and Edith. After Mrs. Woolworth's death, Mr. Woolworth was united in marriage, January 30, 1869, to Caroline A. Macknet, and to this union was born one son, Felix M., who married Morelli Kingsley, of Glens Falls, and has one child, Wendell Howard, born in 1891.

In political sentiment Mr. Woolworth has always been a republican, but has refrained by choice from active participation in practical politics, preferring other and more tranquil walks in life. Having tired to some extent of continued travel, he has lately engaged in business again, and is now interested in the manufacture of silver plated goods and hardware at Niagara Falls, New York, and also in fruit farming.

JAMES LOW is one of the most prominent and generally known citizens of Suspension Bridge, because of the deep interest he takes in the general welfare of the community, and the positions of trust and political preferment that he has held with credit to himself and those who have honored him. He is a son of James and Elizabeth (Gill) Low, and was born January 24, 1836, in Toronto, Canada. The paternal grandfather, James Low, was a native of Perthshire, Scotland, where he lived and died. In religion he was a Scotch Presbyterian. He was a farmer by occupation, owning fine lands in his native country, and after his demise, the lands were transmitted to his son, James Low (father), who was also a native of Scotland. James Low (father), emigrated to Canada in 1833, and located in Toronto, where he resided for some time, and then came to Lockport in 1838, where he lived for several years. He died in 1869. He was a cousin of the celebrated William Lyon McKenzie, of fame during the Patriot war of 1837. He was a farmer by occupation, in religion a Presbyterian, and a whig and republican in political belief. He was also an anti-slavery man. His first wife was Isabella Low, and after her death he married Elizabeth Gill, by whom he had three children: James Low (subject); Thomas, now deceased, who entered the civil war in the Spring of 1861, in the 23d New York light battery, as a non-commissioned officer, but was soon promoted to second lieutenant and then to captain. He was killed at the battle of Appomatox, being wounded on the 31st of March and dying on April 25th. Before the war he followed farming and teaching and enlisted from Lewiston, this county; and Elizabeth, married to D. P. H.

Rose, (who is now deceased,) and lives in the city of Lockport.

In March, 1857, Mr. Low married Amanda Barnes, daughter of Thomas Barnes of England. To Mr. and Mrs. Low have been born three children: James T., who is engaged in the retail coal business at Suspension Bridge; Stella I., and Bessie, who are both at home.

James Low was educated in the public schools of Niagara county, and Wilson collegiate institute. He commenced life as a farmer, which he followed until about twenty-five years of age, when he entered the custom house at Suspension Bridge, in 1861, as deputy collector and inspector. On August 22, 1862, he entered the army, being mustered in as a lieutenant of Company B, 129th New York volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He was promoted from time to time, until he was mustered out, on May 22, 1865, as major. He was wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor. In 1865 he was appointed postmaster at Suspension Bridge by President Johnson, was re-appointed by President Grant, and was retained in office until 1873, when he engaged in the coal business in connection with farming. In 1882 he was appointed United States consul at Clifton, Ontario, by President Arthur, which position he held for six months after President Cleveland's inauguration. On May 1, 1890, he was appointed collector of customs at Suspension Bridge, and is still holding that office. He is chairman of the board of trustees of the Congregational church, to which his family belong. He belongs to a number of beneficiary societies, is a director of the Suspension Bridge bank, and has been a member of the board of education and board of water commission-

ers. In 1879 he was elected a member of the general assembly of the State of New York, in which he served three terms. His election to the third term is a high compliment to him for his ability and success, as it is customary to give only two terms. He was appointed a member of the committee on railroads, commerce and navigation, and other leading and important committees. He is a republican in politics and believes in the principles and tenets of the party. He is proud of the record the party made in the civil war, and of the gallant deeds by the gallant heroes who settled forever the subjects of slavery and the right of a State to withdraw from the Union. He believes in a protective tariff and public improvements by the general government. He comes from the best blood of the Anglo-American race, that stands out foremost in the world to-day, for letters, law, liberty and land, and in whose hands civil and religious liberty will forever be safe. The country is proud to have such gallant defenders as this, and he merits all his country can give him.

JACOB J. VOGT, a retired farmer and real estate dealer, and prominent citizen of Suspension Bridge, is a son of Martin and Elizabeth (Rudy) Vogt, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1812. His grandfather, Martin Vogt, Sr., was a native of Switzerland, where he lived and died. The Swiss people live in villages, around which are located their farms and vineyards, and in one of these pretty villages, named Frankindorf (meaning Frankin village), situated in a picturesque valley with the irregular outline of rugged mountains plainly visible in

the purple distance, dwelt Martin Vogt. He was a prominent man in the community and served for many years as mayor (*schultheis*) of his village. He was largely engaged in grape culture and the manufacture of wine. He married and had two sons: Martin (father), and Henry, who succeeded to his father's office and estate, and continued in office until his death. Martin Vogt (father) was born in the canton of Basle, Switzerland, in 1787, and when only thirteen years of age, in 1800, he emigrated to America and located at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1828, when he removed to Niagara county, which was then mostly a dense forest. Here he lived until 1836, in which year he went to Maccutcheonsville, Wyandotte county, Ohio, and after a residence of nine years there, removed in 1845 to Bellevue, that State, where he died in January, 1849. He married Elizabeth Rudy and had a family of six sons and two daughters, his wife dying on June 18, 1849. In politics Mr. Vogt was a Jacksonian democrat, and took an active part in the public questions of his day. He was a member of the German Evangelical church, and was prominent in his denomination, being deeply concerned in the advancement of all religious interests. In business he was a man of great energy and enterprise. While in Philadelphia he ran a line of freight wagons between that city and Pittsburgh before the canal was constructed, and on going to New York purchased seventy-five acres of forest land from the Holland Land Company, and by hard work, converted it into a fertile farm, which is now owned by the construction company, and known as the Cunningham farm. After removing to Ohio he was also engaged in

farming on an extensive scale, until old age terminated his activity. John Rudy, maternal grandfather of Jacob J. Vogt, was born in the canton of Zürich, Switzerland, and emigrated to America in 1787, locating at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1814, when about eighty years of age. He was a silk weaver by trade, and followed that occupation in Switzerland, but after coming to America was engaged in managing a cotton factory in Philadelphia. He married, and reared a family of seven children: Frederick; John, who was a minister of the German Reformed church and died in the city of New York while serving there as a missionary; Jacob, a comb manufacturer of Philadelphia; Adam, died in Philadelphia; Henry, Magdaline, and Mariah.

Jacob J. Vogt received his education in the common schools of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and came with his parents to Niagara county, this State, when sixteen years of age. For many years he engaged in the cultivation of the soil and fruit farming, meeting with good success, but has also dealt considerably in real estate, and now owns a fine farm of two hundred and four acres in the town of Niagara, this county, his deed for which was procured from the State and signed by Governor Hunt. In 1885 he retired from active work and removed to Suspension Bridge, where he has since resided. In politics he was formerly a whig, but is now a democrat, and has served as commissioner, assessor, and overseer of highways for many years, giving general satisfaction in all his official relations. He is a member of the German Evangelical church, of which he was a trustee for twenty years, until his recent resignation.

On April 17, 1834, Mr. Vogt united in marriage with Catherine Beaber, daughter of Philip Beaber, by whom he had a family of six children: Christiana, married William E. Sheoffer, a farmer of Lockport, this county; Elizabeth, married Wm. P. Mentze; Catherine, Fanny, Mariah, and Jacob. Mrs. Vogt was a French lady of refinement, and was born in Alsace, France, and emigrated to America with her parents in 1826, and settled in Erie county, this State. She died June 30, 1884. Mr. Vogt lived with her for over fifty years. He was again married in August, 1886, to Mrs. Henrietta (Schliner) Swatze.

As will be seen by the date of his coming into Niagara county, Mr. Vogt is one of her early pioneers, and has spent a long life of faithful work within her borders, aiding to develop the county and advance her material interests. In his occupation on the farm and as an operator in real estate he has been quite successful, and now enjoys a handsome competence and is honored and respected by his friends and fellow citizens. He is to give \$4,000 on a new church, provided the congregation gives \$4,000, which they are now at work on. He has given in all about \$20,000 to churches and charitable objects.

WALTER JONES, a good business man, and the popular president of the Niagara Wood Paper Company, of Niagara Falls, was born at Sweden, Oxford county, Maine, January 15, 1851, and is a son of Simeon and Elizabeth H. (Stone) Jones. His grandfather, Sullivan Jones, was of old English stock, being born in England, but emigrated to this country at an early day with two brothers, and settled in

Massachusetts. He afterward removed to Maine, where he was engaged in farming until his death, about 1846. He married Mary Sanderson, and reared a family of four sons and three daughters. His sons were: Sullivan (deceased), Stephen (deceased), Simeon (father), and Aaron, who now lives at Sweden, Maine. Simeon Jones (father) was born January 14, 1816, at Waterford, Maine, and removed to Fryeburg, that State, where he lived and died. He married Elizabeth H. Stone, by whom he had three sons and one daughter: Wyman H. (dead); J. Alvin, a farmer and cattle dealer, living at Fryeburg, Maine; Walter, and Hattie, who died young. Mrs. Jones is a daughter of James Stone, and was born at Sweden, Maine. Her father was of Scotch descent, was a man of good education, and an intelligent farmer, who lived and died near Sweden, Maine.

Walter Jones was educated in the common schools and at an academy in Maine, after which he studied civil engineering, and followed that pursuit for seven years. On August 15, 1875, Mr. Jones united in marriage with Lucy C. Walker, daughter of William Walker, a native of Lovell, Maine. He came to Niagara Falls in 1878, and erected the wood pulp mill, now owned by a stock company. The pulp mill has a capacity of four tons in twenty-four hours, and the paper mill of twelve tons a day. The latter mill is fitted up with two four-cylinder paper machines, and manufactures box-makers' specialties. The stock company owning it has a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and Mr. Jones is its president, and has been its manager ever since its organization, in 1881. In politics he is a republican, but has never taken a very active part in political contests, contenting himself with dis-

charging the ordinary duties of good citizenship. He is a member of the First Universalist church of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and of Niagara Frontier Lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted Masons, being the present master of this lodge. He is likewise a member of Niagara Chapter, No. 200, Royal Arch Masons, and of Genesee Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar, at Lockport. He is a business man of keen insight and quick perception, and withal amiable and companionable to a marked degree.

WALTER D. HOUGH, M. D., a popular and promising young physician of Niagara Falls, is a son of Torrence and Jane E. (Woolverton) Hough, and was born in the town of New Fane, Niagara county, New York, October 13, 1858. The Houghs are of English extraction. Dr. Hough's grandfather, Asal Hough, was a well-known farmer of Jefferson county, who married a lady named Russell, and reared a family of five children: Norman, a retired business man of Rochester; Torrence; Dennis, who resides at New Fane, this county; Asal, a farmer, living in Jefferson county; Nelson, who enlisted in the army in 1860, and was never afterwards heard from. Torrence, their second son, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Jefferson county about 1816, and emigrated to Canada, where he remained for a time engaged in teaching school, and then came to Niagara county, locating in the town of New Fane about 1866. After settling here he engaged in farming, which pursuit he has ever since followed. Politically he is a republican, but has never been particularly active in politics. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. He married Jane E. Woolverton,

born in 1828, and a daughter of Dennis Woolverton, of Canada. They had two children: Ida, married to Dr. Morcene Cole, who lives at New Fane, this county; and Walter D.

Walter D. Hough received his early education in the common schools of his native county, and afterward attended Lockport Union school. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Evans, of Lockport, after which he entered the New York Homeopathic institute, and was graduated from that institution in 1881. He then took a course in the Long Island college hospital, graduating in 1883. During most of this time he was practicing in the city of New York. In 1884 he located at Niagara Falls, where he has since been engaged in his profession, and where he is building up a good practice. In politics he is a republican of positive convictions, and the courage to express them, but takes no very active part in political battles. He is a highly respected member of the Presbyterian church, and one of the church trustees.

On September 12, 1883, Dr. Hough was married to Ella L. Haynes, daughter of Edward Haynes, of New Fane, this county. This marriage has resulted in the birth of one child, Florence.

Dr. Hough is an earnest student of his chosen profession, and by extended reading and original thought endeavors to keep himself fully abreast of the progress which marks the science of medicine, in common with all other departments of human learning. He is a member of the Western New York Homeopathic Society, the New York State Homeopathic Society, and the American Institute of Homeopathy, and bids fair at no distant day to occupy a position of commanding influence.

FRANCIS R. DELANO, president of the Cataract bank at Niagara Falls, is prominently identified with the leading enterprises of the village. He is a son of Dr. B. L. and Lavinia W. (Ralph) Delano, and was born September 6, 1842, in the city of Lockport. Philippe de La Noye, or De-La-Noue, was of noble French descent, and came to America from Leyden, Holland, in the good ship *Fortuna* before 1635. His grandson, Jonathan Delano (as the name came to be spelled in America), settled at Tolland, Connecticut, in 1722. The family coat of arms was that of the celebrated warrior, De-La-Noue, called *Bras de fer*—arm of iron—no crest being recorded, as crests are seldom used in French heraldic display.

Dr. B. L. Delano (father) was born in Williamstown, Vermont, January 5, 1807, and spent his boyhood on his father's farm. He received a common school education, and afterward studied medicine, graduating from the medical department of Dartmouth college. In 1833 he located at Lockport for the practice of his profession, in which he was actively engaged for more than thirty years at that place. About 1854 he became a partner with M. H. Tucker, Henry Walbridge, and ex-Governor Hunt in purchasing the formulas, rights and franchises of what soon came to be known everywhere as "Merchant's Gargling Oil," and when the Merchant's Gargling Oil Company was organized Dr. Delano became its president, and so remained until his death—a position since then filled by his son. In 1864 he was appointed medical examiner for the Boston branch of the New York Life Insurance Company, and removed to Boston, where he resided until 1870, when he came to Niagara Falls and lived until his death, on October

24, 1877, at the age of seventy years. Several years prior to his death he retired from active business, but remained a partner with his son in the banking house of F. R. Delano & Co., and when the Cataract bank was organized, July 9, 1877, to succeed this firm, he became a large stockholder in that enterprise, and was vice-president of the bank until his death. On September 25, 1835, he married Lavinia W. Ralph, of South Woodstock, Vermont, and to their union was born an only child, Francis R. Delano, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Delano died in Boston, Massachusetts, December 29, 1866, and two years later Dr. Delano wedded Mrs. C. H. Burke, of the city of Boston, who survives him. He was an active worker in behalf of the educational interests and general prosperity of the community in which he lived. His was a long, useful, and very successful career, both as physician and business man, and few names have been more widely known or more profoundly honored.

Francis R. Delano attended the Union school of Lockport when a lad, prepared for college at Meriden, Connecticut, and entered Trinity college, at Hartford, that State, from which he was graduated in the class of 1865. Three years later he was graduated with honors from Harvard law school, and admitted to the Suffolk county bar in Boston. Two years later he removed to Niagara Falls, and in 1875 started a banking house in the village. This business was conducted under the firm name of F. R. Delano & Co., until 1877, when the Cataract bank was organized with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. Five years later this capital was increased to one hundred thousand dollars, and in 1890 to three hundred thousand dollars, with fifty thousand dollars surplus.



P. R. Delano

Upon the organization of the bank Mr. Delano became its cashier, and continued to act as such until 1883, since which time he has been its president. The Cataract bank is the oldest and by far the largest banking institution in the county.

On October 19, 1871, Mr. Delano was united in marriage to Elizabeth Grant, daughter of Alexander Grant, of Niagara Falls, and they have one daughter.

In addition to his banking house, Mr. Delano is identified with many of the important business interests of the village. He is treasurer of the Carter Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of counter check books; president of the International Hotel Company; treasurer of the Rodwell Manufacturing Company, of Buffalo, manufacturers of sign letters; treasurer of the Niagara Falls Power Company; a stockholder in the Cataract Construction Company; president of the Orpheus Park Theatre Association, and president of the Merchant's Gargling Oil Company, of Lockport, New York, besides having smaller interests in many other business enterprises in Lockport and elsewhere.

In political opinion Mr. Delano is a pronounced democrat, but his numerous business interests have made such demands on his time that he pays little attention to practical politics. He is a vestryman and treasurer of the Episcopal church at Niagara Falls, and noted for benevolence in religious affairs. He is one of the wealthiest and most popular men residing at Niagara Falls, and is alike eminent for strength of character and business enterprise. He is handsome and vigorous in appearance, affable and genial in manner, and quite as popular and well known in social circles as in the business world.

DAVID PHILLIPS, an active and prominent business man, and the leading contractor and builder of Niagara Falls, is the son of Paul and Mary (Davis) Phillips, and was born on September 18, 1836, in South Wales, kingdom of Great Britain. His grandfather, David Phillips, was a native of Wales, and came of ancient Welsh stock. His maternal grandfather, Thomas Davis, was also born in Wales, where he lived and died. Paul Phillips (father) was born there in the year 1812, and emigrated to America in 1839, locating at Floyd, Oneida county, this State, where he still lives, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. He is a farmer by occupation, a republican in politics, and was an outspoken opponent of slavery. In religion he is a congregationalist, and takes an active interest in all that pertains to his church. He married Mary Davis, and to them were born eight children: Jolin, who enlisted in his country's service upon the first call for troops in 1861, as a private, was promoted, and killed in the second battle of Bull Run; Thomas, who studied divinity, and is now a congregational minister at Sheridan, Ohio; David, subject of this sketch; and five others, who died in infancy.

David Phillips received his education in the common schools and the seminary at Rome, this State, and after leaving school learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, at which he served an apprenticeship of five years. In 1855 he came to Suspension Bridge, where he lived and worked at his trade for three years. He removed to Niagara Falls in 1858, and in 1861 became a member of the firm of Phillips & Wright, contractors and builders, which did a flourishing business until January, 1868, when it was dissolved. After this Mr. Phillips car-

ried on the business of builder and general contractor in his own name, taking large contracts, including stone work, excavations, etc., and erecting some of the largest mills at Niagara Falls, among them being the mammoth brewery and Schoellkopf mills. His success has kept pace with the prosperity of the village. A large number of the substantial structures erected here in the last quarter of a century are in some measure the result of his handiwork, and show the accuracy and skill he has acquired in his chosen vocation. Orpheus Park theatre and the new Episcopal church building are fine examples of his ability and talent as a builder.

In addition to his business as contractor and builder, Mr. Phillips is connected with numerous other enterprises in the town. He is president of the Glazed Paper Company, which was organized and commenced operations in July, 1891, and which has a capacity of about ten tons daily. He is also connected with the Niagara Paper Company, and is a director in the Cataract Savings bank.

David Phillips has been twice married, his first wife being A. B. Marion, by whom he had two children: Mary, married Frank W. Oliver, who is engaged in the hardware business with his father-in-law; and Otis, married Lizzie Fernst, and is engaged in the hardware and plumbing business with his father. Mr. Phillips' second marriage was to Margaret Glassford, of Niagara Falls.

In politics Mr. Phillips is an original republican, having voted for John C. Fremont, the first candidate of that party for the presidency. He is deeply grounded in the tenets of his party, and has served his people as a member of the board of trustees, and in the spring of 1891 was elected president of

the village. He is a member of Niagara Frontier Lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted Masons. As a business man he has made an enduring mark, and he is a genial, intelligent, cultivated gentleman whom his friends and fellow citizens highly honor and esteem.

CHARLES N. OWEN, proprietor of the hotel Atlantique, and a genial and popular citizen of Niagara Falls, is a son of Robert and Maria (Slocum) Owen, and was born October 26, 1846, in the village of Perry, Wyoming county, New York. The Owens are of Welsh stock, the grandfather and great-grandfather both living and dying in Wales. Robert Owen (father) was also born there, in 1809, and emigrated to America with his uncle, Evan Owen, when only eleven years of age. His uncle settled in Herkimer county, and while yet a lad Robert Owen began making his own way in the world. He learned the trade of harness making at Remsen, this State, and worked at the business a number of years in that village. He afterwards removed to Perry, Wyoming county, and from there to Niagara county about 1850, settling at Ransomville, where he died in 1883. In politics he was a republican, and married Maria Slocum, a daughter of Samuel Slocum, of Remsen, by whom he had seven children: George, who enlisted in the 21st New York infantry early in the civil war and served until his health failed, and now resides at Ransomville, this county; Elizabeth, residing at home; Jefferson, a soldier in the civil war, who served as one of General McClellan's body guard for thirty days, and is now deceased; Sidney, who was a nickel-plater and machinist of the city of Brooklyn, where he died in October, 1890; Samuel,

who enlisted in the 23d New York artillery, in 1861, and was killed at Newberne, North Carolina; Charles N., and Alonzo, who died young.

Charles N. Owen was educated in the common schools of this State, and after completing his studies learned the trade of harness maker, and worked at the bench for twenty-eight years. In 1884 he removed to Niagara Falls, and has been in the hotel business nearly ever since. He built Owen's rink and run it about two years. In May, 1890, he assumed charge of the well-known and popular hotel Atlantique, and continues to act the part of host, ever welcoming the coming guest and personally seeing that all creature comforts are supplied his numerous patrons.

On February 22, 1871, Mr. Owen was united in marriage with Josephine S. McDonald, and to this union was born six children: Robert, Bessie, Ida, Sidney, Harry, and Paul. Mrs. Owen's father, Charles McDonald, was a native of Scotland, and emigrated to America when quite young and located at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, where he lived for a number of years. He now resides at St. Louis, Michigan. At one time he was an oil speculator, but is now engaged in the livery business. He first married Betsy Barnes, daughter of Thomas Barnes, of Cambria, this county, by whom he had four children: William, who resides at Mount Pleasant, Michigan, and is engaged in the express business; Josephine, wife of the subject of this sketch; Frank, a tobacco and cigar dealer in Chicago; and George, in business at Mount Pleasant, Michigan. Charles McDonald married for his second wife Alice Morriston, and to them three children were born: Wallace, a farmer at Mount Pleasant, Michigan; Lynn,

also a farmer, and resides at the same place; and Carrie, married a Mr. Palmer, and lives at Versailles, Cattaraugus county, New York.

In political sentiment Mr. Owen is a republican, and generally votes his party ticket, though he is inclined to be liberal and broad-minded and is not a bitter partisan. He and his family are regular attendants on the services of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is genial and pleasant in disposition, and while very prosperous in his business, has won the esteem and respect of his fellow citizens and a great host of friends by his personal worth and sterling character.

JOHN FOOTE, M. D., one of the older and highly esteemed physicians of the city of Lockport and Niagara county, is a son of Lemuel T. and Lucy (Clark) Foote, and was born in the town of Greenwich, Washington county, New York, May 22, 1828. The Foote and Clark families are both of English descent. Lemuel T. Foote was a native of Connecticut, where he learned the trade of shoemaker. He removed, soon after his marriage, to Washington county, which he left in 1832 to settle in the town of Royalton, this county, where he resided until his death in 1855, when in the seventy-third year of his age. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a useful citizen in his community. He was a democrat in early life but afterwards became a republican, and served as postmaster in the town of Royalton for many years. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812, on the northern frontier, and married Lucy Clark, a native of Massachusetts, and a daughter of Reuben Clark (maternal grandfather), who was born in

one of the New England States, and served as a soldier in one of the Continental armies during the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Foote was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and passed away in 1863, when in the seventy-fourth year of her age.

At four years of age, John Foote was brought by his parents to the town of Royalton, where he spent his boyhood days and received his education in the public schools and Royalton academy. Leaving school he made choice of medicine for a life pursuit, and entered the office of Dr. Peter P. Murphy, then practicing physician of the town of Royalton. After completing the required course of reading, he entered the Medical university of the city of Buffalo, New York, from which well-known institution he was graduated in the spring of 1851. On May 1st of the same year he opened an office for the practice of his profession at Pekin, this county, where he met with such good success that he remained there for fourteen years, and then only left in March, 1865, to secure a wider field of practice in Lockport, and to avoid the large amount of riding which he was compelled to do at Pekin, in all kinds of weather and at all hours of the day and night.

On April 16, 1851, he married Harriet Verplank Larzalere, of this county, who died in 1855, and left two children, both daughters, one of whom, Mrs. Harriet Green, of Michigan, is still living. On December 17, 1857, Dr. Foote united in marriage with Mary Jane Scott, of Cambria. By his second marriage he has four children, one son and three daughters: Dr. Edgar J., a graduate of Buffalo Medical university, and now practicing with his father; Melvina, Jennie A., and Edna.

Dr. Foote is a republican in politics, and

a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. After he was graduated and had practiced for five years he took a post-graduate course at Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Niagara county medical society, takes a deep interest in the advancement and improvement of his chosen profession, and enjoys an extensive and remunerative practice in Lockport and the surrounding country.

PASCHAL S. HUMPHREY is a prominent business man of the State of New York, and belongs to one of the oldest and best known families of the earlier days of the republic. He is the son of Paschal and Martha (Percy) Humphrey, and was born in Tonawanda July 28, 1851. His paternal grandfather, Smith Humphrey, was born in Rhode Island, and removed to Rome, in the State of New York, but died in Toronto, Canada, where he resided at the time of his decease. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. The family first settled in the State of Massachusetts, in the town of Weymouth, and were residents of this country before the Revolution. Paschal Humphrey, the father of Paschal S., was a native of Rome, New York, and came to Tonawanda in 1846, where he resided continually to the time of his decease, which was on February 10, 1890, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. He was a contractor and builder by occupation, and had the reputation of being an active, reliable business man. He was a republican in politics, and a real partisan, believing in the party and its principles as being adapted and best suited to govern the country. He was a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a zealous,

active one, fully believing in all its tenets and cardinal doctrines, and always claimed for it much credit for the good it accomplished in seeking after people and bringing them into the church fold. The mother of Paschal S. Humphrey is a native of County Down, Ireland. She now resides in Tonawanda, and is in the seventy-seventh year of her age. She, like her husband, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is devoted to its best interests.

Paschal S. Humphrey was brought up in Tonawanda, where he received his education in the public schools, and after leaving school, became engaged in book-keeping in the State of Michigan for a period of two years, at the expiration of which time he returned to Tonawanda, and accepted a position as bank clerk in the banking house of Evans & Killmaster, of North Tonawanda, in which position he continued until 1875, when he embarked in the fire insurance business, and is still engaged in it. In 1886 he took into partnership with him George B. Vandervoort. The business is now carried on in the firm name of Humphrey & Vandervoort, and they represent more capital than any other insurance firm in this part of New York. He is also engaged in the sale and transfer of real estate, and has been quite successful in both branches of business.

Paschal S. Humphrey was married on September 16, 1879, to Mary C., daughter of Edward Evans, of North Tonawanda. From this marriage were born three sons and one daughter: Sherwood S., Pauline L., Lawrence P., and Percy Evans. Mr. Humphrey was a collector of customs for five years, and town and village clerk for one term. He is one of the directors of the Niagara Vinegar and Cider works; also a

director of the Tonawanda Gas Company, and a director of the Lumber Exchange bank. Mrs. Paschal S. Humphrey is a member of the Christian church, and Mr. Humphrey, while not a member of any church, attends the Christian church. He is devoted to his family, and to his business, and enjoys an enviable business reputation. He is a republican in politics, and is active and aggressive. He believes in the principles of the party and is proud of its history. He is appreciated by his neighbors, and has held various positions of honor and trust. He is a party man, of the Jacksonian type, believing that "to the victors belong the spoils," and we can safely say, that he has many people to share this idea of American politics.

CHARLES HICKEY, a resident of Lockport, and one of the younger members of the Niagara county bar, is of Irish parentage, and was born in the town of Somerset, Niagara county, New York, April 18, 1857. He is one of a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters, eight of whom are living: Michael, a resident of Michigan, who served as a soldier in the Federal army during the late civil war, and was promoted to the rank of orderly sergeant; John, a traveling salesman for a commercial house, and who makes his home in Lockport; Ella, wife of William Hooper; Mary, a teacher in the public schools of Lockport; Charles, the subject of this sketch; Lawrence, of Michigan; and Elvira and Elmira, the former of whom is the widow of Myron Pallister, and the latter, the wife of Marcus Hazel, of Michigan.

Charles Hickey was reared in the town of Somerset, where he was born. While yet

a child, his father died without means, and since he was ten years of age, he has been wholly dependent upon his own exertions for a living. From ten to sixteen he worked by the month as a farm hand. He then spent two years of rugged life in the lumber camps of Michigan. Railroading next received his attention, and for a year he worked with a shovel on the grade and gravel trains of the R., W. & O. R. R. His education was substantially all acquired in the Lockport Union school after he attained his majority. At the close of his school days he made choice of the profession of law as his life vocation, and entered the law office of the Hon. John E. Pound, of Lockport. While pursuing his legal studies, he taught school to clear his expenses, and was honored in that line by being made president of the Niagara county teachers' association, which position he held for two years. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1884, and in September of the following year opened an office in the city of Lockport, where he has been in successful practice until the present time.

On November 25, 1886, Mr. Hickey was united in marriage with Frances C. Lambert, daughter of John Lambert, of Lockport. To their union have been born two children, a son and a daughter: Alice M., and Charles L.

In politics Mr. Hickey is a republican. He was elected justice of the peace in Lockport, which office he held but a short time and then resigned it to give full attention to his rapidly increasing law practice. He is a member of Niagara Lodge, No. 375, Free and Accepted Masons; Cataract Lodge, No. 54, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Lockport Lodge, No. 41, Order of Elks. Perseverance is a great factor in success,

and Mr. Hickey, by persistent effort and energy, has triumphed over many obstacles, and won honorable standing in his chosen profession.

JAMES ARMITAGE, a native of the old and a resident of the new world, is the president of the Armitage-Herschell Company, of North Tonawanda, whose engines and machinery are used in many States of the Union. He was born in Lancashire, England, on March 9, 1842, and is a son of David and Martha (Glover) Armitage. His parents were both natives of Yorkshire, England, where Mrs. Armitage died in 1860, when in the fifty-fourth year of her age. Four years later David Armitage came to Cheektowaga, in Erie county, where he died in 1870, aged sixty-four years. He was a good farmer, a quiet, sober, steady man, and a consistent member of the "Church of England," or Protestant Episcopal church. He was a well read and well informed man, and became a republican in politics after coming to this country. He was a farmer by occupation, both in England and the United States, and while a quiet man, yet was firm-willed and unyielding in what was right or just.

James Armitage grew to manhood in his native land, where he received his education principally in night schools, as his time during the day was given to learning the trade of machinist. He served an apprenticeship of five years, and at an early age commenced life for himself. After working at his trade in England he came, when but twenty-two years of age, in 1864, with his father to this country, and accepted employment as a machinist in the Vulcan iron works, of Buffalo, New York. At the end



James Armitager

of six years he went to Black Rock, this State, but shortly became foreman of the machine shops of Dr. John Krahbiel, of Williamsville, Erie county, and when his last employer failed, during the latter part of 1872, he and Mr. Allan Herschell, George C. Herschell, and George A. Gillies, purchased the larger part of the machinery when it was sold, and removed it to North Tonawanda, where they started a small machine shop. After running very successfully for two years or more, these works were partly destroyed at two different times by fire, and George A. Gillies retiring from the business, the others then commenced the erection and equipment of the present plant, located on Oliver street, North Tonawanda. It was a time to try old established business enterprises, let alone new ventures, for the panic of 1873 was wrecking thousands of business men throughout the United States, and sweeping away in a day the honest earnings of years of hard labor. With want, distress, and lack of confidence in every avenue of trade and every channel of commerce, with failing banks and crashing firms, and the sheriff's hammer falling in every village, town, and city, it was a most unpropitious time for any one to attempt to found a business when money was almost impossible to be secured and credit seemed entirely banished from the land. Yet in such a dark hour Mr. Armitage inaugurated his business upon a small scale, and through innumerable difficulties held his way until financial prosperity again dawned upon the land after six years of distress such as will never be forgotten in this country, whose history will record the panic of 1873 as one of the most disastrous periods in the life of the American republic. By close attention to business,

and a thorough appreciation of the wants of his patrons, rapid growth characterized his establishment and trade, and in due time his small machine shop developed into the complete and thoroughly equipped plant which the company now owns on Oliver street. Year after year the volume of their business has kept increasing until now they have orders from every part of New York, the adjacent States, the great west, and the Dominion of Canada. The fitting up of this extensive plant, which covers nearly one acre of ground, is in keeping with the known enterprise of Mr. Armitage and his partners, and every modern improvement has been introduced which is calculated to add to the durability and perfect finish of their work. Nearly one hundred men are employed, most of whom are skilled mechanics, and a very superior order of work is turned out from every department. Their steam engines and boilers, marine, milling, and agricultural machinery of all kinds, bear a high reputation and maintain a high standard of excellence, and as a natural consequence the company receives extensive and merited recognition. The plant and grounds are fully described in the sketch of Allan Herschell, the vice-president of the company, in another place in this volume.

March 14, 1870, he united in marriage with Kate Murray, of Buffalo, New York. To their union have been born two sons and five daughters: Martha G., George B., a bright and promising young man of seventeen years of age when he died, April 22, 1890; James, Elizabeth, Jessie, Teresa (died in 1882), and Anna.

James Armitage and all of his family are members of the North Tonawanda Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has been a steward for several years. He is a mem-

ber of Tonawanda Lodge, No. 247, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he is a prohibitionist, and has served two terms as one of the trustees of his village. Mr. Armitage is a member and director of the Tonawanda Standard Natural Gas Company, which he was largely instrumental in organizing. Mr. Armitage is one of North Tonawanda's most progressive citizens, and his business and exertions have contributed materially to the village's prosperity, while he has been ever noted for fair dealing and integrity, and has achieved a success as well merited as it has been seldom attained.

GEORGE C. HERSCHELL, a member and the treasurer of the well-known Armitage-Herschell Company, was born at Leelys Mill, Forfarshire, Scotland, December 2, 1848, and is a son of John and Jessie (Christie) Herschell. The Scotch element of American population, although few in numbers, yet has stamped its high character alike upon the past history and the present institutions of this country. The Scotch have always ranked as a hardy, moral, and fearless people, who have preserved in the new world the lofty spirit of independence which they inherit from their forefathers in the highlands of Scotland. History records of them that they have always been strong-willed and self-reliant, and are distinguished for intelligence, morality, prudence, patient industry, and honest thrift. For nearly two centuries a small but steady stream of emigration has poured into the present territory of the United States from different parts of Scotland, and in 1870, among those who came from Forfarshire, Scotland, was John Herschell (father). He settled in Buffalo,

this State, and two years later removed to North Tonawanda, where he has continued to reside ever since. He was a prosperous coal merchant and general contractor in Scotland, and after coming to western New York, was engaged in different lines of business until a few years ago, when he retired from all active business pursuits. He married Jessie Christie, of his native land, who passed away in 1880, and whose remains lie entombed in Sweeney's cemetery at North Tonawanda. To them were born in their Scottish home thirteen children, of whom seven sons and three daughters are living, and are to-day carving out their own fortunes in different parts of the world. The three daughters, Mary Ann, Matilda, and Agnes, are the wives respectively of James White of Lambertville, Fred Hanover of Trenton, New Jersey, and David Wallace of North Tonawanda. The sons devoted themselves to business pursuits, and have founded homes for themselves from the tropical regions of the "Dark Continent" and the "Island World" of East Indian waters to the temperate zone of the United States. James and Richard went to Australia, where the former now owns and conducts five wholesale grocery houses, and has his place of residence in the growing city of Melbourne; while the latter has a large boot and shoe house in Sandhurst. The third son, Alexander, is the superintendent of a large factory in Africa, while William is a coal merchant and contractor in Dundee, Scotland. The other three sons came to the United States, where John became foreman of the railroad shops at Huntingburgh, Indiana, which position he still holds; and Allan (whose sketch appears in this volume), and George C., became residents of North Tonawanda, and mem-



Geo C. Herschell

bers of the present Armitage-Herschell Company.

George C. Herschell received his education in public and private schools of his neighborhood, and then served a full apprenticeship to the trade of machinist, which he followed continuously at different places in Scotland until 1869, when he crossed the Atlantic ocean to become a citizen of the United States. After pursuing his trade at various villages and cities for three years, he came, in 1872, to North Tonawanda, where he went into partnership with his brother Allan and James Armitage, and they founded the present prosperous and highly successful firm of Armitage-Herschell Company. He is treasurer of this company, whose steam engines, boilers, and various kinds of milling and agricultural machinery are used throughout a wide extent of territory in New York and adjacent States, as well as in the west and in the Dominion of Canada. The plant of the company is on Oliver street, where its office, sales-rooms, machine-shops, and other buildings, occupy an area of nearly an acre of ground. They have special facilities for all kinds of brass work and iron castings. The industries of North Tonawanda are many in number and increasing in importance every year, and cover nearly every branch of skilled activity, yet it is doubtful if there is one requiring a higher trained experience and ability than that of engine building and the construction of the more intricate milling and agricultural machinery of this wonderful nineteenth century. And this trained experience and ability is individually possessed in a very high degree by each of the members of this well-known firm, who are practical and skilled machinists. A further account of their plant will

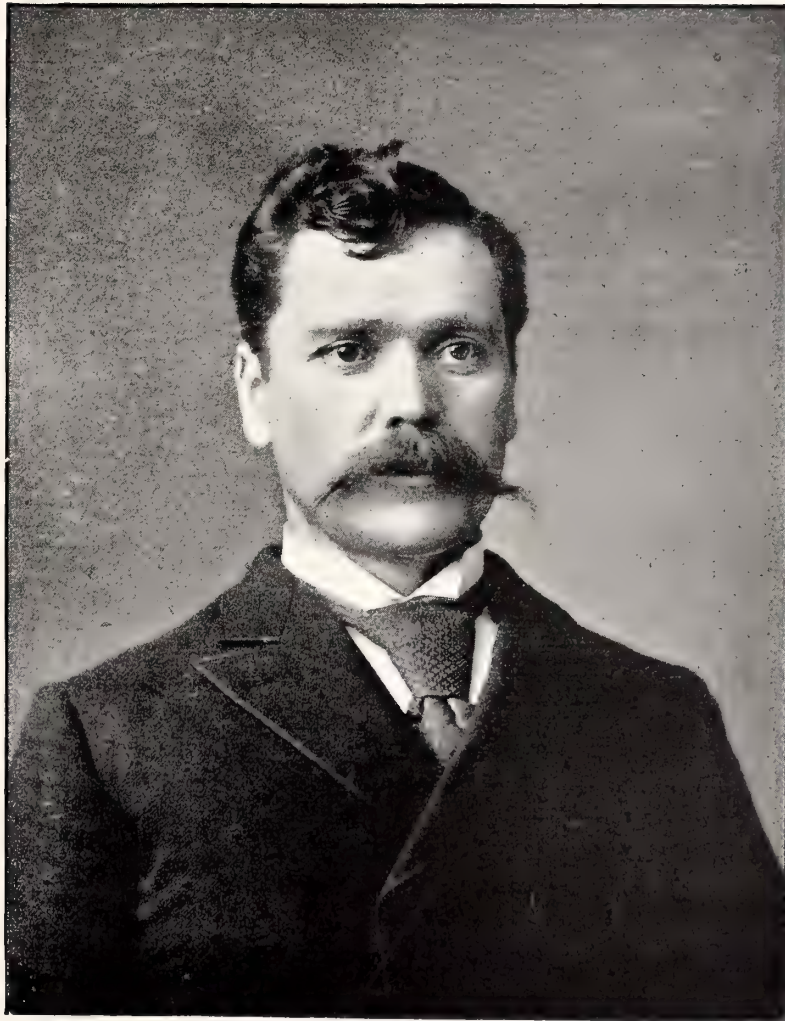
be found in the sketches of Allan Herschell and James Armitage, which appear elsewhere in this volume.

George C. Herschell is a member of Tonawanda Lodge, No. 247, Free and Accepted Masons, and a member and trustee of the North Tonawanda Presbyterian church. He was one of the organizers and is treasurer of the Tonawanda Natural Gas Company, which will undoubtedly in a few years be one of the most potent factors in the prosperity of the village, most likely then to have aspired to the honors of a city. He, with his partners, are prominent in the improvement and the up-building of Tonawanda. They have a great deal invested in real estate. Mr. Herschell is also treasurer of the North Tonawanda Street Railway Company. He is a republican in political matters, and gives considerable attention to the important issues of the day, on which the Republican and Democratic parties are divided. In business affairs he has always been straightforward and unswerving to what was right and just, while he has never failed to turn out first-class work from his shops or give requisite attention to the interests of his patrons, and by this careful supervision and conscientious manner of conducting the business of the company, has succeeded in giving the products of their factories a reputation that is almost worldwide. Indeed, their name on any article is a guarantee of its superiority.

On July 20, 1882, George C. Herschell married Charlotte B., youngest daughter of James Wilson, a contractor and builder of the city of Buffalo, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Herschell have three children: Jessie C., born June 3, 1883; James W., born January 23, 1885; and Walter G., born May 17, 1888.

ALLAN HERSCHELL, one of the active and leading business men of North Tonawanda, and vice-president of the well known manufacturing firm of Armitage-Herschell Company, was born in Arbreath, Forfarshire, Scotland, April 27, 1851, and is a son of John and Jessie (Christie) Herschell. His parents were natives of Forfarshire, Scotland, and in 1870 came to the city of Buffalo, New York, where they resided for two years. They then removed to North Tonawanda, where Mrs. Herschell, whose birth year was 1809, died in 1880, and sleeps in the Sweeney cemetery. John Herschell, who still resides in North Tonawanda, was born in 1813, and was a successful coal merchant and general contractor for many years while a resident of the old world. To John and Jessie (Christie) Herschell, in their Scottish home, were born thirteen children, of whom seven sons and three daughters are living: Mary Ann, wife of James White, now resident of Lambertville, New Jersey; Matilda, who married Frederick Hanover, of Trenton, New Jersey; Agnes, wife of David Wallace, of North Tonawanda; James, a wealthy wholesale grocer of Melbourne, Australia, who owns and successfully conducts five large wholesale grocery houses in the great island zone of the south Pacific ocean; Richard, who also resides in Australia, where he is actively engaged in the boot and shoe business in Sandhurst; Alexander, now superintendent of a tannery in the "dark continent" of Africa; William, a coal merchant and general contractor in Dundee, Scotland; John, who is foreman of the railroad shops at Huntingburgh, Indiana; Allan, and George C., a member of the firm of Armitage-Herschell Company, whose sketch appears in this volume.

Allan Herschell was reared in his native country, where he left the common schools at an early age to learn the trade of molder, which he followed in Scotland until 1870. In that year he came to Buffalo, New York, and during the next two years worked at his trade in Canada and various places in the United States. In 1872 he came to North Tonawanda, where, in connection with James Armitage and his brother, George C., he established the Tonawanda Engine and Machine Company, and erected extensive shops on Oliver street, in the rear of the Erie railway depot. He subsequently retired from the firm, but in 1890, when the firm was reorganized under the firm name of the Armitage-Herschell Company, with an incorporated capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, he became a member of it again and was elected vice-president, while Mr. Armitage became president, and George C. Herschell secretary and treasurer. These three officers are all practical engineers and skilled machinists. The plant has an area of three-fourths of an acre, upon which are erected a machine shop 50 x 125 feet in dimensions, with a wing 25 x 30 feet, beside other buildings and shops needed in the manufacture of their various kinds of machinery. Their various departments are well equipped with modern tools and appliances, while their machinery is driven with steam power, and all work turned out recommends itself for quality of material and first-class workmanship. From ninety to one hundred workmen are employed, and the company manufactures steam engines and boilers of all kinds, mill and agricultural machinery, and fine brass work and iron castings. They have a large trade throughout New York and Pennsylvania and the western States.



Allen Herschell.

They also manufacture a steam riding gallery, which they sell throughout the United States, in which their sales for 1891 will aggregate two hundred thousand dollars. In addition to their manufacturing business, they are interested in agricultural pursuits and city property, as they own valuable real estate in Lockport, and have several farms in the county. The firm started with but little capital, yet it had plenty of energy, honesty, and good judgment, and has achieved abundant financial success.

On April 12, 1882, Allan Herschell united in marriage with Ida M. Spilman, who was born October 15, 1859. She is a daughter of John Spilman, of Tonawanda, whose sketch appears in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Herschell have two children, one son and one daughter: Buelah Corinda, born January 1, 1884, and Raymond Leroy, born November 25, 1886.

In politics Mr. Herschell is a democrat, and while no aspirant for office yet has served as a member of the city council at a time when he thought he could be of service in the material development of North Tonawanda. He has always been among the foremost in advocating those protective and progressive measures calculated to make his one of the richest and most prosperous cities in the State. He helped to organize the first fire company of North Tonawanda, of which he is still an honorary member, and, with the other members of his firm, helped to organize, and are directors of the Standard Natural Gas Company, of Tonawanda. Mr. Herschell attends the Presbyterian church, to which he contributes liberally. He is a member of Tonawanda Lodge, No. 247, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Centennial Lodge, No. 14, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Allan Herschell started in life with nothing to assist him but willing hands, a clear head, and an honest heart. Honesty, industry, and frugality are among his marked characteristics, and these, when combined, rarely fail to bring success to the man who has the rare good fortune to possess them.

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EDGAR C. McDONALD, one of the proprietors of the well-known North Tonawanda flouring mills, is a son of Charles C. and Sarah E. (Crane) McDonald, and was born in the city of Buffalo, Erie county, New York, October 2, 1857. Charles C. McDonald was born in 1831, in Toronto, Canada, and came when but a boy to Buffalo, New York, where he died in 1886. He followed the business of merchant miller, and was engaged in the flouring mill business in Buffalo and Tonawanda until his death. He was a republican, a member of the Unitarian church, and married Sarah E. Crane, who was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1835. She was brought, when a child, to Buffalo, where she still resides, and has been a member of the Unitarian church for many years.

Edgar C. McDonald was reared in Buffalo, "The Queen City of the Lakes," and attended the public schools of that city. He then entered the Buffalo State Normal school, from which he was graduated in 1877. Immediately after graduation he became associated with his father in the milling business in Buffalo, in which he continued until 1884, when he came to North Tonawanda and purchased the Tonawanda roller mills. Having made some repairs and improvements upon this mill property, he put his mill into operation and

ities, and married and reared a family of three sons and two daughters. One of these sons was William Kirk (father), who was born in Scotland, but came to Canada with his parents when fifteen years of age. After attaining manhood he married Grace Tucker, and to them was born a family of thirteen children, of whom eight are yet living—four sons and four daughters. He died at Garden Hill, in the province of Ontario, Canada, in 1888, at the age of fifty-nine years. His widow still survives him and resides at Garden Hill.

Dr. William M. Kirk received a high school education at Port Hope, Canada, and then commenced the study of his profession at the Ontario Veterinary college at Toronto. He was graduated from that institution in the spring of 1886, and soon after located at Garden Hill, Canada, where he practiced for three years, and then removed to Tonawanda, this State. He remained at that place some eight months, and then, in 1889, came to Niagara Falls, where he has been busily engaged in his profession ever since. He has given much careful study to the diseases and ailments of horses and other domestic animals, and is one of the best posted men in his line in western New York. He has a wide reputation among men who handle fine horses, and is the special physician of the large stables of Miller & Brundage, beside having a very large general practice.

Dr. Kirk is a member of the Veterinary Medical society of Canada, and also of the State Veterinary society of New York. In politics he is a democrat, giving that party an active support on all State and national issues, but is inclined to exercise his own judgment and personal preferences in local politics.

MARTIN J. WATTENGEL, of North Tonawanda, is the son of Andrew and Susan Wattengel, and was born in Germany, on September 6, 1848. His father and mother were both natives of Germany, and came to the United States in the year 1852, and located in Niagara county. His father is a shoemaker by occupation, and resides at La Salle, in the county of Niagara, at the advanced age of seventy-four years. Mrs. Susan Wattengel, wife of Andrew, and mother of Martin J., died in 1881, at the age of sixty-one years. She was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and found great consolation in church services, and clearly felt the presence of the Divine Spirit before she passed through the valley of the shadow of death. Andrew Wattengel (father) is a democrat in politics, and believes that the principles of this party are deeply grounded in the constitution. He came from the Fatherland because he thought there was a surer guarantee of religious and civil liberty here than anywhere else. About the period he came to this country the old whig party had dissolved, and most of its membership had joined a newly-organized party called the Know Nothing party, the ostensible object of which was to discourage foreigners from coming to this country, and especially to prevent them from holding office. Great excitement followed the organization of this party, and for a brief period it looked as if this new organization would be the ruling party, but its days were brief and inglorious. Mr. Wattengel saw enough of it during its brief reign to lead him to ally himself to the Democratic party, that soon drove its new opponent from the political field, the assailing elements forming what is now known as the Republican party. In religion

he was a member of the German Lutheran church, founded by Martin Luther, the great reformer, who organized the reformed Christian church all over the north of Germany.

Martin J. Wattengel was brought up at La Salle, county of Niagara, and was educated in the common schools of La Salle and at Bryant & Stratton's business college. After leaving school he learned the trade of tinsmith, in the city of Buffalo, and continued at this occupation until the year 1876, when he engaged in the hardware, stove and tin business for himself at North Tonawanda, which business he has carried on successfully from that to this date. He has made money, and now has a thriving trade, and keeps on hand a large stock of goods. In September, 1890, he added the livery business to the mercantile business, and has his stables located in Tonawanda, where he keeps a fine stock of everything pertaining to that branch, and has what is called a first-class livery stable.

He was married in the year 1872 to Lottie, daughter of Christian Reck, of South Tonawanda. From this marriage nine children have been born: Christian, William, Ada, Cora, Lulu, Alfred, Mabel, Edna, and Norman.

He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of Tonawanda Lodge, No. 247, Free and Accepted Masons. He has served as chief of the fire department two years and treasurer of the city for five years, and is a republican in politics. He differs from his father politically, and finds much to be proud of in the brief history of the Republican party and its distinguished heroes and statesmen. The fact that in this country

families differ politically, and take deep interest in their respective parties, but illustrates the fact that party is subordinate to country. It has been found that political parties are necessary to the proper administration of this government, and that they hold each other in check, but the experiment of organizing a third party, and making it successful, has been often tried, but has always failed. There seems to be but two sides to all questions of governmental policy. It is, perhaps, a matter of regret that a third party can not grow large enough to keep the others on their good behavior, but so far every such attempt has failed.

Mr. Wattengel has the confidence and esteem of his friends and acquaintances, and is popular and has an enviable reputation as a fraternal brother, a man, and a citizen. It is to be hoped that the older the republic becomes, the more we may have of such men to constitute its citizenship and swell its army of defenders. It is a great honor to be a citizen of this republic, but it is a greater distinction to have helped in laying the broad and deep foundations on which this and later generations will build.

DR. CONRAD BACKER is known in many places and by many people. He has at different periods of his life been a student of *Æsculapius*, but is not now engaged in the practice of his profession. He is the son of Nicholas and Barbara Backer, and was born at Ensdorf, Prussia, on the 26th day October, 1819. His father and mother were both natives of Prussia, and they are now both deceased, but lived to an advanced age. His father was a farmer by choice, and followed it during his whole



J. T. Brundage

life. He had two brothers in the French army under Napoleon, and when the empire fell they were released from further military duty.

Dr. Conrad Backer was brought up in his native country and was educated in the common and select schools, receiving much more than the ordinary schooling, which fully equipped him for all the struggles of life. When through with school, he began to read medicine in his native country, but the talk of the new land of law, liberty, and money, reached him and filled him with an intense desire to see America, and he came to the United States in the year 1838, locating in the growing city of New York, where he again took up the study of medicine. After a brief period he removed to the city of Rochester, in the year 1839, and began the practice of medicine, which he continued until 1842; he then moved to Pennsylvania and took up his residence at Pottsville, where he practiced until 1849, but not content with the place, moved to Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and practiced until the year 1851. He then removed to Burgan, Genesee county, New York, where he practiced medicine until 1852, when he changed his residence to South Byron, Genesee county, and continued to practice until the year 1857, when he moved to Batavia, New York, and continued the practice there until 1867, when he returned to Tonawanda, and on March 18, 1867, moved into the Backer hotel. The house is known by this name the county over, and it has a first-class name, being elegantly prepared to entertain the traveling public. He has not practiced medicine since 1867, except among his personal friends and acquaintances, but during the winters of 1878-79 and 1880-81, he attended lectures at the Buffalo Medical

college, not with a view to practicing medicine, but to acquire a knowledge of the varied improvements constantly being made by the profession, which knowledge can best be obtained in the modern medical college. He is in no sense in regular practice, but would attend to poor or needy people, or friends, if called upon.

Dr. Conrad Backer was married to Ester Schreck, of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, in 1845. This union was blessed with four children, one daughter and three sons. Of these, Henry B. and Josephine are living. Josephine is married to William B. Dimick, of Buffalo, New York. Dr. Backer is a republican, and had the honor of training the first company at Batavia, in the late civil war. He has been honored by his fellow citizens at different times and places. He was trustee of Tonawanda for six years, assessor of the village for a period of six years, and of the town of Wheatfield for three years, and president of Tonawanda for one term. He has had quite a varied experience, with ample opportunity to study the American character. The author of the adage, "The rolling stone gathers no moss," does not always tell the truth. He is a clever, jovial, good-natured gentleman, always ready to do a kindness or wait upon a friend. We have room for any number of men who possess these traits of character, in this modern world. To love your neighbor, to visit the sick, to assist the needy, are christian virtues worthy of all emulation.

JAMES THEOPHILUS BRUNDAGE, a prominent liveryman and real estate dealer at Niagara Falls, is a son of Theophilus and Jane (Badgley) Brundage, and was born July 30, 1835, in

Homer, Ontario, Dominion of Canada. The grandfather and father of J. T. Brundage were both natives of Connecticut, the father removing to Canada about 1815, where he died in 1845. He was a contractor and builder, and something of a navigator as well. He owned and was captain of the steamer *Caroline*, which was set on fire and sent over Niagara Falls during the civil war. In politics he was a Jacksonian democrat, and was a member of the Episcopal church. He married Jane Badgley, by whom he had a family of two sons and five daughters. The maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Joseph Badgley, a native of New Jersey, a farmer by occupation, who emigrated to Canada, where he died.

James Theophilus Brundage received his education at the academy in Wilson village, and when done with school duties he started in life for himself by opening a boot and shoe store in the village of Niagara Falls. He met with such great encouragement that he continued in this line for eight or ten years, and then engaged in the fancy goods business, and later added a well-equipped livery stable to his other enterprises. He is still engaged in the latter business, and in the winter of 1889, in partnership with a Mr. Miller, built what is known as the Miller & Brundage stables, which are 132x400 feet in dimensions. During the summer season he keeps about one hundred and fifty head of horses, and does a very large and lucrative business. Some years ago he began dealing in real estate, and this business has also grown in volume and importance until it now absorbs the greater part of his time and attention. He has made some important deals.

On May 17, 1857, Mr. Brundage was

united in marriage with Mary A. Shepard, daughter of James Shepard, of Niagara Falls. Mr. Shepard was a stone-mason and contractor by occupation, and was born in England. Mrs. Brundage is an intelligent, capable woman, and very popular among her friends and acquaintances.

In his business life Mr. Brundage has been remarkably successful, and is a director and stockholder in the Battery Rapids Company, and vice-president and director of the Miller & Brundage Coach Company, and is interested in other business enterprises in the village. He is a republican in politics, and a firm believer in the principles and policy of his party, though never taking an active part in political campaigns. He is a member of Clifton Lodge, No. 254, Free and Accepted Masons, at Niagara Falls. Industry and energy are the corner-stones on which he has built an enviable business career.

JUDGE THEODORE G. HULETT

must be ranked among the worthy men generally known as self-made, and who build "their own monuments of fortune and reputation." He is the youngest son of Anthony and Charlotte (Curtiss) Hulett, and was born in the town of Williamsburgh, Massachusetts, June 13, 1811. His parents had a family of five children, of whom he was the youngest. In 1812 his mother moved to Pittsfield, that State, where she united with a society of Friends, or Quakers. His grandfathers were both Revolutionary soldiers—one dying at one hundred and two, and the other at ninety-eight years of age.

At twelve years of age, Theodore G. Hulett resolved to commence life for him-



Judge P. G. Anletts

self, and in order to avoid any possible objections upon the part of his mother or his older brothers and sisters, left home at eight o'clock at night. A shirt and a pair of stockings tied up in a bandana handkerchief was the sum of his earthly possessions, beyond the clothing he wore. Resting that night with a farmer, who apprized his mother of his nocturnal journey, he set out in the morning and was arranging for a situation with the late Jason Clapp, the noted carriage maker of Pittsfield. Before the bargain was completed his mother appeared, but after a consultation completed the arrangement partly made by her energetic son and he found himself apprenticed to Jason Clapp for nine years, to learn the trade of a blacksmith, at a salary of fifty dollars per annum, to furnish his own clothing and receive one quarter's schooling. At the end of three years services he obtained fifty dollars in advance from his employer, which amount he gave his note for, and proceeded to invest it in a small library, consisting of a bible, Josephus's works, Rollin's ancient history, Murray's grammar, Daboll's arithmetic, Hedge's logic, Telemachus, Tacitus, Plutarch's Lives, Dryden's Virgil, Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, and Pope's, Pollock's and Milton's poetical works, with quills, ink and paper, costing forty-eight dollars in all. With the remaining two dollars he purchased a box of tallow dip candles for night study. During the last year of his term of service he attended Pittsfield academy for three months. After completing his apprenticeship, he worked for his employer for six months, then was in Albany for four months, and next spent one year in Troy, working in the summer and reading law during the winter. From Troy he returned to Pittsfield, where he

worked six months for his employer, and then removed to Buffalo, this State. One year later he came to Niagara Falls, where after working for two years in the manufacture of carriage springs and other particular work, he went into business for himself. He conducted a large shop until within the last few years, when he retired from active life. In 1847 he was elected superintendent of the first suspension bridge across the Niagara river, and built with his own hands the fairy iron basket that hung beneath the railway suspension bridge, but which is now in the Buffalo Historical society's rooms. In 1849 he constructed the wire suspension bridge across the Mohawk river, between Fonda and Amsterdam. In 1852 he built a wire suspension bridge across the Tallapoosa river, in the State of Alabama, and in 1865 he superintended the erection of the massive trusses of the new suspension bridge across the Niagara, during which time he invented and patented the cast-iron shackle fastenings that secured the cables of the bridge to the anchors. Besides his engineering feats of skill he has taken great interest in the manufacture of gas. In 1870 he rebuilt the naphtha gas works at Danville, this State, and the next year built the gas works at Warsaw, New York, while three years later he built the oxyhydric gas light works of Buffalo, on the plans furnished by a French engineer. His last great engineering work was in 1873, when he built the wire suspension bridge that spans the Mohawk river and the Erie canal at Finks Ferry, near Little Falls, New York.

In 1832 he married Mercy Amelia Bailey, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. They had three children, only one of whom is

now living. They have seven grand-children and six great-grandchildren living.

In 1849 he was elected justice of the peace of the town of Niagara, and by successive re-elections, held that office for thirty consecutive years, and during that time he served as judge of the courts of sessions and oyer and terminer of the county for two terms. Judge Hulett is faithful to his friends and promises, honorable, honest and benevolent, and has always had the highest regard for the rights of others. His business characteristics are good judgment, due caution, energy, perseverance and watchfulness. He is enthusiastic and sincere, and has always been distinguished for simplicity in manners and dress, charity, and single-mindedness. One who is personally acquainted with Judge Hulett thus writes of him: "He is regarded as a sound elementary lawyer, a forcible writer, an able debator and ready public speaker and a skillful and ingenious civil engineer. Looking back over a long life of usefulness—a life devoted to enterprises of more than ordinary magnitude and public benefit, and largely given up to the welfare of the community in which, by his conspicuous ability, energy and honesty, he has won a home and a competence—it is probable that Judge Hulett sees little to cause regret in his mind for the past, and much to render him happy in the present, and hopeful as to the future."

During the late civil war he was ever active in aiding the cause of the Union, and in thirty days helped raise, equip and lead to the field the 8th regiment of heavy artillery. The fire of his patriotism burned bright, and beside aiding the Union cause in the field, he devised and executed means by which soldiers' families were relieved to the

extent of twenty-eight thousand dollars, without bonding the town or creating an indebtedness, and when the war had closed, he set on foot a move to erect the beautiful soldier's monument which now stands at the foot of Falls street, and which, as president of the commission of construction, he delivered to the town authorities on September 20th of the centennial year. Judge Hulett resides in a beautiful home on First street, where he is surrounded with all the comforts of life, and lives most happily in the enjoyment of the respect and good-will of all who know him.

He is decidedly a universalist in religion, believing that a religion without a foundation upon human reason and common sense is a sham. During the time he served as justice "he issued 6,000 summons, collected and paid to litigants \$71,034, issued 1,500 criminal warrants, 12,000 subpoenas, and performed 220 marriage ceremonies; has filled seven dockets, and used nineteen gallons of ink and 10,000 pens."

His poem, "Three Sister Islands," is a beautifully written one, containing thirty-four stanzas; also "Darwin's Vision," which is a burlesque poem, is a beautiful composition. His workshop, where lays on his "table" his first bible, his paints and mechanics, is where he paints, reads and studies; he can't be idle, is remarkably well preserved, and his faculties all seem to be as bright as a dollar.

As chairman of the board of monument commissioners, he unveiled and delivered the monument to the authorities. The following is a sample of his speech at the time: "There stands the result of our labors. There stands a sentinel, dressed in the paraphernalia of war with face to the rising sun, with the gaudy hues of

the bow of promise, the silvery spray, tinted with golden threads reflected by the setting sun; the *Æolian* harps of the water nymphs of Niagara, their siren songs accompanied by the thundering bass of its cataract surrounding thee as with a mantle, yet they attract thee not. Thy sightless orbs, with a vision of faith, are fixed upon the eastern horizon, waiting, watching for the rising sun of another centennial morn to dawn upon this happy, united, and prosperous Republic; fit emblem of human aspirations for immortality."

DANIEL C. CARROLL, one of the self-made men of Lockport, and present clerk of the county of Niagara, is a son of Michael and Bridget (Hussee) Carroll, and was born in the city of Lockport, Niagara county, New York, October 27, 1853. His grandfathers, Carroll and Hussee, were natives and life-long residents of Ireland. His father, Michael Carroll, was born in the Emerald Isle in 1820, and came to Lockport in 1848, where he died in 1890. He was engaged in the lumber business from the time of his arrival in western New York until a few years prior to his death. After becoming acquainted with the principles of the United States government, he yielded his support to the Democratic party. In religious matters he lived in the faith of his fathers—the teachings of the Catholic church—of which he was a consistent member and a faithful supporter. He married Bridget Hussee, who was born in Ireland, and five sons and three daughters were born unto them: Owen, who is unmarried, and has been a resident grocer of Lockport for several years; Maria, now deceased; Michael F., who is a machinist, and now in the

employ of the Holly Manufacturing Company; John (dead), Daniel C., Anna, Edward J., who is engaged in the grocery business with his brother Owen at No. 53 Main street, Lockport, and Margaret F.

Daniel C. Carroll grew to manhood in Lockport, and received his education in the Union school of that city. When about nine years old he became lame, but continued at school when able until he was fourteen, when he began the battle of life, and took his first lessons in democracy as custodian of the local democratic reading room through the presidential campaign of 1868, and then secured employment as office boy and clerk for Mr. Charles D. Metz, then an attorney at Lockport, and secretary of the democratic county committee. He continued with Mr. Metz until January, 1872, when he entered the office of Messrs. Murray & Greene, leading lawyers of Lockport, as clerk, and remained with them until the spring of 1874, when he received the appointment of second clerk in the canal collector's office at Lockport under Mr. George A. Torrance, collector. In 1875 he was appointed first clerk by Mr. William E. Jenney, who had succeeded Mr. Torrance. In the spring of 1876 he secured a position as one of the recording clerks in the county clerk's office, Colonel George L. Moote being then clerk of the county, continuing in that capacity throughout Colonel Moote's term. Mr. Amos W. R. Henning succeeding Colonel Moote as clerk, appointed Mr. Carroll special deputy and assistant searching clerk, which positions he faithfully filled until December 21, 1880, when he was elected justice of the peace for the first, third, and fourth wards of the city of Lockport, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Hon. John Van Horn; was re-elected

justice in 1883 for a full term of four years. In November, 1886, he was elected county clerk, having a majority of 862 over his republican competitor, William G. Green, and re-elected in 1889, having a majority of 971 over Maurice A. Hager, the republican nominee. He has never been opposed in his party conventions for nomination, and has never been defeated for election.

In politics Mr. Carroll has always been an active, useful, and popular democrat. He has been emphatically the architect of his own fortune, and from almost unknown obscurity has slowly but surely won his own way to almost the highest office within the gift of the people of Niagara county at a time when a majority of its voters were in the ranks of the opposition party to his political principles.

On December 15, 1886, Mr. Carroll married Clara J. Trankle, daughter of Margaret J. Trankle. This union has been blessed with one child, a daughter, Clara, who was born September 9, 1888.

His has been a straightforward, honest, and honorable career, well deserving of the favors he has received from the people of his native county. He is a member of St. Patrick's Catholic church of Lockport.

THOMAS E. MCGARIGLE, a well-known machinist and a member of the machine shop firm of McGarigle & Sweeney, of Niagara Falls, is a son of Charles and Kate (Conway) McGarigle, and was born in the village of Niagara Falls, Niagara county, New York, July 10, 1854. His grandfather, Charles McGarigle, was a native of County Sligo, Ireland, where he lived and died; and there Charles McGarigle (father) was born in 1825. When twenty-one years of

age, he emigrated to America and settled at Niagara Falls, where he is still living, being now in his sixty-seventh year. He is a democrat in politics, and a member of the Catholic church. He married Kate Conway, daughter of Cornelius Conway, a native of Ireland, who died at Niagara Falls. By this marriage he had a family of nine children, of whom Thomas E. is the eldest.

Thomas E. McGarigle received a good common school education in his native village of Niagara Falls, and began life for himself at an early age as an engine wiper for the New York Central railroad. He shortly afterward entered the machine shops of that company at Niagara Falls, and later went to the city of Buffalo, where he completed the trade of machinist. He worked at this trade in Buffalo and Niagara Falls for some time, and for eight or nine years was engineer of the Niagara Falls brewery. In 1891 he formed a partnership with John Sweeney, under the firm name of McGarigle & Sweeney, and purchased the machine shop and business of Philpott & Leuppie. Their present shop is forty feet front by one hundred feet deep, and is fitted up with all modern appliances for doing first-class work. In addition to his machine shops, to which he gives most of his time and attention, Mr. McGarigle has several other business interests in the village.

In political matters he is a democrat, and believes thoroughly in the fundamental principles of that party. He gives his party an active and loyal support, but is not a strong partisan. He served as excise commissioner for five years, and has been trustee of the village two years, and a member of the fire department for fourteen years, being foreman of Cataract hose company, No. 1, for some time, and afterward

of Mayle hose company, No. 2. He has served his party frequently as a delegate to democratic county conventions, and as a local leader has a recognized influence in party councils. He is past chancellor of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent association. In his business career he has been very successful, and is popular and highly esteemed.

JOHN W. HASKELL, an old soldier of the civil war and a prominent merchant at Youngstown, now serving as postmaster of that village, is a son of John and Margaret (Grey) Haskell, and was born in the town of Porter, Niagara county, New York, December 28, 1834. Daniel Haskell (grandfather) was of English descent, a native of Massachusetts, and served in the American army during the Revolutionary war. He died in Massachusetts. He married and reared a family, among whom was John Haskell (father), who was born in Coopers-town, in the eastern part of New York, about 1808, but removed to Niagara county when a young man and located on a farm in the town of Porter, and received his education in the common schools of his neighborhood. In 1862, when twenty-eight years of age, he enlisted in the 19th New York independent battery, and served faithfully until the close of the great civil war. He was honorably discharged at Elmira, New York, in 1865, and returned to Youngstown, where he has resided ever since. In 1876 he embarked in the general mercantile business here, and by close attention and careful management has built up a large trade, and now carries a complete stock of general merchandise. He was appointed postmaster at Youngstown under President Arthur's administration, and re-appointed

since Harrison became president, and is now acceptably serving in that capacity.

In 1861 Mr. Haskell was united in marriage with Agnes, daughter of John E. Lloyd, of the town of Porter, this county, and to their union have been born seven children, three sons and four daughters: John L., Albert E., Frank W., Antoinette L., Lou M., Leona F., and Lillie E.

In politics Mr. Haskell is a stalwart republican, and at one time or another has been honored by his people with an election to about all the village offices, serving in every position with satisfaction to the public and credit to himself. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and a prominent member of McCollum Post, No. 228, of the Grand Army of the Republic.

HON. GARWOOD L. JUDD. One of the champion defenders of democracy and its principles in the Empire State is Hon. Garwood L. Judd, of North Tonawanda, whose career at the bar and in the halls of legislation has been creditable to himself and beneficial to Niagara county. He is a son of John W. and Comfort (Greenman) Judd, and was born at Augusta Centre, Oneida county, New York, on Independence day, 1823. In 1716 two brothers, Noah and Benjamin Judd, left one of the prosperous counties of England to settle in her colonial possessions in North America. They came to New England, and in all probability cast in their lots in some of the towns of Massachusetts, as numerous Judd families of their descendants trace their American ancestry back to the Bay State. One of these brothers, Noah Judd, was the great-grandfather of Hon. Garwood L. Judd. We have no record of Noah Judd

beyond the fact that he was a resident for some time of Watertown, Connecticut, where his son, Michael Judd (grandfather), was born in 1759. Michael Judd, in 1809, removed to near Albany, New York, and in 1821 went to Augusta Centre, Oneida county, where he died in 1843 at eighty-four years of age. He was a farmer, and had a good character among his neighbors for honesty, truth, and usefulness. His son, John W. Judd, was born at Watertown, Connecticut, in 1790, and removed in 1821 to Oneida county, this State, where he resided until his death, in 1845, at fifty-five years of age. He was a straight democrat, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and had been a member of the Protestant Episcopal church for many years. He was a clothier and carder by trade, served as a soldier on the northern border in the war of 1812, and married Comfort Greenman, a native of what is now Montgomery county, who died April 12, 1828, and left a family of five children.

At seven years of age Garwood L. Judd was taken from Augusta Centre to Frankfort, Herkimer county. He attended the common schools and Augusta Centre academy, and then entered Clinton institute, from which he was graduated in 1844. He then read law with the legal firm of Judd & Cleland, of Frankfort, was admitted to the bar at Oswego in 1850, and in January, 1861, was admitted to practice in the courts of the United States. He practiced one year at Frankfort, Herkimer county, and then, in 1853, came to North Tonawanda, where he has been engaged ever since in the active practice of his profession.

September 18, 1850, he married Maria A. Pryne, daughter of Francis P. Pryne, of Frankfort, Herkimer county. They have

one child living, a daughter, named Mary.

When the Erie canal was widened and enlarged to accommodate increased travel, Mr. Judd was in the State engineer's department, under William J. McAlpine and William B. Taylor, who were engineers in charge of the work at Higginsville and Little Falls, New York. In 1858 he was elected justice of the peace for the town of Westfield, and is now serving his thirty-third continuous year in that office. In 1865, and again in 1875, he served as justice of sessions, or associate judge, of Niagara county. Judge Judd became, in 1848, a member of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 40, Free and Accepted Masons, at Frankfort, New York, and after coming to North Tonawanda he transferred his membership to Tonawanda Lodge, No. 247, of which he is a past master, and which he represented in the Grand Lodge of the State at two different sessions held in New York city. He is now the second oldest Free Mason in New York west of the Genesee river. His engineering experience on the Erie canal has been very serviceable to him on more than one occasion. He has laid out a large number of the streets of North Tonawanda, where one avenue is named Judd avenue, in honor of him. He drew up the papers for, and secured the incorporation of, North Tonawanda as a village, and served as its clerk for seven years, besides being a member of the board of health for about the same length of time. He was one of the first to propose a cemetery for the village. He drew up, in 1868, the articles of association for North Tonawanda cemetery, and obtained the requisite order from court sanctioning them under the statute laws of the State. Appropriate grounds on the west side of Payne avenue were chosen and pur-

chased, and many of the citizens have bought lots in the cemetery, which is tastefully laid out and beautifully adorned.

In politics Mr. Judd is an unswerving and aggressive democrat, who believes in the supremacy of the principles of the Democratic party as being necessary for the true development and future prosperity of the American Union. Not unnecessarily elated by victory, and never depressed by defeat, he has steadily and persistently worked for nearly half a century for his party and its success in the county, the State, and the nation. In 1890 his party, in recognition of his many services in behalf of democracy, nominated him as their candidate for the assembly in his district of the county. He was elected at the ensuing election, and during his term of service as a member of the New York legislature advocated those measures intended for the good of the public, and carefully looked after the interests of his constituents. Every bill he introduced, nine in number, passed the house.

In public spirit, disinterestedness, and zeal for the general welfare, Hon. Garwood L. Judd is excelled by none. His chief aim or ambition in active life has always been to accomplish whatever he undertook, whether in the law, the political field, or the business world. He has been one of the most active public men of his county, and has made an enviable record for ability and usefulness.

ALLEXANDER MACBEAN, a carpenter and builder of Niagara Falls, and a respected and worthy citizen of the village, was born in Nairnshire, Scotland, January 22, 1827, and is the son of Malcolm and Marjorie (Rose) MacBean. The family is

of indigenous Scotch descent. The grandfather of Alexander was Donald MacBean, who died in Scotland at a great age, and whose son, Malcolm MacBean (father), also lived, loved, and after life's fitful fever, found a grave at the age of seventy, in the church-yard of his native town of Cawdor. He married Marjorie Rose, daughter of William Rose, of Strathnairn, and to this couple was born a family of nine children: Ann, who lives in Scotland; Donald, deceased; John; William, who went to Australia and mined for a number of years at Ballarat; Laughlin, deceased; Andrew, living in Scotland; Alexander, the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, also living in Scotland; and Malcolm.

Alexander MacBean was reared in Scotland, and received his education in the schools of his native land. When twenty-six years of age he bid farewell to his home and friends, and started across the broad Atlantic to find a new home in the new world. He reached these shores in 1853, and located first at Newark, New Jersey, where he remained for only two years, and then removed to Niagara Falls, New York. That village has been his place of residence ever since. While yet a young man he learned the trade of a carpenter, and has pursued that occupation all his life. He is widely known as an excellent workman, and has assisted in the construction of some of the finest houses in the village.

On September 20, 1860, Mr. MacBean was wedded to Elizabeth Johnson, daughter of Hector and Margaret (Gillespie) Johnson, and to their union was born a family of seven sons and one daughter: Malcolm, Andrew, who is in the flour and feed business at Niagara Falls; Hector, who occupies the position of secretary of the Cataract

Milling Company at Niagara Falls; Donald, died at an early age; Alexander, deceased at the age of twenty years; Marjorie Rose, living at home with her parents; John, book-keeper in the Cataract bank; and William, who died young. Mrs. MacBean's father, Hector Johnson, was a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, but emigrated to Ontario, Canada, where he followed the vocation of farming until his death. By his marriage to Margaret Gillespie he had eight children: Ronald, deceased; Elizabeth, wife of the subject of this sketch; Catherine, deceased; Christina, married to William Campbell, of Niagara Falls; John, Flora, Margaret (deceased), and Angus.

In his political convictions Mr. MacBean is a republican, yielding that party an unwavering support in victory or defeat, but has never been active in the exciting contests waged in the arena of practical politics.

WILLIAM V.-R. BLIGHTON, M. D., a prominent and successful physician of North Tonawanda, and president of the Niagara County Homeopathic Medical society, is a son of William and Polly P. (Bumpus) Blighton, and was born at Varysburg, Wyoming county, New York, September 16, 1837. His paternal grandfather, William Blighton, was born and reared in England, and in early life crossed the dark Atlantic to make a home for himself in the Empire State. He was completely successful in his laudable ambition, and became a well-to-do resident of the great Commonwealth of his choice. He married and reared a family of children, of whom one son was William Blighton, the father of Dr. Blighton. He was a mason by trade, but devoted much of his time to the prac-

tice of law, yet never sought admission to the bar, although well qualified to have passed any law examination required at any county bar. He died in 1839 at forty years of age. He was an old-line whig in politics, transacted a large amount of legal business, and married Polly P. Bumpus, a native of the town of Ellington, Chautauqua county, and who died at Batavia, New York, December 22, 1890, when in the eighty-second year of her age.

William V.-R. Blighton was reared at Varysburg, New York, until he was fourteen years of age, when he removed to Warsaw, the county-seat of Wyoming county. He attended the public schools of Varysburg, and received his academic education in Warsaw and Pike academies. Leaving school, he read medicine with Dr. William W. Gardner, a prominent physician of Warsaw, and was licensed to practice by the Columbia and Green County Homœopathic Medical society. He practiced at Holly, in Orleans county, for two years, and then at Martinsdale, Columbia county, for three years, and at the end of that time removed to Clariden, New York, which he left in one year to settle at Johnsonburg, in Wyoming county. While practicing at the latter place he was called, in 1867, to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, and during the same year was given charge of the church at Wales, Erie county, where he remained for two years. His next appointment was at Hamburg, in the same county, and at the end of one year's faithful labor he was sent to the church at Pendleton, in Niagara county, where he remained for two years. From Pendleton he was sent to Hartland, but at the end of one year's labor he was compelled to quit all active ministerial work on account of throat trouble,



W. R. V. Blighton, M. D.

which prevented his speaking for any time in public. While engaged in the work of the Christian ministry his services were constantly called for as a physician, and he found himself continually doing the work of two men with no rest or intermission. It was in 1872 that he left the ministry, and on October 9, 1874, he came to North Tonawanda, where he has been ever since in the active and successful practice of medicine.

On December 6, 1860, Dr. Blighton married Mary E. Abel, of Erie, Pennsylvania, who died on December 10, 1871, leaving three children, one son and two daughters: Mary E., who died September 25, 1890, at twenty-six years of age; Carrie P., now Mrs. George F. Denio, of Chicago; and William L., a student at one of the leading schools of the State. On November 21, 1872, he united in marriage with Susan M. De Cou, of Pendleton, this county, but has no children by this second marriage.

Dr. Blighton is of fine personal appearance, being tall and well built, and weighing fully two hundred and thirty-five pounds. He is pleasant and courteous, a good talker, and a well informed man, and although quiet and generally undemonstrative, yet possesses strong will power and great energy. In politics he is a prohibitionist, and believes that the future prosperity of the country depends upon the triumph of the Prohibition party and its principles at the ballot-box. In his profession he has endeavored to keep abreast of the medical thought of the age, and has secured a large and remunerative practice by his ability, skill, and success. He is president of the Niagara County Homeopathic Medical society; and a member of the New York State Homeopathic Medical society, and has recently been appointed company surgeon

for the New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad, *vice* Simeon Tucker Clark, deceased. Dr. Blighton's success in life has been due to his own efforts and energy. He made high his aim of life, and never allowed any temptation or glittering illusion to divert him from his determined course in life. He realized that purposes without work are dead, and labored persistently. Time has shown the result in success and honorable standing among his fellow men.

JOSIAH HAMMOND HELMER, M.

D., for many years a practicing physician at Lockport, and later a prominent railroad operator and business man of that city, is a son of Steuben and Polly (Hammond) Helmer, and was born January 23, 1821, in Montgomery county, New York. The Helmers are descended from German stock, their ancestors in America being one of the Palatine families that came over from Germany and settled in the Mohawk valley, near what is now the village of Fort Plain, during the colonial period. In that valley Steuben Helmer was born in 1790. He is said to have been a man of very marked character, and although in his youth he had very meagre advantages for obtaining an education, and in later years was obliged to spend nearly all his time in wringing from an obstinate soil the necessities of life for his large family, nevertheless by the careful study of a few good books, a mental analysis of men and things, and an earnest use of whatever opportunities came within his reach, he succeeded in attaining a position of honor and influence in his community. The knowledge of this fact, and the memory of the respect and esteem in which he was held, is of more value to his children,

says one of them, than any other legacy he could have left them. For many years he was a public magistrate, and so stern was his integrity and so unerring his judgment that his neighbors for miles around sought his advice and services in matters pertaining to contracts, mortgages, land titles, and the settlement of estates. When, after passing the line of three-score and ten years, he came to western New York to spend his remaining days with his children, he was obliged to relinquish his duties as executor in several large estates which he had been appointed to settle. That the character and example of such a father made a deep impression on his sons cannot be doubted. He was a devoted and earnest Christian, and an active member of the Presbyterian church. He died at Lockport, at the advanced age of eighty-four, having lived in Niagara county about ten years. He was thrice married. He first wedded Polly Hammond, who bore him two sons: Joseph William, and Josiah Hammond, the subject of this sketch. Joseph W. now lives in the city of Chicago, Illinois, where he is engaged in the loan and real estate business. After the death of his first wife, Steuben Helmer married Mrs. Fanny Mulford, by whom he had four children. For his third wife he wedded Abigail Starks.

Josiah Hammond Helmer received an academic education at Canajoharie, Montgomery county, this State, and after graduating began the study of medicine with Dr. John Matthews at that village. After reading for some time with Dr. Matthews he entered the Albany Medical college and took a three years course, graduating from that institution in 1847. Not long afterward he opened an office and began the practice of his profession at Theresa, Jeffer-

son county, this State, where he remained five years. He was an earnest student in everything pertaining to disease or its remedy, and early manifested a determination to make himself a master of medicine. In 1853 he removed to Lockport, this county, where he continued to practice the healing art until about 1867, when he became absorbed in outside business, and by degrees ceased his labors in the field of therapeutics. In 1860 he had joined a syndicate consisting of Governor Washington Hunt, George W. Rodgers, Charles Courter, and himself, and leased the Milwaukee & Baraboo Valley railroad, which extended from Milwaukee to Sun Prairie. They finally purchased the stock, and by building and equipping an extension to the road it became the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. These gentlemen were connected with the road for a period of three years. For the last twenty-five years he has been more or less identified with the banking interests at Lockport.

On May 19, 1853, Dr. Helmer was united in marriage to Ann Eliza Ranney, daughter of Anson Ranney, and to this union was born an only daughter, Anna Florence. She received a fine education, and after attaining womanhood married Colonel Charles Lowery Snow, and they now reside at Pictou, Nova Scotia, where the Colonel is largely engaged in gypsum and coal mining. He is a graduate of the West Point Military academy, and served during the civil war as colonel of an infantry regiment of Texas rangers. In 1854 Mrs. Helmer died, and Dr. Helmer afterward wedded Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of George W. and Martha F. Rodgers. Mr. Rodgers was a prominent business man of the city of Lockport in his day. By this marriage Dr. Helmer had four children, two of whom died in infancy. The

two who survive are Elizabeth R., and Albert R., the latter being teller in the Merchants bank of Lockport.

Dr. Helmer is inclined to great modesty in speaking of himself or anything he has accomplished, but it is a fact that every enterprise or labor to which he has given his hand has felt the electric thrill of a master's touch, infusing life and energy into every detail. In politics he has always been a republican, but while giving his party and its general policy an active and vigorous support, he has not seen fit to enter the arena of practical politics, or take much part in heated contests at the polls. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and liberal in his contributions of time and money toward the furtherance of all church interests. He is also an ardent and prominent Sunday-school worker, and is, perhaps, never more pleased, or "at home," than when surrounded by the busy hum of a large, intelligent, earnest Sabbath-school. For thirty-six years he has been the active and able superintendent of the second ward Presbyterian Sunday-school in Lockport.

CHARLES KEEP, a prominent real estate dealer and land owner of Niagara county, who, in times past, has been extensively engaged in mercantile business at Lockport, where he resides, is a son of Chauncey and Prudence (Wolcott) Keep, and was born in Homer, Cortland county, New York, April 4, 1823. The Keeps are of old New England stock. Caleb Keep (grandfather) was born at Long Meadow, Massachusetts. His son Chauncey (father) received a good common school education, and while yet a boy learned the milling business. He afterward purchased a farm,

and spent some years in farming, and later embarked in general merchandizing at Homer, Cortland county, where he accumulated considerable money. In his later life he loaned money and did a general brokerage business. In politics he was an old-line whig, and represented his county in the State assembly for two terms—1830 and 1836. He also served as judge in that county for some time. He married Prudence Wolcott, and to them was born a family of seven sons and two daughters: William, who removed to Lockport in 1837, was a merchant for some time, and several years president of the Exchange bank of Lockport, and died in that city in the year 1865; Sophia, married to Joseph W. Nye, of Cortland county; Mary W., deceased; Chauncey, who died at Lockport in 1874; Henry, who studied law, graduated from Union college, and practiced his profession for a number of years in Chicago, Illinois, where he later became a real estate dealer, but has now retired from active business and is living quietly in that city; Charles, subject of this sketch; Albert, a real estate dealer in Chicago, who for fourteen years was president of the great Chicago & Northwestern railroad, and is now president of the executive committee of that road; Augustus, who was a merchant for many years in the city of Lockport, this county, but is now doing a general loan business there; and George, who was for some years a merchant at Lockport, but now resides in Chicago, engaged in the manufacture of shoes, with a factory at Elgin, Illinois.

Charles Keep received a good practical English education in the Cortland academy, at Homer, and soon after leaving that school he came to Lockport, in 1838, and entered the employ of his brother William as a clerk

in the latter's store in that city. In this position he remained for three years, and then, with a partner, at the age of eighteen, embarked in the hardware business on his own account. The hardware store was conducted alone for about four years, when the dry goods business of his brother William was purchased and added—Mr. Keep owning a third interest in the entire business. He successfully conducted this double trade for a period of eight years, accumulating considerable money. At the end of that time he withdrew from the business and began dealing in real estate. His operations in this line soon became quite extensive, and he now owns several fine farms in Niagara county, beside city property in Lockport and real estate in Illinois and Indiana. He was one of the organizers of the Holly Manufacturing Company, and was business manager of that corporation during a decade, and connected with it for a period of eighteen years.

In June, 1860, Mr. Keep was united in marriage to Caroline W. Crockett, a daughter of George W. Crockett, of the city of Boston, and to their union was born a family of three sons. The eldest of these is Charles H., who was graduated from Harvard college, and is now practicing law in the city of Buffalo, New York. Their second son, Wallace L., also a graduate from Harvard college, is now manager and treasurer of the Lockport Paper Company, and resides at Lockport. Roger is their youngest child, a graduate from Harvard college, and is now preparing for the legal profession in the Harvard law school.

In addition to his business interests already mentioned, Mr. Keep is a director in the Lockport Gas Company and a stockholder in the Lockport Hydraulic Company.

He was also one of the organizers of the Lockport Paper Company, and is now president of that concern. In politics he is an uncompromising republican, and gives that party a loyal and hearty support, but has always preferred the employments of an active business career to the excitement of political contests. He is a member of the Episcopal church, active and liberal in support of all church interests, and for a number of years has been a member of the vestry of his church.

IRA BRONSON, a prominent and successful carriage manufacturer of Lockport, is a son of Captain Levi and Martha (Wilcox) Bronson, and was born in Oneida county, New York, July 29, 1815. His paternal grandfather, Levi Bronson, was a native of one of the towns of Connecticut, in which State he was reared, lived and died. He married, and one of his sons was Captain Levi Bronson (father), who became a seaman. He ran vessels for several years from Albany to New York city, when he went to Oneida county, where he followed farming for some years, at the end of which time he removed to the town of Sweden, in Monroe country. There he cleared up a farm, which he tilled until his death. He married Martha Wilcox, and they reared a family of six children, three sons and three daughters, of whom the daughters are all dead.

Ira Bronson, like most, or nearly all farmers' sons during the first quarter of the present century in New York, was kept busily employed on the farm, and had but little opportunity for attending school. His few days as a scholar were passed in a log school house, which was rudely furnished, and in which instruction was of a very lim-

ited character. He followed farming until he was twenty-five years of age, and then was engaged in carpentering and joining work for eight or ten years. In 1851 he came to Niagara county, where he became a resident of the city of Lockport, and engaged in his present carriage manufacturing business. On June 14, 1837, he married Mary J. Anise, of Clarendon, Orleans county, a daughter of Alexander Anise. They have one child, Ira A., who married Nettie Marvin, and has two children: Cora A., and Sylvester M. After the death of his first wife Mr. Bronson married Bertha Weaver, who is about the same age as her husband.

In politics Mr. Bronson was formerly a republican, but is now rather inclined to be independent in political affairs. He erected his present substantial and commodious carriage factory in 1876. It is a large three-story brick structure, 70x90 feet in dimensions. He makes a specialty of carriages and all kinds of light work. He has a large trade, has been remarkably successful in the sale of his work, and enjoys an excellent reputation as a skilled mechanic.

Since the above sketch was written, Ira Bronson died at his home in Lockport—November 8, 1891—aged seventy-six years. He was greatly respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and left a life record of which his relatives may well feel proud.

HARRISON S. CHAPMAN, one of the proprietors of the Field Force Pump Company, and a prominent business man of Lockport, is a son of Leander F. and Hannah (Kirkpatrick) Chapman, and was born September 18, 1849, in Belvidere, Allegany county, New York. The Chap-

mans are descended from old English stock, the family being planted in America at a very early date. Peter G. Chapman, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born at Romula, Seneca county, this State, but removed to and became one of the early pioneers of Allegany county, where he died about 1841. He served in the war of 1812, and was connected with the State militia for many years, having the title of captain. He married and reared a family of two sons and two daughters: Jeremiah, who studied medicine and became a practicing physician at Portland, Oregon, where he died; Leander F. (father); Laura, who married Russell Sanford; and Marietta, who married Cyrus Lewis. Leander F. Chapman (father) was born in Seneca county, New York, in 1812, but removed to Allegany county, where he resided for some years, and then went to the State of Oregon, where he died in 1863. He was a carpenter, joiner, and cabinet-maker by occupation, and worked at these trades nearly all his life. He married Hannah Kirkpatrick, who was born in 1812, and was a daughter of John Kirkpatrick, by whom he had a family of two sons and two daughters: John K., who served four years during the civil war as ambulance sergeant in the 9th New York cavalry, and is now foreman of engines on the western division of the Erie railroad, residing at Hornellsville, this State; Laura M., who married A. A. Goodwin, a merchant doing business at Hornellsville; Alvira L., married T. C. Smith, a dentist of Salem, Oregon; and Harrison S. The maternal grandfather of Harrison S. Chapman, John Kirkpatrick, was of Scotch descent, but was born in New Jersey. The family trace their ancestry back to old Roger Kirkpatrick. John Kirkpatrick removed from

New Jersey to Allegany county, New York, and died at Cuba, that county, at an advanced age.

Harrison S. Chapman received an academic education, graduating from Friendship academy in Allegany county, this State, in 1865. He began life on his own account a little later as a brakeman on the Erie railroad, and was soon promoted to be a freight conductor on that road. He served in that capacity for nearly five years, and gave such satisfaction to the company that he was then made a passenger conductor. In this responsible position he passed the years from 1878 to 1891, having removed to Lockport in 1879. In 1882 he had become one of the organizers of the Field Force Pump Company, devoted to the manufacture of all kinds of pumps and pumping machinery, and is now the senior member of the firm doing business under that name, his partner being C. A. Barnes. Their plant is located near the Erie railroad track, a short distance west of Lockport. The main building is a substantial brick structure, 40 x 120 feet in dimensions and two stories high, and has an L 40 x 60 feet, also two stories in height. The entire factory is conveniently arranged and finely equipped with the latest improved machinery, lacking nothing calculated to aid in the production of superior pumps for all purposes. The company employs about forty-five men in carrying on their business.

On June 8, 1871, Mr. Chapman was united in marriage with Florence I. Hendershott, of Hornellsville, this State, and to their union has been born an only child, Laura B., whose natal day was January 8, 1874.

In addition to his interest in the Field Force Pump Company, Mr. Chapman is a director in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings bank of Lockport, and also in the

Savings and Loan association of that city. Politically he is a democrat, giving that party an active and intelligent support in State and National politics. He has been twice elected to the position of member of the board of education, and on the completion of his present term will have served six years in that office. He has always taken a lively interest in all questions pertaining to popular education. He is prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Niagara Lodge, No. 375, Free and Accepted Masons; Ames Chapter, No. 101, Royal Arch Masons; and Genesee Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar. He is also connected with Buffalo Division, No. 2, Order of Railway Conductors, of which order he is secretary.

COLONEL LEWIS S. PAYNE. The late civil war opened a wide field for the display of military genius and talent by men who might otherwise have remained unknown to the public for courage and bravery, however high or honorable their standing in business or political life. Of this class of men is Colonel Lewis S. Payne, who is a son of Stephen and Ruth A. (Smith) Payne, and was born in the town of Riga, Monroe county, New York, January 21, 1819. The Payne family is of honorable New England ancestry, and its founder in the new world was of Puritan stock, so famous in the history of both this country and England for its high and noble qualities of man and womanhood. Alpha Payne (paternal grandfather) was a native and life-long resident of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812—or the second war for independence—and then returned



Col. L. S. Payne.

to his New England home, where he died, and left a family of respectable and industrious sons and daughters. One of these sons was Stephen Payne, the father of Colonel Payne. He was born in 1790, in the town of Hinesdale, Massachusetts, and when a young man removed to this State, where he settled in Monroe county, and where he followed farming until the infirmities of old age admonished him to retire from the labors of active life. He died in this county at the residence of his son, Colonel Payne, on the 12th of February, 1880, when in the ninetieth year of his age. He was a hard-working and thorough-going man, whose strong constitution and temperate habits lengthened out his life into the advanced years of a ripe old age. He was born to the inheritance of a noble character and good name, which were his only resources in life. He was a modest, unassuming man, and enjoyed the respect of his neighbors. He was independent in politics, and wedded Ruth A. Smith, a native of Massachusetts.

Lewis S. Payne was reared in Monroe county, where he received his education in the common schools and a high school. At sixteen years of age he embarked for himself in the great current of business life by accepting a position as a clerk in a general mercantile house of Tonawanda, where he remained for five years. Upon attaining his majority, he and another clerk purchased the establishment in which they had served, and conducted a general mercantile business for four years, when they dissolved partnership, and Mr. Payne accepted a position as clerk in a forwarding house of Buffalo, New York, where he remained for four years. During the next year, 1847, he built the first steam saw-mill ever erected in North

Tonawanda, which he ran successfully for nine years, and then engaged in the lumber business for several years. He now owns a beautiful farm in the town of Wheatfield, within the limits of the village of North Tonawanda, where he lives surrounded by all the comforts of life, and where he and his estimable wife delight to welcome their many friends and invited guests.

In the fall of 1861 Mr. Payne raised at his own expense a volunteer company, of which he was elected captain. His company was attached to the 100th New York regiment, which was recruited at Buffalo, New York. This regiment was made a part of Casey's division of the Army of the Potomac. In April, 1862, the 100th New York landed at Newport News. With his regiment, Captain Payne was the second to cross the Chickahominy, and first to take up position at White Oak Station. He led his company in the battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, White Oak Swamp, and Malvern Hill. He came out of the Peninsular campaign with but sixty-two of the one hundred and two men of which his company consisted when he landed at Newport News. He next served under General Foster, in North Carolina, and in the spring of 1863 was sent to Hilton Head, South Carolina. From there he was sent to St. Helena Island, and then ordered by General Hunter to Cole's Island, where his regiment was used as a corps of observation in the vicinity of Charleston. It was from this point that he took his company and made his many daring scouts, daring expeditions, and bold dashes by which he was enabled to report to General Hunter the topography of the country and the positions and strength of the Confederates in their various locations, posts, and situations. Some of his

adventures during these expeditions were related in his "Heroic Deeds of Heroic Men," which article appeared in Harper's Magazine in April, 1867.

On the nights of April 5 and 6, 1863, he led the Union advance up Folly island, which supported the attack of the iron monitors on Fort Sumter, on April 7. On the 10th of May he led the advance and piloted up Folly river and across Light-house inlet a Union force of forty-five hundred men, in small boats, to attack the south end of Morris island. He was first to land, and first in the engagement by which that part of the island was taken under a very heavy Confederate fire, and soon succeeded, with his company, in reaching and burning the steamer *Marrigault*, which was used for supplying the seaward forts and batteries of Charleston. On the night of the 3d of August, 1863, while engaged on Morris island in intercepting communications with Fort Sumter, he was attacked by a superior force, and after a desperate engagement, in which he was wounded in the head by a musket ball, was taken prisoner and conveyed to Charleston, where he was confined in the Queen Street hospital. When his wound admitted of removal he was sent to Columbia, South Carolina, and kept in close confinement until February 14, 1865, when he was sent to Wilmington, North Carolina, where, on March 5, he was exchanged. He arrived home on April 1, after an absence of three years and three months. He was promoted to major before he was captured, but would not accept it, as there were captains in the regiment older in the service than he was, but after he was a prisoner he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, a rank which he accepted.

In 1840 he married Mary Tabor, of Ithica,

New York. They have six children, three sons and three daughters: Emily R., wife of George Crandell, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania; Eugene R., who also resides in Williamsport; Ida, who is now Mrs. G. W. McCray, of Buffalo, New York; Edward C., who is in business at Decatur, Alabama; Lewis C., an attorney at law at North Tonawanda; and Cornelia R., wife of Lyman Stanley.

Colonel Payne is a member of Tonawanda Lodge, No. 247, Free and Accepted Masons, and a member and vestryman of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal church. He has always been interested in the prosperity of North Tonawanda, and was largely instrumental in securing the building of the Lockport & Buffalo railroad to that village.

In politics Colonel Payne is an aggressive and popular democrat of the Jacksonian type. His distinguished and useful political career commenced when he was elected supervisor of the town of Wheatfield, an office which he has held for eleven terms. He was elected to nearly all the other offices of his town, including that of justice of the peace. In 1850 he was nominated and elected as county clerk on the National whig ticket, and at the end of his term retired with the respect of every one, irrespective of party, for the courteous and able manner in which he had discharged all the duties of the office. On the dissolution of the Whig party he became a Douglas democrat, and in 1859 was nominated for State senator for the twenty-ninth district, but that party being in the minority he was defeated. In the fall of 1865, after he had returned home from the army, he was nominated on the democratic ticket for county clerk, and was elected, although the republican majority in the county at that time

was two thousand. At the end of his second term as county clerk, he was elected as a member of the assembly from his district, and during the session of the New York legislature in 1870 served as chairman of the committee on claims, besides being a member of the committees on canals and military affairs. In November, 1877, he was elected by the democrats to represent the twenty-ninth district in the State senate, and was the first democrat that was ever elected in that strong republican district. In 1883 the democrats nominated him for congress in the district composed of the counties of Niagara and Erie, but the large republican majority in Erie county was even too much for Senator Payne's popularity and splendid home vote to overcome.

Colonel Payne is highly esteemed by all who know him, and has been identified with the interests of North Tonawanda by over half a century's residence and active business life within its corporate limits. He has well performed the duties of good citizenship, and rendered efficient services in many different public positions of trust, honor, and responsibility. He is popular in the best sense of that term, and widely respected by all classes.

S. PARK BAKER, a leading lawyer of Youngstown, and a prominent peach grower of that section, who is now serving as president of that village, is a son of Colonel S. P. and Mary (Atherton) Baker, and was born in Oswego county, New York, March 28, 1832. The Bakers are of old New England stock, some of the family coming into New York at an early day. Colonel S. P. Baker (father) was born in Chenango county, this State, in the

initial year of this century, and died in Oswego county in 1888, having passed eighteen years beyond life's span of three-score and ten. He spent nearly all his long and useful life in Oswego county, was a devoted Christian man, and very prominent during the active part of his life. He was a leather manufacturer in early life, but his later years were devoted to farming. While yet a boy, he enlisted and served in the war of 1812, and afterwards became a colonel in the old State militia. He always took a great interest in military affairs, and possessed a fine knowledge of military tactics. He was a republican in politics, and served as sheriff of Oswego county, and also filled many other offices of honor and profit, being a very prominent man in his county. He married Mary Atherton, a native of New Hampshire, who bore him eight children. She was a Christian woman of many rare virtues, and died in 1882, in the eightieth year of her age, greatly beloved by all who knew her.

S. Park Baker was reared principally in Oswego county, attending the public schools there during his earlier years, and, entering the Albany law school, received a complete theoretical training in that most important of the learned professions—law. He was admitted to the bar at Albany in 1857, and the same year located at Youngstown, this county, for the practice of his profession. From that day to this—a period of thirty-five years—he has been regularly engaged in practice, frequently being retained in important cases and winning a good standing at the bar. He is an eloquent advocate and a fine chancery lawyer. Every man who devotes himself assiduously to a profession for any length of time, feels the necessity of relaxation and recreation. Mr.

Baker has found both in the pursuit of horticulture, having been one of the pioneers here in peach growing. He owns some very productive land and takes great satisfaction in his fine peach orchards and other superior fruits, and has given instructions in horticulture to many of his neighbors—particularly in the matter of producing the luscious peach in its greatest perfection. When weary with prolonged legal research in the law office, or the wearing activity of a crowded court-room, he forgets carking cares and gathers new energy by visiting and superintending his orchards and real estate.

In political matters Mr. Baker is in strict accord with the great Democratic party, and gives a loyal and intelligent support to its principles and policy. He has been elected by his people and is now serving as president of the village of Youngstown. He was a charter member of the Youngstown Lodge, No. 289, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and was its first master.

EUGENE N. S. RINGUEBERG, M.

D., a scientist of reputation, although young in years, and a successful specialist in diseases of the eye and ear, in Lockport, is a son of Nicholas S. and Carolina (Iutzi) Ringueberg, and was born in the city of Lockport, Niagara county, New York, April 13, 1859. The Ringueberg family, originally of Swiss descent, resided for three generations in France. Pierre Ringueberg (grandfather) came from France in 1832 to the State of New York, and died at Lockport in 1857, aged seventy-five years. His son, Nicholas S. Ringueberg, was born at Rinting, near Nancy, France, in 1814, the year that Waterloo sealed the destiny of the

great Napoleon. In 1832, at seventeen years of age, he came with his father to Lowville, Lewis county, New York, where he resided till 1837, when he removed to Hamilton, Ohio. In 1841 he came to Lockport, where he was engaged in the retail and wholesale grocery trade up to 1865. He then retired from that line of business and embarked in grape growing and wine making upon an extensive scale. He made a specialty of the Delaware grape and the wine which he manufactured from it. He was among the earliest wine manufacturers of the State, and was very fond of horticulture, on which he was a recognized authority. He was remarkably successful in business, did much to improve Lockport, and erected a fine, large brick residence, with beautifully laid out grounds, at No. 431 Willow street, where his widow and the subject of this sketch now reside. He also built, in partnership with a brother, the large brick block on the corner of Cottage and Main streets, now known as the Masonic block. He was a democrat in politics, and a member of Red Jacket Lodge, No. 646, Free and Accepted Masons, and died, after living a very useful life, in 1885, aged seventy years. He married at Miamisburg, Ohio, in 1839, Carolina Iutzi, also of Swiss descent, who was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, in 1817, and still resides at her tasteful home in Lockport.

Eugene N. S. Ringueberg grew to manhood in his native city and received his education in the Lockport schools. Leaving them at the age of nineteen he engaged in grape growing until 1883, when he entered the medical department of the University of Buffalo, and after three years' close and careful study of medicine, was graduated in the class of 1886. After graduation he

went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he spent two years in the University Eye dispensary, the Polyclinic Eye dispensary, and Wills Eye hospital, making a special study of the eye. In 1891 he opened an office in Lockport for the special treatment of the eye and ear. His remarkable and well deserved success and large practice attests his ability, skill, and thorough preparation as a specialist.

Dr. Ringueberg has a taste for the natural sciences, to which he has devoted considerable time, with very satisfactory results. He has read many valuable papers before scientific societies, and has contributed some interesting articles to the leading scientific magazines of the country. He has prosecuted his geological researches with great care, and has made a special study of the palæontology of the Niagara formation, of which he has a large collection of very fine specimens from the different strata of its fossils, including the types of many new species, which he has described. He is a corresponding member of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, and of the Buffalo Microscopical club, a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a fellow of the Geological Society of America. He is also a member of the Niagara county Medical society.

In politics Dr. Ringueberg is a democrat. In addition to his fine medical practice and interesting scientific investigations, he still continues, upon a large scale, the growing of the Delaware grape.

GEORGE MORSE, a second cousin of the great inventor Samuel Morse, and a prominent citizen and ex-justice of Niagara county, now residing on his farm

near Gasport, is a son of Asher and Anna (Reynolds) Morse, and was born in the town of Greenville, Greene county, New York, October 21, 1812. The Morses are of ancient English lineage, and the family was numerously represented among the English puritans who came to America early in the seventeenth century. George Morse is the lineal descendant of one of seven brothers who left the mother country in 1636 to settle in New England and share that wider religious freedom enjoyed in the new world. About all that has been preserved of their history is comprised in the following: Samuel Morse was born in England in 1585, emigrated to America and settled at Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1636, and died at Medfield in 1654; John, born in 1604, settled at New Haven, Connecticut, and died at Wellingford; Joseph, settled at Ipswich, Essex county, Massachusetts, where he died in 1646; Anthony, born at Marlborough in 1606, died at Newbury, Connecticut, in 1686; William, born in 1608, and died at Newbury in 1633; Robert and Peter, settled in New Jersey, and died there some years later.

The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Samuel Morse, and his son, David Morse (grandfather), was born in Connecticut, but removed from that State to Greene county, New York, where he died about 1825. By occupation he was a farmer and fruit grower, carrying on extensive operations and being a pioneer in fruit culture in his section. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and very active and prominent in church affairs. He married Ruth Kimberly, and had a family of six children: Asher, Martha, David, Simeon, Ruth (who married a Mr. Norton), and one who died in infancy. Asher Morse (father)

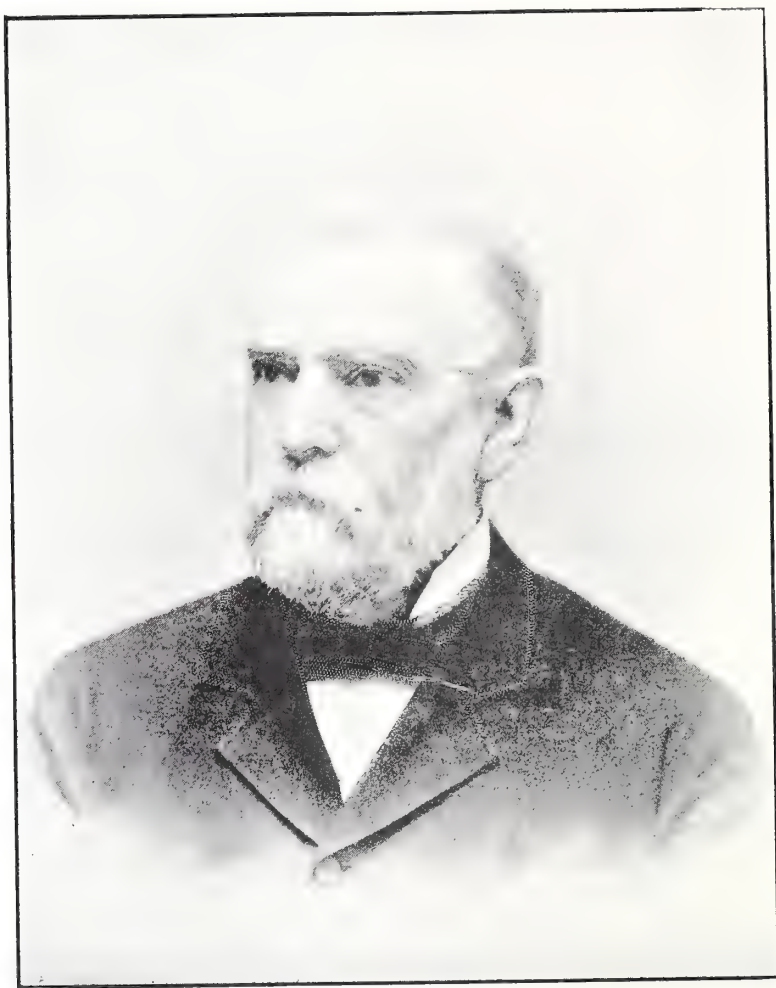
was born at New Bedford, Connecticut, June 24, 1788, and is a cousin of Professor Morse, the famous inventor of the telegraph. He removed with his parents to Greene county, this State, and after attaining manhood, settled at Westerlo, Albany county, where he lived until his death, March 28, 1858. While a young man he learned the trades of tanner, currier, shoemaker and harnessmaker, and after removing to Albany county carried on an extensive business in these various lines, having as high as eight apprentices learning trades under him at one time. He was a man of great industry and energy, and after selling his tannery he purchased a mill site and erected a large grist-mill and saw-mill. In politics he was originally a whig, but became a republican on the organization of that party a few years prior to his death. He was an active and influential member of the Presbyterian church, and married Anna Reynolds, July 19, 1809, by whom he had a family of eight children.

The maternal grandfather of George Morse was Jared Reynolds, a native of Albany county, New York, where he died about 1850, at the advanced age of eighty years. He was a farmer and owned a fine farm, which he cultivated with great care and good success. Politically he was a Jacksonian democrat and a leading man in the community. He served as justice of the peace for a long period in his town of Westerlo, and was a devoted member of the Baptist church, of which he was deacon for many years. He was thrice married and reared two sons and two daughters.

George Morse received his education in the public schools of Albany county—or at least the broad foundations on which he afterward builded a more symmetrical

superstructure by careful reading, wide observation and concentrated thought. In 1832, when twenty years of age, he went to the city of New York and was employed there for two years as clerk for a lumber firm. He removed to Niagara county in 1834, and located at Reynale's Basin in the town of Royalton. Here he opened a general store, in partnership with Chas. Callender, of New York city, under the style of Callender & Morse, and successfully conducted this business for eight years. At the end of that time he disposed of his interest in the store and removed to Westerlo, Albany county, where he again embarked in general merchandising in company with a Mr. Saxton, under the firm name of Saxton & Morse. This partnership lasted two years, and upon its dissolution, Mr. Morse returned to Niagara county, purchased a farm in the town of Royalton, and has since been engaged in farming and fruit growing. He was at one time engaged in merchandising at Gasport, as junior member of the firm of Colwell & Morse, and at another in the lumber and grocery business at Middleport. In politics he is a republican, and served as justice of the peace for four years at Royalton.

On April 19, 1838, Mr. Morse was united in marriage with Philena, daughter of Elias and Abigail (Niles) Richardson. To their union was born a family of seven children: Huldah; Caroline, married John Q. McNow, a farmer of Royalton; Jared, who married Nellie Dodge and was a hardware merchant in Indiana, but is now deceased; George, married to Augusta Loring, and is a hardware merchant in Indiana; Fred, Helena, and Mont., who is a civil engineer. Mrs. Morse was born at Reynale's Basin, February 15, 1820, and is



Major S. M. A. Whitney

the oldest lady now living who was born in the town of Royalton. Her father, Elias Richardson, was born in Hartland, Vermont, and removed to Ontario county, New York, and from there to the town of Royalton, this county, in 1820. He secured a farm of one hundred and fifty acres from the Holland Land Company, and resided on it until his death in 1870, at the age of eighty-one years. He was a democrat, married Abigail Niles, and reared a family of five sons and five daughters.

SOLON M. N. WHITNEY, one of the most venerable, entertaining, successful business men, who has done more and has taken a deeper interest in the general welfare of his section of the State than almost any other gentleman of whom we have any knowledge, is a son of General Parkhurst and Salinda (Cowen) Whitney, and was born on October 7, 1815, in the village of Niagara Falls, Niagara county, New York, being now the oldest living native citizen of the village. Parkhurst Whitney (father) was born in Conway, Massachusetts, September 25, 1784, and came to Niagara Falls in 1810. He owned the property where the present International hotel is located, upon which plat he built a small tavern, as termed in the early days, and subsequently, in connection with his son, Solon M. N., built the present Cataract hotel, hotel keeping being his principal business during his life. He also owned a farm, which is now located within the Niagara village limits, and upon this farm he lived until his death, in 1862. He was a soldier in the State militia of New York, took part in the war of 1812, and was taken prisoner at Queenstown. He married Salinda Cowen, who was born in

March, 1783, and they lived to celebrate their golden wedding, and a few years beyond. Their children were: Acenath, born in Massachusetts in 1809, is dead; Angeline, born in Massachusetts in 1812, (deceased); Eliza, born in 1817, married James F. Troth, of Niagara Falls; and Solon M. N.

Solon M. N. Whitney was educated in Lewiston academy, and after leaving school engaged with his father in the management of the Cataract hotel, together with Mr. Jerauld, until 1889, when his father died, after which he sold out to Peter A. Porter. He was one of the promoters and president of the Niagara Falls Gas works, and is a director of the Cataract bank. During the Patriot war of 1837 he was made quartermaster, with the title of captain, having charge of all supplies and rations for troops, and afterward was made aid-de-camp to the major-general, with the title of major. The "Three Sisters island" was named in honor of his three sisters. He and his father accompanied General La Fayette to Lockport to witness the opening of the Erie canal. In politics he is a republican, and in religion an Episcopalian. He remembers of many distinguished persons who stopped at his hotel in their travels, recollecting well the forms and faces of Clay, Webster, Calhoun, and many other men of renown. He is president of the village council. He has always been devoted to farming and gardening, and in hotel keeping found plenty of scope to test his practical knowledge in the science of agriculture. He is a man full of years and equally full of honors, and has the respect and esteem of his many friends and acquaintances.

On May 12, 1840, Mr. Whitney married Frances Drake, and they have had two children: Drake, born August 23, 1843, is a

civil and mining engineer, and was educated in the Polytechnic institute at Troy, from which he was graduated in June, 1864. He also attended the university at Goettingen, Hanover, and took a course in the Mining academy at Freiburg, Saxony. He attended the Ecoledes Mines, at Paris, for six months, and after obtaining all the skill and knowledge possible for him in this limited time, he returned to the United States, and for a period was engaged on the Erie railroad as an engineer. From this position he became connected with the Canada Southern railroad for two years, and for one year on the Michigan & Midland railroad. He then entered the employ of the Canada Southern, until the state of his health would improve, and finally was obliged to resign, when he was then employed by the village of Niagara Falls, and has been its engineer for twelve years; and Solon, born July 18, 1846, married Grace Oaton, and now lives with his father. He was formerly with his father in the management of the Cataract house, which is full of tourists continuously. He has three children: Grace B., Ethel, and Edward.

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN FLAGLER, president of the Bank of Suspension Bridge, and a prominent citizen and leading business man of Niagara county, residing at Niagara Falls, is a son of Sylvester and Abbie (Remington) Flagler, and was born in the town of Lockport, Niagara county, New York, December 10, 1833. His great-great-grandfather, Simon Flagler, was a native of Holland, and with his two brothers, Zachariah and Solomon, emigrated to America and located in Dutchess county, this State, in 1735. Simon Flagler married and

lived in Dutchess county until his death. His son John (great-grandfather) was born in that county, but after marriage removed to Saratoga county, and thence to Washington county, where he lived for many years and died. He had a son named James, who was the grandfather of Benjamin Flagler, and who was born in Dutchess county, but removed with his parents to Saratoga county, and later to Washington county, where he died. He was a farmer by occupation, and married Vincey Hall, by whom he had a family of four sons and one daughter. One of these sons was Sylvester Flagler (father), who was born in Washington county, New York, in 1804, where he was educated, and where he married Abbie Remington. His avocation was that of a farmer, and in 1831 he removed to the town of Lockport, where he lived until his death, in 1856, aged fifty-two years. In politics he was first a whig, and later became a republican, and served in the several official positions in his town. By his union with Abbie Remington he had a family of six sons and six daughters: Phœbe, now a widow; Mary, died in 1850; Edwin, a farmer, who was killed by a vicious horse in 1866; Emeline, died in 1854; Vincey, died in 1884; Benjamin, subject of this sketch; Daniel W., graduated from West Point Military academy in 1861, served all through the civil war, taking part in seventeen engagements, and now holds the rank of brigadier general of the United States army, and is chief of ordnance, stationed at Washington, District of Columbia; Sarah, unmarried, and living at Niagara Falls; Charles W., a farmer, now living on the old homestead in the town of Lockport, who enlisted as second lieutenant in the 2d New York mounted rifles, in 1863, and was

mustered out with the rank of captain in September, 1865, having been wounded at Cold Harbor and again at Five Forks; Elizabeth H., married Edwin Terrill, of Niagara Falls, where they reside; Henry C., deceased, who was born in 1842, enlisted as a private in the 8th New York heavy artillery in 1862, and served until 1865; and George W., who died before reaching manhood.

Benjamin Flagler received his education in the common schools of Niagara county, finishing his studies in the Lockport Union school. He remained at home on the farm until after his marriage, in 1859, when he entered the canal collector's office as chief clerk, and remained in that position until 1861, when he entered the service of the United States as captain of Company A, 28th New York infantry—the first regiment organized in Niagara county. The regiment was soon ordered to the front, and participated in some of the hardest fighting done during the war. Captain Flagler was seriously injured near Winchester, Virginia, and on account of disability resulting from this injury, was discharged from service in October, 1862. He has never fully recovered from the effects of his injury, being quite lame in consequence. Some time after his discharge from the army he received the appointment of inspector of customs at Suspension Bridge, and served in that capacity until December 1, 1864, when he was made deputy collector, and on January 1, 1872, was appointed special deputy collector. He continued to occupy this position until 1878, when he was appointed collector of customs for the district of Niagara, and discharged the responsible duties of that office until 1886. At that time he engaged with others in the or-

ganization of the Bank of Suspension Bridge, and became its president, which place he still holds. In 1883 he was active in organizing the Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge Railway Company, and was elected as its president, serving until the spring of 1890. He is one of the directors of the Niagara Falls Power Company, and also a director in the bank of Niagara, at Niagara Falls.

On November 9, 1859, Mr. Flagler was united in marriage with Martha J. McKnight, daughter of Robert McKnight, of the town of New Fane. To this union was born an only son, Sylvester, who died in his twentieth year, just as his feet had touched the threshold of mature manhood. Mrs. Flagler's father, Robert McKnight, removed from Seneca county to Niagara county in 1816, and settled in the town of New Fane, being one of the early pioneers of that locality. He was a farmer, and one of the most respected citizens of the town. He married Eliza Combs about 1816, and had a family of five sons and four daughters: Hannah, born in 1817, and long since deceased; Mary, born in 1819, also dead; Christopher C., born in 1822, and now deceased; Thomas, born in 1825, and lives in California; Andrew J., born in 1827, now deceased; George W., born in 1829, and now a resident of Michigan; DeWitt C., born in 1832, and died several years ago; Martha J., born in 1835, married Benjamin Flagler, subject of this sketch; and Julia, born in 1837, married J. F. Nye, of Lockport, where they reside.

Captain Benjamin Flagler is a stalwart republican, and takes an active part in current political discussion, being a local leader of recognized ability. He was presidential elector for the thirty-third district of New

York, in 1888, on the republican ticket. He is a member of Niagara Frontier Lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted Masons, and a thirty-third degree honorary member of the Supreme Council of the northern jurisdiction, and has been grand master of the State—during 1882 and 1883. He is also a member of Dudley Donnelly Post, No. 133, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was commander for three years.

HARRY M. CLARK, a live, progressive, and promising young business man of Niagara Falls, is a son of Henry and Rachel (Morrison) Clark, and was born September 30, 1860, in La Salle, Niagara county, New York. [See sketch of Henry Wells Clark for ancestry.] Henry Clark (father) was born October 29, 1826, in the village of Niagara Falls, and died December 23, 1889, aged sixty-three years. He began life at La Salle, this State, where he also owned and operated a lumber mill. Disposing of this property, he removed to Niagara Falls, and about 1861 embarked in the shoe business, in which line he continued until 1871. He was a republican in politics until 1872, but being an enthusiastic admirer of Horace Greeley, he voted for him for the presidency that year, and became a democrat afterward, taking an active part in politics. He served as justice of the peace at La Salle for a number of years, and was trustee and president of the village of Niagara Falls, and served as justice of the peace. He died in 1889. He married Rachel Morrison, daughter of John Morrison, a native of Paisley, Scotland, who came to America about 1826, locating in New York city, and becoming the first manufacturer of silk in the United States. Later he removed to

Auburn, where he was connected with the Auburn prison, and in 1840 to Columbus, Ohio, where he died in 1873.

Harry M. Clark attended DeVeaux college, in Niagara Falls, for two years.

In 1886 Mr. Clark was united in marriage to Lucy M. Brown, daughter of Wesley P. Brown. [See his sketch.] This union has been blest by the birth of two children: Henry W., born in April, 1887, and Rachel M., born in January, 1889.

HANS NIELSON, one of the best known and most popular business men of the village of Niagara Falls, is a son of Christian and Anna Dorthea (Helgosen) Nielson, and was born October 16, 1821, in Veile, Denmark. His ancestors on both sides were natives of Denmark for unknown generations, his father being born there about 1794. All of his ancestors were Lutherans. His father was proprietor of a brewery and distillery. He married and reared a family of seven children: Niels Christian (deceased), Loren, Peter (deceased), Johan (deceased), Ane Maria (deceased), Sophia Christensen, and Hans.

Hans Nielson was educated in the common schools of Denmark, and after leaving school learned the trade of tobacco manufacturer. He went to Norway, where he was engaged for six years in the manufacture and sale of tobacco. In 1850 he emigrated to America, settling at Niagara Falls, where for two years he was a tobacco merchant. He then removed to Plattville, Illinois, and in company with Frederick Gluck, a native of Germany, went into the brewing and distilling business. After they had conducted this a short time their plant was accidentally destroyed by fire, entailing a



Jno. C. Lammert



ARCADE AND POST OFFICE BUILDING, NIAGARA FALLS

loss of several thousand dollars, they having no insurance on their plant. This untoward event left Mr. Nielson again at the foot of life's ladder, with no capital but his native energy and strong will power. He began again as a tobacco merchant, but shortly afterward went into the grocery business, and in 1860 added the lumber business, in company with Jeremiah Binkley. For eleven years he conducted this combined business, and then sold out. In 1873 he was made president and manager of the company owning Prospect park, and served in this capacity until the purchase of the park by the State in July, 1885. Prospect park is now included in the Niagara Falls reservation, and commands one of the finest views of the great falls. In 1887 he, in connection with two of his sons, embarked in the dry goods business, in property owned by him on the corner of Main and Falls streets. This business is chiefly conducted by his sons, Mr. Nielson giving his own attention to handling real estate in Buffalo.

On September 18, 1857, Hans Nielson was married to Louisa Krull, a native of Mecklinburg, Germany, and to this union have been born four children: Herman, a photographer, who married Mary Moran; Otto, living with his parents; Charles, in business with his brother Herman; and George S., married Fannie Swartz and lives in Niagara Falls, where he is engaged in the dry goods business with his father, under the firm name of H. Nielson & Sons.

Hans Nielson is a member of Frontier Lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted Masons, and has been a Knight Templar for over a quarter of a century. Starting without capital, and depending alone on his inherited talents and force of character, Mr.

Nielson has attained a position of honor and influence in the community, and is now reaping the reward which should crown an active and busy career.

JOHN C. LAMMERTS, the genial and popular postmaster at Suspension Bridge, and a large real estate dealer, is a son of Peter D. C. and Catharine (Stortz) Lammerts, and was born in Rochester, New York, on May 25, 1856. Peter D. C. Lammerts was a native of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, and was born June 21, 1821. In 1850 he emigrated to America, and located at Suspension Bridge, New York.

John C. Lammerts came to this county with his father's family when only one year old, and has always been a resident of Suspension Bridge. He received his education in the common schools of this village, and afterward learned the blacksmith trade, which vocation he followed until 1880. In that year he began manufacturing carriages and wagons, and successfully conducted this business until the spring of 1891, when he sold out to other parties. Several years ago Mr. Lammerts began operating in real estate, and for some time has done an extensive business in that line, owing, buying, and selling farms and village property. He is president and a large stockholder in the Devil's Hole Land Company, which was organized in the spring of 1891. He is also interested in lands at Marion, Indiana, in the natural gas belt, and in mineral lands in the Yacma valley, in the State of Washington. On the organization of the Niagara County Savings bank, in 1890, he became one of its directors and was made a member of its executive committee, which positions he still holds.

On November 13, 1873, Mr. Lammerts was united in marriage with Caroline F. Nitzschke, of Buffalo, New York, and to their union have been born three children: Lillie, John C., and Edwin T.

In politics he is a staunch and zealous republican, always taking an active interest in the triumph of republican principles and the success of the Republican party. He was elected treasurer of Suspension Bridge in 1884 and served for one term, and was chief of the fire department the previous year. He was elected a member of the board of education in the spring of 1887, and re-elected in 1891. In May, 1889, he received the appointment of postmaster at Suspension Bridge, being commissioned by President Harrison, and is now serving in that responsible position, performing his duties with an ability and promptness that renders satisfaction alike to the citizens of the village and the postal authorities at Washington. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church at Suspension Bridge, of which he has been a trustee for the past eight years. He is a member of Lodge No. 81, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Whirlpool Lodge, No. 19, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of Supreme Lodge, No. 139, Sexennial League. The business life of Mr. Lammerts has been marked with unusual success, and points to the fact that he is possessed of energy, tenacity of purpose, intelligence, and great practical ability. Along with this excellent equipment goes a suave manner, that wins political and personal friends, and has had much to do with his great popularity and unusual success. In all the varied duties of life he has acquitted himself with marked ability, and honestly won the honorable place he now occupies in public esteem.

PROF. NATHANIEL L. BENHAM,

Superintendent of Schools at Niagara Falls, and an experienced and popular educator of Niagara county, is a son of John A. and Susan (Latham) Benham, and was born at Seneca Falls, Seneca county, New York, October 29, 1851. The Benhams originally settled in Connecticut, from which State Harvey Benham (grandfather) removed to Seneca Falls at an early day, being one of the pioneers in that part of Seneca county. He served in the war of 1812 as a fife major, and was a teacher most of his life. He married Martha Scott, and to them seven children were born. One of these was John A. Benham (father), who was a native of Seneca county, this State. He was a carpenter by occupation, and married Susan Latham, by whom he had a family of three children: John, long deceased; Eugene, who received a good academic education and now resides in New York city, employed in the department of public works; and Nathaniel L. About 1852 John A. Benham removed to California, where he died a few years later.

Nathaniel L. Benham received a good practical education in the common schools and academies of his native county, and commenced teaching when only seventeen years of age. With the exception of five years, he has taught continuously ever since. Like every man who achieves success in this calling, Prof. Benham has been a careful reader and a close student all his life. For a number of years he taught in the country schools of the county, and in 1870, was elected to the position of principal of the grammar school at Seneca Falls, where he began the study of law in the office of J. N. Hammond. On the completion of his course of reading he was

admitted to the bar, in 1878, and opened a law office at Waterloo, Seneca county, where he practiced for one year, and then removed to the city of Buffalo, where he spent another year in practice. He was then offered a good position in the freight office of the Michigan Central railroad, and accepting it he remained with that company for three years. In 1884 he was solicited to accept the principalship of the schools at Niagara Falls, and resigned his position in the freight office to accept the more congenial employment. He was principal for five years and at the end of that time he became superintendent of these schools, and has served in that capacity ever since. Twenty-one teachers are under his charge. Prof. Benham was instrumental in having the regent's course of study adopted in the schools, and has since graduated three classes, several members of which have gone at once into the best colleges in the land, being thoroughly prepared to enter college by the careful training received here.

Prof. Benham was united in marriage August 12, 1886, to Margaret E. Sheldon, daughter of Captain H. H. Sheldon, whose biography appears in this volume, and to this union three children have been born: Alice (deceased), Margaret, and Edith. Mrs. Benham is a lady of intelligence and refinement, and taught in the public schools of Niagara Falls for nine years.

In his political sentiment Prof. Benham is a democrat, with an intimate knowledge of the various questions pertaining to practical and theoretical politics, and takes an active interest in the success of his party's policy and principles. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and active and earnest in his support of the various inter-

ests of that church. He is a Knight of Pythias, and unusually active in promoting the growth and welfare of that order, having organized Seneca Lodge, No. 104, at Seneca Falls, and assisted in organizing International Lodge, No. 164, of Buffalo. He is also a member of Niagara Frontier Lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he holds the office of junior warden. Prof. Benham has been quite successful as an educator and is very popular with his people, and being now in the very prime of an active and useful life, with energy unabated and an honorable ambition to excel, there is promise of even greater things yet to be.

PETER D. WALTER was one of the most prominent and highly esteemed citizens of western New York. He was born in Springfield; Otsego county, New York, September 15, 1817, and died at the city of Rochester, New York, on September 23, 1889, aged seventy-two years. His suave manner, gentlemanly bearing, strict integrity, liberality and characteristic courtesy, all combined to make him popular, and his memory is cherished by hosts of friends who realized that he lived not alone for himself, but for the good of others. In the home circle his greatest aim was to make everything pleasant for those under his care, and in his church he was ever anxious to do something for the benefit of his fellow man, while in the lodge room, business circles and every-day life his counsel and advice was often asked and freely given.

He came to Lockport in 1845, and was known as one of the most enterprising and reliable jewelers of western New York.

He occupied many positions of honor and responsibility, among which may be mentioned the following: In 1841 and 1842 he commanded a regiment of State militia; in 1853 he served as trustee of the village of Lockport; he also served successively as secretary, treasurer, vice-president and president of the Niagara county agricultural society.

In politics Mr. Walter was a republican, active and influential, and served in 1865 and 1866 as treasurer and tax receiver. In the fall of 1871 he was elected clerk of Niagara county, and served three years, and was chosen mayor of Lockport in 1873. He was a prominent member of Grace Episcopal church for more than forty years, thirty-five of which he was vestryman and warden. His visit to Rochester, which resulted in his death, was made in his twenty-eighth consecutive year as delegate to the diocesan council of the diocese of western New York, and he was the only delegate present who had served so long.

He was also very prominent in Masonic circles, and held many important positions therein, being considered one of the pillars of the fraternity in this section. He was made a Mason in Niagara Lodge, No. 375, March 20, 1855, and was the first candidate of the lodge after its organization. He served as master of this lodge in 1860, and was its treasurer for more than twenty years. He was exalted to the degree of Royal Arch Mason in Ames Chapter, No. 88, March 10, 1859, and became a member of Bruce Council, No. 15, Royal and Select Masters, on February 2, 1860, serving as its treasurer from 1868 until his death. He was created a Knight Templar in Genesee Commandery, No. 10, on May 6, 1859, and served as its treasurer for twenty years,

being also treasurer of the Masonic board of trustees for a like period previous to his death.

For many years Mr. Walter was one of the trustees of De Veaux college at Suspension Bridge, and gave each year an elegant gold medal—known as the Walters mathematical medal—to the student of that institution who attained to the highest standing in mathematics. He always took a deep and abiding interest in the cause of education.

Peter D. Walter was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth St. John, by whom he had one daughter, who survives him, now Mrs. James Camp, of Linden, Genesee county, New York. In November, 1860, he married Mrs. Frances J. (Dainforth) Mead, who was with him at the time of his death. Two step-daughters and one step-son mourned his loss when he died as if he were their own father. They are: Frances, now Mrs. Albert Pomeroy, of Lockport; Mrs. William L. Baker, who resides in Toledo, Ohio; and George Mead, also living in the west.

The remains of this venerated man lie in Cold Spring cemetery, where they were deposited with Masonic honors, but his memory lives, green as the eternal laurel, in the hearts of multitudes of his friends and acquaintances, who counted his as one of the rare spirits that occasionally dignify humanity and bless the earth by their presence.

JACOB BINGENHEIMER, a useful and highly respected, though quiet and unassuming, citizen of Suspension Bridge, is a son of Jacob and Catharine (Schneider) Bingenheimer, and was born September 22, 1823, in the kingdom of Hesse-Darmstadt,

near Manse, Germany. Jacob Bingenheimer (father) was born at the same place, but emigrated to America in 1857, and settled at Suspension Bridge, Niagara county, New York, where he died in 1871, aged seventy-two years. He was an honest, economical, and hard-working German, and died with the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He married Catharine Schneider, and reared a family of five children.

Jacob Bingenheimer, the subject of this sketch, received his education in his native country, and immediately after leaving school became an apprentice and thoroughly learned the masons' trade, after which, at the age of twenty-seven, he left Germany, and emigrated to America; landing in the new world in 1850, and locating at Suspension Bridge, New York, in the following year, where he has ever since resided. After coming to this place he began working at his trade, and continued in this vocation until 1878, when he opened a coal and wood yard. In this business he met with good success, and continued it until 1888, when his son, Jacob H. Bingenheimer, succeeded him, and has since conducted this enterprise with ability and marked success.

In political belief Jacob Bingenheimer is a straight democrat, believing thoroughly in majority rule, and has several times been called upon to fill official positions. He was appointed as emigrant agent at Suspension Bridge in 1869, and held this position for seven years. In 1872 he was elected as coroner of Niagara county, and served for three years. He has been president and trustee of the village for many years, and is also a member of the board of water works, of which he has been president for the last three years, and has served on the board of education for six or eight years. In short,

he has at one time or another filled all the offices in the village, and has rendered satisfaction in the discharge of his official duties in each of these positions. He is a member of the United German Evangelical Lutheran church at Suspension Bridge, and has been a member and president of the board of trustees of the church for some years. He is also a member of Niagara Lodge, No. 81, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the German society of Suspension Bridge.

In 1852 Mr. Bingenheimer married Elizabeth Eberhart, by which union he had born to him a family of six children, two of whom died in infancy. The four who grew to maturity were: Elizabeth, who married Charles C. Buck, a live stock dealer of Toronto, Dominion of Canada; Jacob H., married Jennie Schleisinger, and resides at Suspension Bridge; Bertha, who married Charles H. Clark, a traveling agent for William Peters & Co., wholesale coal dealers of New York city; and Mary, who married F. C. Caswell, who conducts a restaurant at Suspension Bridge, New York.

WILLIAM A. WILLIAMS, of the firm of Williams Brothers, of Lockport, is the second son of Jean and Friederike (Schultz) Williams, and was born in 1846, at Bergholtz, Prussia. The Williams family are of French origin and trace their ancestry back to Jean Villan, born in 1652 in the department Pas de Calais, France. From his native place Jean removed to Mannheim on the Rhine, in 1661, and in 1685, two years after the revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis XIV., he together with a large number of French protestants, emigrated to Zerrenthin, Bradenburg, Prussia. He died there June 9, 1720. His

wife was Francoise Tourbier, also a native of Pas de Calais, France. In recording the name Villan in the church book at Zerrenthin, it was changed into Williams by a careless clerk, and by the latter name the family has ever since been known. From Jean the line follows down through (1) Jaques Antoine Williams (youngest son of the preceding), born in 1705 at Zerrenthin, Prussia, and died there in 1776; (2) Jaques Antoine Williams, born in Zerrenthin in 1737, and died at Battin in 1769; (3) Jean Williams, born at Battin in 1761, and died at Rossow in 1851; (4) Jean Williams, father of the present generation, who was born in Rossow, January 4, 1818, and married Friederike Schultz, April 1, 1841, (she being the first German to intermarry with the Williams family). After his marriage he lived at Bergholtz, Bradenburg, and there joined the old Lutheran church, of which his wife was already a member.

On account of religious persecutions a great number of lutherans left his vicinity and emigrated to America during the years between 1835 and 1855, and on May 25, 1857, Jean Williams left Germany on the steamer *Argo* to join their colony in America. He arrived here June 11, 1857, with a family consisting of his wife and nine children. He immediately purchased a farm one mile south of Sanborn, this county, where he lived until his death, September 10, 1883. One of the sons, with his mother, still resides there.

William A. Williams, the second son, removed to Lockport in 1862, and in 1868 formed a copartnership with J. E. Serch in the dry goods business. This firm was dissolved in 1879, and Mr. Williams entered into partnership that year with his younger brother, Albert E. Williams, who had come

to Lockport ten years previous. The firm name is Williams Brothers, and their trade has increased until they do a large and important business.

William A. Williams, the senior member of this well known firm, is a thorough business man, and was married to Emily Hutzel, of Niagara Falls, in 1877. To them have been born four children, of whom two are living: Eri and Catherine. He has been a member of the board of education and vestryman in the Episcopal church. He is trustee of Glenwood cemetery and a director in Niagara county savings bank.

Albert E. Williams, junior partner, was four years old when he came with his parents to America. He was educated in the common schools, attending both the German and English schools. He is what is generally termed a self-made man. He and his brother have one of the finest dry goods stores in Lockport and carry a stock ranging in the neighborhood of \$60,000, and are headquarters in this section for dry goods, cloaks, etc. Their business requires about sixteen employes.

Albert E. Williams was married in 1890 to Emma Damerow, of Lockport. He is a member of Grace Episcopal church.

WILLIAM SHEPARD, an excellent citizen of the county, and a leading stone-mason, contractor, and supply dealer of Niagara Falls, is a son of James and Mary (Gibson) Shepard, and was born November 2, 1832, in the city of Lockport, Niagara county, New York. The Shepards are of English descent. James Shepard (grandfather) was born, lived, and died in England. The maternal grandfather of William Shepard was a Methodist minister,

named George Gibson, also a native of that country, where he died. James Shepard (father) was born in England during the first year of the present century, and when nearly thirty-two years of age, left that country and came to America, locating in the city of Lockport in 1832. In 1851 he removed to Niagara Falls, where he lived until his death, in 1876. He was a contractor and builder by occupation, and a whig and republican in politics. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and married Mary Gibson, by whom he had a family of three sons and two daughters, all born in Niagara county: William, the leading subject of this sketch; Jane, who married Thomas Tugby, of Niagara Falls; Mary, who married J. T. Brundage, of the same village, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume; James G., to whom a separate paragraph is devoted further along; and George M., engaged for some time in the fancy goods business at Niagara Falls, but now a traveler.

William Shepard was educated in the schools of Lockport, and at the age of fifteen began learning the trade of stone-mason. He worked with and for his father until after his marriage, and then began business on his own account as a mason and contractor. He has always worked in this line since coming to Niagara Falls, and has achieved a good reputation and built up a large business. In connection with his mason and contracting business he keeps supplies of all kinds of masons' building material.

In 1856 Mr. Shepard was united in marriage with Annabella Livingstone, daughter of Lachlain J. Livingstone, a native of Scotland. By this union they had a family of five children: James L., who married

Laura Pierce, and is now a railroad engineer, residing in Chicago, Illinois; Jennie, deceased at the age of twenty-four; John, who died in infancy; George G., married to Edith Pfeiffer, and is teller in the Niagara bank, at Niagara Falls; William A., engaged in business with his father; and Charles T., living with his parents.

In politics William Shepard is a republican, and keeps well posted on the political questions of the day, always giving his party an active support, but is not a bitter partisan. He is a member of International Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the Royal Templars.

James G. Shepard, a brother of William, and son of James and Mary (Gibson) Shepard, was born March 19, 1839, in Lockport, New York, and was educated in his native city and at Niagara Falls. He worked with his father as a stone-mason until the breaking out of the civil war, and then, September, 1861, enlisted in Company I, of the 44th New York infantry, where he served as sergeant. In July, 1862, he was wounded at Malvern Hill, came home, and engaged in recruiting for the 8th New York infantry, but was not able to go with it to the front. He afterward served as recruiting officer for Company B, 151st New York infantry, and was made second lieutenant of this company, and later promoted to be first lieutenant. He served with this company for seven months, when he was discharged on account of his old wound not healing. On the 1st of October he was appointed first lieutenant of the veteran reserve corps, and was assigned to duty as adjutant of the 4th Veteran reserve corps, serving chiefly at Rock Island, until he was mustered out, July 1, 1866. From the time of his enlistment to the date of his

final discharge he was only out of service about five months, and while at the front served with the historic Army of the Potomac. About 1869 he embarked in the fancy goods business at Niagara Falls, and has been engaged in that line more or less ever since. He is also a manufacturer of fancy goods in connection with his store. In politics Mr. Shepard is a staunch republican, and served as deputy collector and inspector of customs at Suspension Bridge from 1880 to 1884. He is a member of Niagara Frontier Lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted Masons; Niagara Chapter, No. 200, Royal Arch Masons; and Genesee Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Dudley Donnelly Post, No. 133, Grand Army of the Republic, at Suspension Bridge, and of the Royal Templars.

In 1873 James G. Shepard was wedded to Elizabeth B. Rees, a daughter of Harry Rees, and to them have been born two children: George R., and Mary G. Harry Rees was a native of England, and served as captain of the Royal engineers. He died at Cape Town, Africa, being one of the volunteers who went into that country in the employ of the British government.

WILLIAM B. GOULD, M. D., the oldest physician in active practice in the city of Lockport and Niagara county, is a son of Hon. John and Marenda (Bridge) Gould, and was born in Cambria, Niagara county, New York, October 28, 1821. John Gould, Sr. (grandfather), was a native of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, but removed to Canada, and thence to Niagara county, where he died at Pekin. His father served as surgeon in the Revolutionary war, and when called into service, was practicing his profes-

sion on the island of Cuba. In his younger days John Gould, Sr., was a blacksmith, but later became a farmer. He married, and had a family of six children: Hon. John, David, William, Polly, Malinda, and Betsey. Hon. John Gould, the eldest of the family, was born November 13, 1797, and died in October, 1864. He was a farmer by occupation, but became a business man. On account of his honesty and his being a man in whom the people had great confidence, he had been frequently called upon to serve as guardian, conveyancer, and administrator of estates. In politics he was a democrat, but when the Republican party was organized he became one of its supporters, and for two years served as a member of the legislature of the State of New York, representing the second district. He also served as loan commissioner and supervisor of his native town. He was a member of the Congregational church at Cambria for a number of years, and married Marenda Bridge, who was born November 19, 1800. They had ten children: Aaron M. (dead), born in 1819, was engaged in teaching and farming in Missouri; William B.; George W., born June 18, 1824, a prominent business man in Niagara county, and was a member of the firm of Dunlap & Gould for a number of years; Fanny B., born February 2, 1827, married J. W. Underdonk, and is now dead; James, born in February, 1830, went to California in 1849, where he is now living, and possesses large shares in several large and prosperous mining companies; John A., born May 28, 1833, became a victim of the yellow fever, and died near Vicksburg, where he was running a cotton plantation; Jane, born in May, 1836, married James Beach, and lives at Englewood, Kansas; Mariun Elizabeth, died when quite



Wm. B. Gould, M. D.

young; Charles, born in February, 1842, is a farmer of Cambria, New York; and Edwin D., born July 30, 1845, also enjoyed the life of a farmer in the town of Cambria, where he died at forty-six years of age.

William B. Gould, during his boyhood, attended the common and select schools of Niagara county, and afterward entered the academy at Millville, Orleans county, this State. In 1844 he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John S. Shuler, of Lockport, and remained with him five years. He attended three courses of lectures: one at Cleveland, Ohio, and two at the Medical university of Buffalo, New York, from which he was graduated in 1848. He practiced one year with his preceptor, in Lockport, where he has been in the continuous and successful practice of his profession ever since. He is the oldest practitioner in the county, and is a member of Niagara County Medical society, in which he takes an active part. He owns a fine orchard near Lockport, and raises some of the finest fruits in Niagara county.

On December 24, 1851, Dr. Gould married Julia Fitch, daughter of Joseph Fitch, of Niagara county, but formerly of New Canaan, Connecticut. She died January 23, 1889. Immediately after her death the *Lockport Journal* said:

"Mrs. Gould was the daughter of Joseph Fitch, and was born at New Canaan, Connecticut. The family moved to Royalton, in this county, a number of years ago, and Dr. Gould first met his wife at Buffalo, while attending medical lectures there, she being a teacher. She was of a literary turn of mind, and very highly educated, being very fond of French, painting, and music. She was, perhaps, one of the best French scholars in the city. Dr. Gould was

married some thirty-eight years ago, and has always resided here in his residence on the corner of Transit street and Niagara avenue. It was here that Mrs. Gould has endeared herself to so many of Lockport's residents, the poor and rich alike. Both are loud in their praise of her goodness, and the liberality of her purse-string. No one needy or in trouble ever came to her in vain. In her church relations she was a faithful and devoted Christian, and her influence in all circles was felt for good at all times. At one time of her life, while the doctor was practicing in the country, in his early married life, Mrs. Gould conducted a private home school for young girls, and it constituted one of the most pleasant features of her life. Some years ago she made a trip to Europe, which she enjoyed very much. She visited England, Scotland, France, Switzerland, and other places. She visited all the noted art galleries, and it proved the dream of her life. Her loss is most severe upon her honored husband. She was in his life an essential part, and associated closely in his business affairs. He cannot help but miss her kindly aid and assistance, and the blow falls only too keenly."

In politics he is a republican, and has always been an enthusiastic supporter of the principles of his party. He was appointed one of the commissioners for locating the asylum for the insane in the city of Buffalo, New York, and was afterwards appointed one of the managers of that institution, and served as such for several years. He is a member of the Congregational church, and takes an active part in church affairs, as well as in political matters, and in the line of his profession, in which he has labored successfully for nearly half a century.

MYRON H. KINSLEY, a real estate dealer of Niagara Falls, who is also connected with many other business interests here and elsewhere, and is among the most prominent and substantial citizens of Niagara county, is a son of Albert and Maria (Ellsworth) Kinsley, and was born July 3, 1836, in the town of Fletcher, Franklin county, Vermont. His grandfather, John Kinsley, was a native of New Hampshire, but removed to Vermont, and died in that State. He was a farmer by occupation, and married Sarah Boyler, by whom he had five children, two sons and three daughters. One of these sons was Albert Kinsley (father), who was born in Vermont in 1801, and removed to the town of Lenox, Madison county, this State, in 1847, where he continued to reside until 1881, when he came to this county, where he died in 1882, aged eighty-one years. He was a republican in politics, and served as justice of the peace for nine years in Vermont, and for one term as sheriff of Franklin county, that State. He married Maria Ellsworth, daughter of Joseph Ellsworth, of Bennington, Vermont, by whom he had five children: Marion, died at the age of fourteen months; Sarah, married Dr. L. F. Dunn, of Lenox, Madison county; Jane A.; Martin E., a farmer and republican of Vernon, Oneida county, where he is serving as justice of the peace; and Myron H. After the death of his first wife, in 1871, Mr. Kinsley married Mrs. Olive Conant.

Myron H. Kinsley received his education in the common schools of the Green Mountain State, where he was born, and at the early age of eighteen years came to Oneida, Madison county, New York, and began life for himself as a traveling salesman. With occasional vacations, he continued in this

line of occupation for twenty-two years. In 1872 he became superintendent of a large manufacturing business in the town of Vernon, Oneida county, though he resided in the town of Lenox, Madison county. In 1875 he assumed charge of a large fancy stock and fruit farm of six hundred acres, lying partly in Madison and partly in Oneida county. He is still a stockholder in this business, which is under the control of the Oneida community (limited), of which Mr. Kinsley is also a shareholder. In 1877 the community built the Oneida Community Silver Plating works at Wallingford, New Haven county, Connecticut, and Mr. Kinsley removed to that point as superintendent. In 1881 he built the present factories at Niagara Falls, which are among the most extensive in the State, and require over two hundred and fifty employees. He became general superintendent of these works, and of their business in Niagara county, and continued as such until January 1, 1890, when he resigned to accept the management of the Yakima Irrigation & Improvement Company, of the State of Washington, of which he was one of the promoters and organizers. He is now also engaged in dealing in real estate quite extensively, and has made some important sales. It is credited to Mr. Kinsley that, acting on a suggestion of Engineer Evershed, he called the first meeting of eight persons and started the agitation which finally developed the public sentiment that led to the great tunnel enterprise. He was active in the formation of the tunnel company, and was secretary for the first year of its organization, being also a trustee and director. He is a member and executive officer of the Business Men's association, which, among other things, has for



M. A. Kinsley



RESIDENCE OF M. H. KINSLEY, NIAGARA FALLS.

its object the consolidation of the two villages of Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge under one municipal government.

On February 28, 1880, Mr. Kinsley was united in marriage, at New Haven, Connecticut, with Jessie C. Baker, daughter of James Baker, of Putney, Vermont, and they have one son and three daughters: Josephine F., Edith M., Albert M., and Jessie C.

In political belief Mr. Kinsley is a republican, but has been too much engrossed by the many cares of an active business life to engage in practical politics. Whatever will best subserve the true interests of his fellow citizens, satisfies him, though he keeps in touch with the political movements of the day, and is remarkably well posted on passing events. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and very popular alike in business and in social circles.

HENRY T. ALLEN, a resident of Niagara Falls since 1849, is a son of Horatio and Hannah (Terrell) Allen, and was born August 30, 1826, in the town of Cambria, Niagara county, New York. His grandfather, Amasa Allen, was in all probability a native of Connecticut, as he removed from that State when he settled in Genesee county, New York, where he lived until his death. He was a farmer by occupation, and served in the Continental army during the great struggle for American independence. He married and reared a family of five sons and two daughters. One of these sons was Horatio Allen (father), who was born in Connecticut, in the summer of 1799, but removed to Niagara county about 1821, and purchased a farm from the Holland Land Company, in the town of Cam-

bria, on which he resided until his death, in 1839, when about forty years of age. In politics he was a whig, but later became a republican. He married Hannah Terrell, and to them were born three sons and one daughter, the daughter and one son dying in early life. Daniel, their second son, is a farmer, living in Orleans county, this State. After the death of his first wife, Horatio Allen married Adaline Freeman, and by her had three daughters: Matilda, still living, and Elizabeth and Candace, deceased.

Henry T. Allen was educated in the common and select schools of his day, and after completing his studies, learned the trade of house and sign painter. He worked at his trade with good success for nearly a decade, and then embarked in the book and stationery business at Niagara Falls—having located in this village in 1849. He continued to deal in books and stationery until 1888, when he sold out and retired.

In 1854 Mr. Allen was united in marriage with Louisa Dutcher, daughter of Matthew Dutcher, of the town of Somerset, this county. To their union has been born a family of two sons and one daughter: Arthur, engaged in the dry goods business at Niagara Falls; Matthew, educated at Cornell university, who is now a mechanical engineer at Niagara Falls; and Sadie, living at home with her parents.

In political affiliations Mr. Allen is a republican, and keeps well posted on current questions affecting public policy. He gives steady support to his party, but is inclined to be too broad and liberal in his views ever to become a bitter partisan. In business he is shrewd and successful, and is an affable, pleasant, entertaining talker, very popular among his friends, but unassuming and modest to a marked degree.

EDWARD EVANS, a prominent business man of the "Lumber City," and one of the most active National reformers of the State, was born in Haldiman county, Province of Ontario, Canada, September 14, 1830, and is a son of Edward and Elizabeth (Steele) Evans. The Evans family, as the name implies, is of Welsh origin, and Edward Evans, the paternal grandfather of Edward Evans, though born in Ireland, was by descent a Welshman. He was born in the County of Wicklow, and married there, and with his young family embarked from Belfast, in the ship "Ajax," for America, and landed at Quebec in the beginning of the century, settling first at York (now Toronto), then in the township of Rainham, in the county of Haldiman, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a cousin of Christmas Evans, the celebrated Welsh divine, whose fame has gone all over the world. Mr. Evans' great-grandmother, Steele, was a sister of Edmund Burke. He belonged to the heavy dragoons, and took part in the Irish Rebellion of 1798, being on the side of Protestantism and the Crown, in that great struggle.

He purchased a large tract of land in Haldiman county, Canada, and at the time of his death was the second wealthiest man in that county. He had stood once as a candidate for parliament in Haldiman, and was appointed justice of the peace by the Government, which office he held as long as he lived. This office then, in Canada, was equivalent to that of county judge now. He was prominent in military as well as civil affairs, and served as captain in and commander of two battallions of infantry. He died in 1846, aged seventy years. His son, Edward Evans, father of the sub-

ject of this sketch, was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, and at twelve years of age came with his father to Canada, where he followed farming until his death in 1868. He owned and cultivated several valuable farms, was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church of England, and took part in the McKenzie rebellion in Canada, in behalf of the government. He was first a tory and afterwards a reformer in Canadian politics, and married Elizabeth Steele, a native of Norfolk county, and of German extraction on her mother's side, and of Welsh-Irish on her father's side. The mother of Mr. Evans was the grand niece of Edmund Burke, the great Irish orator. She died in 1847, at thirty-six years of age, and left a family of eleven children, all of whom, except the eldest, are living.

Edward Evans received a good common school education, and at sixteen years of age left his Canadian home to try his fortunes on the great lakes. He went on board a vessel as a "hand before the mast;" was promoted to mate the second year, and three years was captain of several sailing vessels as well as owner of several large steam tugs. In 1851 he left the lakes and was engaged in Canada until 1861, in building grist and saw-mills. In 1860 he had formed a partnership with H. J. and B. Killmaster, of Norfolk county, Canada, for the purpose of dealing in timber, and the next year after quitting the mill building business, he gave his entire time to getting out large quantities of timber which the firm sold at North Tonawanda. They had their headquarters at Port Rowan, Canada, and continued in the timber business until 1877. In 1872 they opened a banking house at North Tonawanda, which they conducted until 1877, when H. J.

Killmaster died, and the firm name of Evans, Killmaster & Co., was changed to that of Evans, Schwinger & Co. The new firm continued successfully until 1883, when their bank was organized as a State bank, of which Mr. Evans was vice-president for three years. In 1886 he was one of the incorporators of the Lumber Exchange bank and was elected as its president, which office he held until 1890, when he disposed of his banking interests in order to embark exclusively in his present timber business. He is also largely interested in real estate in the states of Michigan, Wisconsin, and in Duluth, Minnesota.

On December 28, 1851, Mr. Evans married Nancy C. Bissett, of the town of Trafalgar, near Toronto, Canada. Their children are: Emily J., Henry H., James E., Mary C., Francis E., Eunice E., (twins); George W., Edward R., Charlotte E., and Harriett Josephine, ten in all, six of whom are now living.

Mr. Evans is a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance, and of the Christian church, in North Tonawanda. In politics he was a republican up to 1880, when he became a National reformer and has been active ever since in advancing the cause of National reform. At his call in July, 1887, the first National reform convention met in Buffalo, New York. He also called, with others, a State conference of his party on August 24, 1887, at Syracuse, New York, where he was appointed chairman of the State Committee—a position he filled with credit to himself and advantage to the cause. Active in the committee room and in the field, and effective as a speaker on the stump, in presenting the principles and measures of his party, Mr. Evans has become well known throughout

the State as a reformer of weight and influence with the masses of the people, who have confidence in his integrity, sincerity and truthfulness. As a citizen he is ever awake to the interests of his adopted country. As a business man, he rapidly but accurately weighs the chances and possibilities of any enterprise which attracts his attention, and as a neighbor and friend he is ever ready to accommodate or assist. He is not one of those who linger with the sunshine and hasten away at the approach of the storm, but is one of those who stand firm to their friends and their cause when adversity overtakes the one or threatens the other. Mr. Evans was honored with an invitation to attend the recent Reform conference, held at the Sherman House, Chicago, January 27, 1892, and was one of a committee of seven to draft the famous "agreement" which proposes to unite the People's party, the Prohibition party and the National Reform party into one great political party for 1892.

HON. CHRISTIAN F. GOERSS, deputy collector of customs at North Tonawanda, and one of the most active republicans of Niagara county, is a son of Frederick and Charlotte (Sy) Goerss, and was born in the town of Wheatfield, Niagara county, New York, January 2, 1850. His parents were natives of the then kingdom of Prussia, but which is now a part of the present great German empire, and came in 1843 from the land of their childhood to Niagara county, where they settled in the town of Wheatfield, on a farm which they purchased soon after their arrival in that town. Frederick Goerss was a prosperous farmer, a strong democrat in politics, and an active

member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. He gave his attention mainly to farming and other agricultural pursuits, in all of which he met with good success, but while attentive to his land and cattle, yet he was ever interested in the political and religious movements of the day. Quiet, steady, and peaceable, yet he was firm as a rock in what he deemed to be right, although he never sought to force his opinions on any one, and strictly attended to his own business. He passed away from the scenes of his earthly toils on August 19, 1883, when his life had measured six mile-stones beyond its three-score years. His widow, whose maiden name was Charlotte Sy, was born in 1822. She was reared in the lutheran faith, is a member of that church, and still resides on the homestead farm in the town of Wheatfield.

Christian F. Goerss passed his boyhood days in active and profitable labor on his father's farm, where he was carefully instructed in farm management, as well as trained to all kinds of necessary labor in the field, orchard, and barn. He received his education in the public and some excellent private schools of his neighborhood. Leaving school, he engaged in farming, which he has followed ever since, and now owns a productive, well improved, and highly cultivated farm in the town of Wheatfield. He has been frequently called from the domestic quiet of his farm home to serve his fellow citizens in an official capacity, and at different times has held the town offices of assessor for three years, collector, school trustee, supervisor in 1883, justice of the peace and justice of the quarter sessions in 1881 and 1882. Having served satisfactorily in town offices, he was nominated for the legislature by the Republican party in 1887, and was elected

at the ensuing election, although the county was democratic by a fair majority. His services as a legislator, during the session of the legislature of 1887, were so satisfactory to his party and his constituents of all parties, that he was re-nominated and re-elected in the fall of 1887, and served a term during the winter of 1888. In May of 1890 he was appointed as deputy collector of customs at North Tonawanda by Major James Law, collector of customs at Suspension Bridge, and has held that office ever since. Its duties he has as faithfully and as efficiently discharged as those of the many other offices which he has held so honorably to himself and so creditably to his town and county.

In 1876 he united in marriage with Albertina M. Schultz, of this county. They have five children, two sons and three daughters: Agatha A., Apollonia V., Marcus A., F. William, and Margaret E.

In religious belief Mr. Goerss is a lutheran, and has been a member for many years of the church of that denomination at North Tonawanda. In church work he has been called to serve beyond his home church, and is serving at the present time as a trustee of the Martin Luther college, of Buffalo, New York. In politics Mr. Goerss has been one of the most active public men of Niagara county during the last quarter of a century. He has always held to the principles and policy of the Republican party, which has received upon every occasion his earnest and whole-hearted support. He has studied closely and deeply the principles of the two great contending political parties of to-day, and after calm and mature deliberation has endorsed and supports the party of Lincoln, Garfield, and Harrison. He has become prominent in the

political field on account of his remarkable success in organizing victory, often from apparent defeat, and securing triumph where nothing but an overthrow had been anticipated.

BIRDSILL HOLLY, the inventor of the world-renowned Holly system of water works, now in use throughout the United States and Canada, and in several foreign countries, is a son of Birdsill, Sr., and Comfort (Parker) Holly, and was born in the city of Auburn, Cayuga county, New York, October 8, 1820. Birdsill Holly, Sr., was born in Cayuga county, August 24, 1791, and made his home at Seneca Falls, New York, where he passed away in 1828. He was a general mechanic and millwright by trade, and built the theological seminary at Auburn, and several of the largest mills at Seneca Falls. He was an excellent workman, an industrious man, and a well respected citizen. He was a whig and republican, and married Comfort Parker, by whom he had five children: Alanson, Birdsill, John, Caroline, and Jane. Mrs. Holly was born in 1790, and passed away in 1859.

Birdsill Holly was reared in Auburn and at Seneca Falls, New York. He received a good practical English education in the common schools, and then worked at general mechanic and millwright work for some time after the death of his father. After having become an expert in all kinds of general mechanic work, he went to Uniontown, the county-seat of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where he first became superintendent and afterwards proprietor of a large shop, which he conducted for a few years. At the end of that time he returned to Seneca Falls, New York, where he became

a member of the manufacturing firm of Silsby, Race & Holly. They were engaged for several years in the manufacture of hydraulic machinery. In 1859 Mr. Holly came to Lockport, where he has resided ever since, and given his time mainly to those great inventions which have made for him a world-wide fame as an inventor of useful and needed machinery.

In 1840 he married Elizabeth Field, by whom he had four children, all sons: Norman, who died in infancy; Edgar; Frank, now superintendent of the Holly Manufacturing Company; and Clarence, who is erecting engineer for the same company. By his second marriage he has five children, three sons and two daughters: Mabel, Birdsill, Jr., Norman, Howard, and Edith.

In politics Mr. Holly is a republican, but has never been an aspirant for office, and his life work has been mainly in the line of inventions, which have been highly useful, not only to his city, but to all civilized countries and the mechanical world. He invented a chain stitch sewing machine which has quite a large sale. He has perfected and patented over one hundred and fifty inventions, and as has aptly been said of the irrepressible Edison, "has kept his footsteps hot to the patent office." Some of these inventions in machinery were purchased in Europe, where the machines are now manufactured.

But the invention with which Birdsill Holly's name will be identified for all time to come is that of the Holly system of water works. Keeping pace with the rapid march of modern progress, very marked improvements have been made in supplying cities in this country with water within recent years, and the Holly system is far in advance of every other system in use, while

it is so simple and yet so complete as to preclude the idea of any future improvement upon it, or possibility of the invention of any superior system. The builders of this system, the Holly Manufacturing Company, organized in 1859, has now a capital of half a million, employ five hundred men, and their works have an area of two blocks in Lockport. They have already placed the system in over two thousand towns and cities of the United States and the Dominion of Canada, where it is now in successful operation. The Holly system not only supplies a town or city with water, but dispenses with the necessity of fire engines, and requires no reservoir or stand-pipe. These results are accomplished by placing a set of pumping machinery in a convenient building where the water is received, and from which it is pumped into mains and pipes to supply all parts of a town or city. It is delivered, if needed, under pressure to hydrants to which hose is attached in case of fire, and from which a four inch stream of water has been forced two hundred and ninety-seven feet high and four hundred and sixty-five feet horizontally. Modern progress in the material world is largely due to the great inventions of Franklin, Watts, Fulton, McCormick, Howe, Edison, Holly, and others, who have toiled for long years for the benefit of the human race. In the earlier centuries of the world's history many of the great inventions of the present day would not have been of much practical utility or benefit, as the thinness of settlement and the pastoral character of the people would have precluded their successful application: so Mr. Holly's system of water-works would have been of no use then more than to excite curiosity in nations that had no cities with dense population

confined to such limited areas as the great cities of to-day. But now water for use and for protection from fire is indispensable in thousands of large towns and densely crowded cities, and untold millions were spent and innumerable experiments were made to secure a satisfactory system of water works and efficient fire engines before the Holly system came to fill every requirement of the one and to dispense entirely with the other.

Birdsill Holly has given long years of hard study and persistent labor to the development and perfecting of many useful and important labor-saving and economical inventions, and is justly entitled to the high rank which he holds among the great inventors of this wonderful century of knowledge and progress. His aim in life has been to be useful, and he has successfully attained the goal of his ambition. He has lived life — patiently, persistently, uncomplainingly — so as to follow a clear-defined purpose with vigorously-prosecuted action, recognizing that it is the aim that makes the man, and that success is largely due to perseverance and labor.

ARTHUR SCHOELLKOPF, of Niagara Falls, is a German by lineage, and a business man of good standing, who has made money by good judgment, industry, and steady application to the matters in which he is interested. He is the son of Jacob F. and Christianna (Deürr) Schoellkopf, and was born June 13, 1856, in the city of Buffalo, New York. The grandfather, Christian Schoellkopf, was a native of Kirchheim, Wurtemberg, Germany, where he died. He was a tanner by trade, and reared a family of children, of whom Jacob



Arthur Schoellkopf.

F. Schoellkopf (father) was born in Germany, November 15, 1819. He came to America about 1841, and located in the city of Buffalo, where he has resided ever since. He is interested largely in various industrial enterprises, one of which is a large tannery at Sheffield, Pennsylvania. In 1877, he, together with his present partner, George B. Matthews, of Buffalo, built a large mill on the Hydraulic canal at Niagara Falls. It is one of the largest mills of its kind in western New York, having a daily capacity of about two thousand barrels, and employing about forty hands. They also have large interests in the Central Milling Company at Niagara Falls, its capacity being two thousand barrels per day. Mr. Schoellkopf is a republican, and married Christianna Deürr, by whom he had eleven children, six of whom are now living: Louis, who resides in the city of Buffalo, and is engaged in the tanning business; Arthur; Jacob F., Jr., lives in the city of Buffalo, and is one of the firm of Schoellkopf Analine & Chemical Company, located in the city of Buffalo; Alfred P., resides in Buffalo, and is a member of the firm of Schoellkopf & Co., carrying on the "sheep skin" tannery, located at Buffalo—one of the largest in the country, its capacity being at least one hundred dozen per day; Charles Hugo, in the chemical business with his brother; and Johanna M. Helen, at home.

Arthur Schoellkopf was educated partially in this country and Germany. He attended an academy for four years at Kirchheim, Germany, and then came to Buffalo, where he completed his education. Soon after he learned the milling trade with Thornton & Chester, of Buffalo, and upon the completion of the large mill at Niagara Falls, in which he was a part owner, he

became local manager of the business. He also owns stock in the Central Milling Company. He and his father were among the many influential citizens who were instrumental in forming the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company, owners of the Hydraulic Canal that supplies all of the mills located here. They control ninety per cent. of the stock, and Jacob F. Schoellkopf has been president, and Arthur, his son, secretary and treasurer since its organization. He is a director in the Niagara Rapids View Company, and also the Whirlpool Rapids Park Company. He is a member and trustee of the Presbyterian church, and a republican in politics. He is honest and conscientious in all matters, and his business integrity is unquestioned. He built the Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge street railway, which was completed July 4, 1883, and which he managed until 1890, when he sold out his interest. He was the treasurer and manager of this company during that time, and put it on a paying basis, which required business skill and tact. He and his father were the originators of the Brush Electric Light Company, he being one of the directors. He formerly owned Niagara View farm, a large stock farm in the town of Niagara. He is one of the directors of the bank of Niagara, one of the sewer commissioners of the village of Niagara Falls, and one of the stockholders and a director of the International Hotel Company at Niagara Falls. He has lately become secretary and treasurer of the Niagara Falls Brewing Company, and president of the Cliff Paper Company, of the same village. He belongs to Niagara Frontier Lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted Masons, is a Knight Templar, and a member of Ishmalia Tem-

ple, at Buffalo. He descends from the early German element that came to the United States at an early date to escape religious persecution.

October 13, 1880, Mr. Schoellkopf was united in marriage to Jessie Gluck, daughter of Alva Gluck, of Niagara Falls. To them have been born two children: M. Beatrice, born October 2, 1881; and Paul Arthur, born March 7, 1884.

JAMES VEDDER, a descendant of an old Holland family who were among the builders of the great commonwealth of New York, was born in Kingston, Ulster county, New York, and is the son of John Van Epps and Sarah (Robinson) Vedder. As just stated, the family is descended from old Holland stock, being planted in America by Harman A. Vedder, a traveler, who, after visiting many countries, came to North America, and when weary of his journeys in this land, finally abandoned them at Schenectady, becoming one of the very earliest settlers in that part of the State. It appears that the Vedders were among the families who were granted lands in the New Netherlands by the king of Holland, thus antedating all English or American land titles in that vicinity. Aaron Vedder (grandfather) was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. During his early life he had lived in Schenectady, but removed to Seneca, Ontario county, and later, in 1854, located in the vicinity of Lockport, this county. He married Agnes Van Epps, and had a family of five sons and six daughters. He was a farmer by occupation, and died on a farm just west of Lockport, in 1858, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years. His wife died one year later, at the age of eighty-

seven. John Van Epps Vedder (father) was born July 16, 1798, at Schenectady, New York, and was a railroad contractor, taking and executing some very large contracts, among which was the construction of the Albany & Schenectady railroad, the first railway built in the State. He removed to Suspension Bridge about 1847, and settled on land owned by him in that vicinity. He married Sarah Robinson, daughter of Thomas and Martha Robinson, and had a family of three sons and three daughters, one of the daughters and one son being now deceased. Those who survive are: James, now living at Suspension Bridge; Catherine, also residing in that village; Charles, now a resident of Washington city, who served as an officer in a New York regiment during the war for the Union, and subsequently married Sophia M. White, of Maryland; and Sarah J. Emma Vedder, one of the deceased children, married Van Renssalaer Pearson in 1858, and died one year later. In 1865 Mr. Pearson was married to her sister, Sarah J. Vedder, youngest daughter of John Van Epps and Sarah (Robinson) Vedder. Mr. Pearson was of English and French parentage, and died in 1884.

In 1854 James and Thomas Vedder had a contract for transferring passengers and freight across the suspension bridge, to and from Canada, before the railroad bridge was built. They started a wholesale and retail grocery store at Suspension Bridge village about 1856, and continued in business until the death of Thomas Vedder, which event occurred in 1884. James retired from active business, and the large concern which had been built up during a period of twenty-seven or twenty-eight years passed into the hands of a nephew of the founders.

The Vedders are prosperous, energetic

people, still noted for the sturdy virtues of their ancestors, but quiet and unassuming to a marked degree. Indeed, their modesty is so pronounced that the biographer finds it impossible to obtain the necessary data to prepare a symmetrical sketch of the family.

FLAVIUS J. BAKER, one of the leading physicians of Lockport, is a son of Dr. Thaddeus and Sarah S. (Spicer) Baker, and was born in Andover, Allegany county, New York, July 18, 1843. His paternal great-grandfather was Thaddeus Baker, a native of Vermont. Thaddeus Baker, Jr. (grandfather), his son, was a native of the same State, but removed to Andover, this State, where he died. He was originally a surveyor, and served in the employ of the managers of the Poultney estate. Afterwards he became an extensive farmer, and was the first justice of the peace in the town of Andover. He was one of the pioneers of that county, served in the war of 1812, and manifested great opposition against the encroachments of slavery. Jabez Spicer (maternal great-grandfather) was a native of Cornish, New Hampshire, where he died. His son, Jabez Spicer (maternal grandfather), was born at the same place, and went to Ohio, where he died. Dr. Thaddeus Baker (father) was born in Poultney, Vermont, August 30, 1806, and when six months of age was taken to the town of Andover, where he remained until 1882, when he removed to Lockport, in which city he died June 11, 1888. He was a successful physician in Andover for nearly half a century, and in politics was a firm supporter of the Whig, and afterwards of the Republican party, but never sought nor held office, except that of justice of the peace in Andover.

He was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, and married Sarah S. Spicer, who was a native of Newbury, Vermont. They were the parents of three sons and two daughters: Flavius J.; Rollin T. (dead), who entered the civil war as assistant surgeon, United States army, and while serving in that capacity, became a victim of the yellow fever, of which he died at Newbern, North Carolina—being captured, and held in Libby prison for ninety days; Mary A. (dead); Dwight B., of Seattle, Washington; and Sarah A., wife of Dr. A. H. Briggs, of Buffalo, who for a time was health officer, and is now grand medical examiner of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Flavius J. Baker attended the common schools, and later entered the university at Lima, New York (now Syracuse university). He read medicine, and then practiced for five years with his father at Andover, New York. He next practiced at Suffern, Rockland county, for two years, at the end of which time he returned Andover, where he remained but a short time, and then went to Buffalo for two years. His health failing, he left Buffalo and went to the country, and for a year was a partner of Dr. A. G. Skinner, at the end of which time he succeeded to the entire practice, which he held for four or five years. In 1882 he came to Lockport, where he has ever since been a resident, and successful physician. He was graduated, in 1867, from the New York university, and has since taken a special course in gynecology at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, and now makes a specialty of the treatment of diseases of women. He is a permanent member of the New York State Medical society, the Niagara County Medical society, of which

for seven years he has been secretary, and is an ex-health officer of the city of Lockport.

He has been thrice married. On May 24, 1863, he married Mary L. Preston, by whom he had two children: F. Edith, who is a teacher in the public schools of Lockport; and S. Agnes, who married Dr. Nicholas Hoffman, a veterinary surgeon of Lockport, and a graduate of the Toronto Veterinary college. Mrs. Baker died in 1870, and he next married Hattie A. Howard. After her death, he married for his third wife Isa B. Oliver, and by this marriage has four children: Mary L., Rollin O., Gertrude O., and Florence P.

In politics Dr. Baker is a republican, and takes considerable interest in matters pertaining to his party. He is a member and a deacon of the First Free Congregational church of Lockport, and superintendent of its Sabbath school. As a specialist he has won the large measure of success of which he is deserving, and as a physician in general, he is well qualified for the extensive practice which he enjoys.

REV. GEORGE FREDERICK ROSENMÜLLER, rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church at Niagara Falls, is a son of David Porter and Eliza (Sheffer) Rosenmüller, and was born at Dayton, Ohio, October 24, 1847. The Rosenmüllers are descended from old German Lutheran stock, and the name is well known among scholars. George Ludwig Rosenmüller (great-grandfather) was born in Germany, and emigrated, in the year 1753, to America while yet a young man. He located at Abbottstown, York county, Pennsylvania, where he lived until his death, July 14, 1819, aged eighty-seven years.

His son, Lewis Rosenmüller (grandfather), was born in Abbottstown, Adams county, Pennsylvania, March 13, 1778. Early in life he removed to York, Pennsylvania, where he became a prosperous hardware merchant, and died there on the 28th of January, 1858. On May 1, 1806, he married, in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, Rebecca Culbertson Porter, who was born at Boston, Massachusetts, May 3, 1786, and died at York, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1815. She was the daughter of Captain David Porter, U. S. N., who received his commission from General Washington, and a sister of the gallant Commodore David Porter, U. S. N., commander of the famous United States war ship *Essex*, and who won immortal fame in the war of 1812. By this union Lewis Rosenmüller had a family of six children: Caroline Porter, Lewis Adolphus, who studied medicine and became a physician; David Porter (father); John Porter, died in infancy; Evaline Mary Porter, and John Porter (second), who died when two months old. David Porter Rosenmüller (father) was born at York, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1809. He was reared at York, and educated in the Gettysburg seminary, becoming a fine linguist and familiar with seventeen different languages. After being ordained to the ministry in the Evangelical Lutheran church, his first work was at Raleigh, North Carolina, after which he was called to Newville, Pennsylvania, and later to Dayton, Ohio, where he was most successful in gathering the Lutheran people together, erecting a commodious brick house of worship, and wonderfully increasing the church membership. He labored in this field for ten years, after which he accepted a call to Hanover, York county, Pennsylvania, where he remained nine years. He

finally located at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1856, where he remained until his death, which took place while on a visit at Allentown, Pennsylvania, on September 26, 1880, at the advanced age of seventy-one years. His was an active, useful, and honored life, and might well serve as a model for later generations, could it be recorded in detail for their benefit. On September 24, 1833, he married Eliza Sheffer, who was born at York Springs, Adams county, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1812, and died at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1890. She was the third child of the Hon. Dr. Daniel and Naomi (Wireman) Sheffer, of Adams county, Pennsylvania. To them were born seven children: Mary Rebecca, Evaline Naomi, Louisa Augusta, David Porter, Lewis Adolphus (died in infancy), George Frederick, and Clara Isabella, who died in infancy. David Porter Rosenmüller, jr., who, in 1862, was appointed ensign in the United States navy, was the executive officer of the Essex when she blew up the Confederate ram Arkansas. He served in the navy as lieutenant until the close of the war, after which he took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and is still practicing there, having served his people as district attorney of that county, member of the State legislature from the city of Lancaster, and for two years mayor of that city.

The father of Mrs. David Porter Rosenmüller, the Hon. Daniel Sheffer, M. D., was a prominent member of the Democratic party, and for thirty years associate judge of Adams county, Pennsylvania. He was a member of the twenty-fifth congress, and an elector on the Pennsylvania State ticket in 1824. In 1828 he declined the use of his name, which was prominently mentioned,

as candidate for governor of Pennsylvania. He was born in York, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1783, and died at York Springs, that State, February 16, 1880, having come within three years of being a centenarian. On November 6, 1806, he married Naomi Wireman, of York Springs, Pennsylvania, who was of an old Quaker family of German extraction and of local distinction, her great-grandfather, William Wireman, M. D., being a native of Germany, and his wife the Countess Gertrude Stateman, of Holland, who emigrated to this country about the year 1730.

Rev. George Frederick Rosenmüller, M. A., was graduated from the high school at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and entering Franklin and Marshall college, of Lancaster, was graduated from that institution in 1869, in his twenty-first year. He then entered "The Divinity school," at Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1872. In June of that year he was created deacon by the Right Reverend William Bacon Stevens, D. D., LL. D., S. T. D., bishop of Pennsylvania (Protestant Episcopal), and the following year, at Reading, he was made a priest by the Right Reverend M. A. DeWolf Howe, D. D., LL. D., bishop of central Pennsylvania. His first work was at Montoursville, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and "parts adjacent." Here he remained five years, and then removed to Sayre, same State, where he passed another term of five years in successful and important work. On November 1, 1882, he became rector of the very important and prominent parish of St. Peter's (Protestant Episcopal) church at Niagara Falls, and is extremely popular with his people, and an eloquent and forcible speaker.

On December 3, 1879, Rev. Rosenmüller

was united in marriage with Helen Mercur, oldest child of Mahlon Mahr Mercur, of Towanda, Pennsylvania. To them have been born four daughters: Anna Walker, born April 14, 1881, at Sayre, Pennsylvania; Mary Knowlton, born November 7, 1882, at same place; Helen, born April 27, 1885, at Niagara Falls; and Dorothea, born July 27, 1890, at Niagara Falls. Mrs. Rosenmüller's father, Mahlon M. Mercur, was a prominent business man in his locality, and brother of Ulysses Mercur, chief justice of Pennsylvania, who died in office. He married Anna Jewett, a descendant of Judge Smith, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

JACOB GAUNT was born in Juniata township, Perry county, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1803. He traces the record of his ancestry back over a period of three hundred and fifty years, when the Gaunts came from the Netherlands to England. Not long after the close of the war of the Revolution three families of the Gaunts came to this country, one settling in New Jersey, near Philadelphia, one in Pennsylvania, and the third finally reaching Kentucky. A descendant of the latter family, General E. W. Gaunt, served on the southern side during the late civil war. In 1830 Jacob Gaunt married Eleanor Bosserman, a resident of Perry county, Pennsylvania, and soon after emigrated to Niagara county, New York, settling upon a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in the town of Lockport, three miles east of the city, where they resided until their death. Mr. Gaunt was a man of strong character, physically and mentally. His educational advantages were limited in early life, but he developed a strong taste for reading, and thus became a

man of much more than average intelligence. He was also a man of great energy, untiring industry, and of irreproachable life and character. He and his wife united with the Methodist church soon after they established their home in Niagara county, and remained earnest and consistent Christians during their lives.

Jacob Gaunt's honesty and sound business judgment gained him the esteem of his fellow citizens, which was indicated in a marked manner by his frequent selection as the executor or administrator in the settlement of estates. He was also chosen supervisor of his town for several terms. He died June 29, 1884, surviving his esteemed wife about eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Gaunt left four children: Dr. E. W. Gantt, of the city of Lockport; Mrs. Mary J. Johnston, and Mrs. Ellen E. Hagerman, both residing upon the old homestead; and Watson L., a resident of Canada.

Dr. Ephraim W. Gantt—the spelling changed from Gaunt to conform with all members of the family now residing in America—was born in Lockport, Niagara county, New York, May 26, 1831. He received his education at our common schools and the Lockport Union school. Until he was about twenty years of age his summers were passed upon the farm, and he was made familiar with every department of agricultural work. After this time he took a course of medical study in the New York Hydropathic institute, which flourished at that time, including with it the instruction to be acquired by attending the clinics of the city hospitals. He subsequently conducted a home for invalids in Illinois for several years, and in 1861 returned to Lockport, where, in 1876, he became connected with the Lockport *Daily Union*, as political

editor, and, with the exception of about six months, has held that position ever since.

Dr. Gantt has been married twice. His first wife was Vincy E. Flagler, daughter of Sylvester and Abigail Flagler, and the mother of his family of twelve children, nine of whom are still living. His second wife was Mary E. Buckley, who for several years was principal of the High street ward school, in the city of Lockport.

WILLIAM J. JACKMAN, the genial and popular proprietor of "The Niagara" hotel, at Lockport, and a veteran railroad conductor and prominent secret society man, is a son of James R. and Gracia E. (Beardsley) Jackman, and was born at Alexander, Genesee county, New York, on the eleventh day of August, 1835. The Jackmans are descended from old English stock, and trace their lineage in America back to (1) James and Joanna Jackman, who came from Exeter, England, in 1635, and settled at Newburyport, Massachusetts. The line descends in regular order through their son (2) Richard Jackman, born February 6, 1659; (3) James Jackman, born September, 5, 1686; (4) Moses French Jackman (grandfather), born in 1757; (5) James R. Jackman (father), born April 7, 1793; to (6) William J. Jackman, the subject of this sketch. Moses French Jackman (grandfather), married Elizabeth Carr, by whom he had five sons. He was killed by the fall of a tree at Chelsea, Vermont, July 7, 1797, and she died at Alexander, New York, September 20, 1819, having removed to that place with her five sons in 1808. On June 23, 1816, James R. Jackman (father), married Gracia Elizabeth Beardsley, daughter of Najah

and Rachel (Woodin) Beardsley. She was born April 28, 1803, and died April 14, 1887. By this marriage he had a family of three sons and three daughters: Augustus W., born February 26, 1819, and died November 14, 1819; Warren, born March 20, 1822, and has been twice married, first to Malinda Blodgett, by whom he had two children—Alice J., and Julia—and then to Julia A. Harris, and is a farmer, surveyor, and fruit grower now, at Elma, Erie county, where he has served as justice of the peace and town clerk; Rachel, born July 11, 1824, and died February 15, 1826; Rachel Elizabeth, born February 12, 1827, married Joseph F. Clark, November 18, 1845, and after his death wedded Darius W. Orton; Louisa S., born August 28, 1832, married John C. Humphrey, a Presbyterian minister, and after he died was married to Dr. Paul Gregory, who was an army surgeon during the civil war, by whom she had three children—John, Gracia, and Paul; and William J. John C. Humphrey died September 16, 1859.

James R. Jackman (father) was one of the pioneers of Genesee county, coming from Vermont with an ox team, as was customary with the early settlers. He lived in Genesee county for many years, thence he removed to Elma, but finally removed to Murilla, Erie county, where he died in 1864. His was an active, stirring life, and he was noted for benevolence. In politics he was a whig and later a republican. He served about thirty years as justice of the peace and as judge of the county of Genesee, and his services were frequently in demand for the settlement of estates and in conveyancing. He was one of the founders of the Genesee Wesleyan seminary.

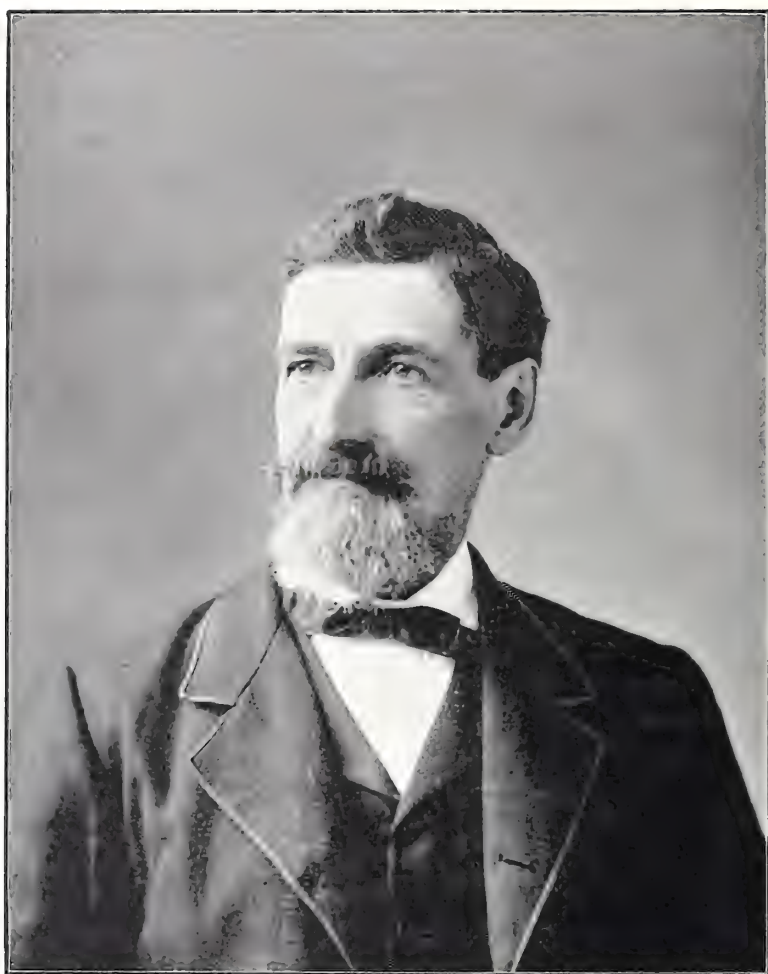
William J. Jackman received a good ac-

ademic education, attending the Genesee Wesleyan academy, and later taking a course at the academy in Lima, Livingston county. At the age of sixteen he started in life for himself as a laborer, but soon afterward embarked in the lumber business at what is now Elma, Erie county, where he was married, and where all his children were born. In 1860 he entered the service of the Erie railroad, which later became the New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad. He served as brakeman on that road for nearly a year, when he was promoted to be conductor, and held that position until July, 1887—a period of twenty-seven years. He ran the first train over that road between Lockport and Buffalo, which road was opened for traffic July 15, 1879, and at which time he removed with his family to Lockport from the city of Buffalo, having been a resident of the latter city for about twenty years. He served as conductor on this road until July, 1887, when he purchased and remodeled "The Niagara," and has since devoted his time to the careful and successful management of this popular hotel. The building is a large stone structure, containing thirty-four rooms.

On September 20, 1854, Mr. Jackman married Frances O. Markham, daughter of Stephen and Lovina Markham, of Onondaga county. Mr. Markham died at Elma, Erie county, where he was engaged in the lumber business. His death occurred April 1, 1879; and Mrs. Markham died October 7, 1890. By this marriage Mr. Jackman had a family of four children: James R., now a conductor on the Lehigh Valley railroad, who married Anna Hull, by whom he had one child—Ethel—and after her death married Rena Burt, of Hannibal, Oswego county; Joseph C., who

married Emelia Spann, by whom he has one child—Robert—and is now traveling for the Altman clothing house, of Buffalo; Frances, married Milton Thomas, and has two daughters—Emma and Olive, and resides in Chicago, her husband being the agent of the New York Safety Steam Power Company, of New York; and Elizabeth, the wife of Charles L. Dole, the well-known florist of Lockport—(see sketch).

In the field of politics Mr. Jackman is a staunch republican, but the busy bee of political ambition has never buzzed in his vicinity. He is connected with quite a number of fraternal, industrial and benevolent organizations, and is very popular in secret society circles. The first he joined was the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he has been a member for over thirteen years. He was a charter member of the Buffalo division of the Conductor's Brotherhood, now called the Order of Railway Conductors, and was chief conductor of the division for four years, and secretary and treasurer for a period of eight years. He was also a charter member of LaFayette Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Buffalo, and is a member of the Empire Order of Mutual Aid, and a Knight of Honor. In Masonic circles he is also prominent, being past master of Niagara Lodge, No. 375, Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of Ames Chapter, No. 88, Royal Arch Masons; thrice illustrious master of Bruce Council, No. 15, Royal and Select Masters; is at the present time generalissimo of Genesee Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar; and past thrice potent grand master of Lock City Lodge of Perfection, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons. He is also a member of the Rochester Consistory, and



Edward A. Millman.

of Ishmalia Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Buffalo. Mr. Jackman's two sons—James R. and Joseph C.—are also Royal Arch Masons.

EDWARD A. MILLIMAN. Among the many prominent and successful business men of Tonawanda, none are more modest and unassuming and yet more conscientious and useful than Edward A. Milliman. He is the son of Stewart and Susan (Curtice) Milliman, and was born at Wheatfield, New York, April 16, 1832. Stewart Milliman, his father, was a native of Massachusetts, and migrated from that State to Livingston county, New York, and later removed to the town of Wheatfield, where he engaged in farming, which occupation he pursued until his death in 1865. His wife, Susan Curtice, was born in Livingston county, New York. In politics he was an ardent whig, and later became a republican. His views on political matters were always positive, as they were on all other questions, but at the same time broad and liberal. No man, to his mind, deserved the admiration and devotion of the American people so much as Abraham Lincoln, and when the question of slavery was made an issue he forsook his affiliations with the Whig party and became a soldier under the flag of his country, with the avowed purpose of helping to blot out the stain which slavery had made on her escutcheon. He was twice elected tax collector of Wheatfield. Edward's paternal grandfather, Bryant Milliman, was a captain of marines in the United States navy, and was in active service when the gallant Perry astounded the world by the electrical words: "We have met the enemy, and they are ours." He died in

Livingston county, New York. He was of English descent.

Edward A. Milliman was reared on his father's farm, and was one of the rugged and stalwart country boys that have risen to prominence and identified themselves with their country's prosperity. His education was received in the common schools of his native town, and while the classics to him were unknown, yet the rudimentary principles of life were grasped, and his education was a practical one. Soon after reaching man's estate, he engaged in railroad contracting on the Buffalo and Philadelphia railroad, and also the Erie branch, now known as the Buffalo and Southwest railroad. In 1872 he was appointed deputy collector of customs at Tonawanda, and was also elected supervisor. He was again appointed deputy collector in 1882, continuing in office for two years. In 1890 he was re-appointed to the same position, and is the present incumbent of that office, making a total of seven years he has served as deputy collector of customs. Mr. Milliman owns a farm in the town of Wheatfield, on the Niagara river, upon which he resides. This farm is well improved, and contains one hundred and thirty acres of valuable land. He has served as commissioner of highways in the town of Wheatfield for three years, and as collector of taxes for one term. He has twice been married, his first wife being Susan, daughter of William Teel, to whom he was married in 1864. She died in 1876, leaving seven children, three sons and four daughters: Emily, George, Anna, William, Francis, Nellie, and Carrie, all of whom are now living. In 1883 he was married to Lucy J., daughter of William Smith, of Jersey county, Illinois. They have one child, Jennie B.

In politics Mr. Milliman follows in the footsteps of his illustrious father, being a republican purely and solely from instinct. He is a member of the Republican county committee. In men like Mr. Milliman is reposed the confidence and esteem of his friends, and it can and will be said that that confidence has never been betrayed. He is a gentleman of pleasing manners, strict integrity, unquestionable business ability, and enjoys the confidence and respect of not only his friends and acquaintances, but of the whole surrounding country as well.

CHAUNCEY J. WEATHERWAX, an insurance broker and real estate dealer of Lockport, who is widely known and highly respected, is a son of Zachariah S. and Mary (Fowler) Weatherwax, and was born February 17, 1845, near the city of Lockport, Niagara county, New York. His grandfather, Lawrence Weatherwax, was a native of Rensselaer county, this State, but removed to Olcott, Niagara county, and from there to the State of Iowa, where he died at the advanced age of eighty-five years. During most of his active life he engaged in the occupation of farming, but for several years previous to his death he lived a retired life. He married Lena Fellows, of Irish descent, and reared a family of five children. One of his sons was A. Theodore, who for a number of years was a merchant in Niagara county, but removed to Waterloo, Iowa. He was very successful in business, and took an active part in politics, serving as alderman, and member of the State assembly. He was a director of the First National bank of Waterloo, and vice-president of the Waterloo Insurance Company, and died at that place about 1886, aged fifty-five years.

Nicholas, the second son, died in Rensselaer county, when twenty years old, and the next, John Wesley, was a farmer in Orleans county, and died at the age of forty. William Henry, next younger than A. Theodore, is a stock dealer and meat merchant at Waterloo, Iowa. Their eldest son, Zachariah S. Weatherwax (father), was born November 28, 1821, in Greenbush, Rensselaer county, New York, but removed to Niagara county about 1841, locating at Olcott. He has always been engaged in farming and fruit raising, and now owns a fine farm in Orleans county, adjoining the Niagara county line, where he lives in the enjoyment of the fruits of an active and well-spent life. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Middleport, and married Mary Fowler, by whom he had a family of nine children: Mary Cecelia, born November 23, 1843, married Ephraim Campbell, a farmer of Adam's Basin, Monroe county; Chauncey J., the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, born September 15, 1846, married Albert Kenyon, one of the early settlers, and resides near Middleport; Elmer, born September 13, 1848, and lives with his father on the farm; Alfred, born May 25, 1850, and died June 6, 1878—a carpenter and joiner by trade; Ada F., born April 2, 1853, and died in infancy; Frank R., born June 20, 1858, and deceased March 30, 1875; Emma L., born November 6, 1859, married Willet Henderson, of Orleans county, and passed away March 11, 1885; and Ella M., born March 4, 1867, married to B. J. Whitwell, who is engaged in the agricultural implement business at Lockport. The mother of these children, Mrs. Mary (Fowler) Weatherwax, was born May 6, 1824, in the town of York, Westchester county, New York, and is still hale and hearty at

the age of sixty-eight. She is the daughter of William Fowler, who was of French-English descent, and was a native of Westchester county, but removed to and died in Genesee county. He married, and had seven sons and six daughters.

In his youth Chauncey J. Weatherwax received a good common school education, and has added thereto by wide reading and careful study. In August, 1862, when little over seventeen years of age, he enlisted in Company G, 151st New York infantry, and served until the close of the war. In all that time he was absent from his regiment only three days. He participated in a number of the fiercest contests of the war, and was wounded once in battle at Winchester, Virginia, and twice in the battle of the Wilderness. He witnessed every battle and was on every march in which his regiment engaged during its entire term of service. When the storm of war had subsided, Mr. Weatherwax returned to the peaceful pursuits of civil life, and after working one year on his father's farm, he learned the trade of carpenter at Waterloo, Iowa, and followed that occupation three years. He then came to Lockport, and for several years was employed as a pattern maker in the Holly Manufacturing Company's machine shops in the city of Lockport, Niagara county, New York. In 1873 he embarked in the fire insurance and real estate business, and for two years was State agent of the Lorillard Insurance Company. His transactions are quite extensive, and his reputation among business men is first-class.

On May 17, 1874, Mr. Weatherwax was united in matrimony with Emma Shultz, a daughter of Milton Shultz, of Potter Center, Yates county, New York. By this union

they have two daughters: Maud, born October 17, 1877; and Martha Theodora, born November 17, 1881.

In politics Mr. Weatherwax is a democrat, and has always taken an active part in local politics. In 1873 he was elected as alderman for the fourth ward of Lockport and served two years, and in 1874 was a delegate to the assembly convention from the first district of Niagara county. He was elected a county committeeman by his party in 1888, and has served continuously in that capacity ever since, being secretary of the committee in 1890-91. In April, 1891, he was chairman of the city convention of Lockport, and by it was made chairman of the city committee. In 1890 he was nominated for mayor of the city, but declined to run. He is a member of Lockport Lodge, No. 73, Free and Accepted Masons; Ames Chapter, No. 88, Royal Arch Masons; Bruce Council, No. 15, Royal and Select Masters; Genesee Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar; and Lock City Lodge, A. and A. Scottish Rite, Valley of Niagara. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, No. 608, of Lockport, and of Sprout Post, No. 76, Grand Army of the Republic, and also of John Hodge Lodge, No. 69, Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a stockholder in the Moser & Heidenheimer Malting Company, of No. 13 Stone street, New York city, and has acted as adjuster in nearly all the large fires of his city for the past fifteen years. These facts indicate his prominence, and leave nothing to be added.

FRANK E. JOHNSON, cashier of the bank of Suspension Bridge, is a well-known and prominent business man of Niagara county, and resides at Niagara

Falls, where he is connected with several leading business enterprises. He is the son of Oramel G. and Jane A. (Symonds) Johnson, and was born at the village of Niagara Falls, November 27, 1846. His paternal grandfather was William Johnson, a native of Norwich, Vermont, who married Lucinda Waterman, of that place. He was a farmer by occupation, and frequently taught school during the winter season, having what was regarded as a good education in that early day. The maternal grandfather of Frank E. Johnson was Jesse Symonds, a prominent and successful paper manufacturer of the State of New York, in which he spent most of his active and useful life. Oramel G. Johnson (father) was born in the village of Norwich, Vermont, June 21, 1813, but removed to Niagara county, New York, in 1834, and located at Niagara Falls, where he died April 21, 1878. He was a contractor and builder, and to his architectural skill many of the finest buildings and residences in that village owe their symmetry and stability. He was a prominent and influential member of the Republican party, and was ever alert in the interests of that political organization. He labored for the spread of its principles among the people, and was equally active in his efforts to secure its success at the polls, but at no time had political ambitions of his own to gratify. All his activity was directed solely to securing good government and advancing the interests of the masses of the people. He married Jane A. Symonds on February 9, 1843, and to their union was born a family of five sons and two daughters: Edward A., married Addie M. Ford, a niece of Judge Ranney, of Cleveland, and resides in New York city; Frank E.; William Albert, who lives at

Niagara Falls; Jennie S. and Jessie W., both at home with their parents; and two sons who died in infancy.

Frank E. Johnson received a good English education in the public schools of Niagara Falls, and after completing his studies there, entered Bryant and Stratton's Business college at Buffalo, graduating from that institution in 1866. He then became book-keeper for the firm of Howes, Babcock & Co., at Silver Creek, Chautauqua county, this State, and remained with them for some time. Later he became connected with some of the prominent hotels in the village of Niagara, in the capacity of clerk, and in 1871 entered the custom house at Suspension Bridge as deputy collector and clerk, and afterwards as cashier. In June of 1885 he resigned this position and removed to New York city, where he was in business for about one year. On the organization of the bank of Suspension Bridge, he became its cashier, and has acted in that capacity ever since. Through the energetic and zealous management of President Benjamin Flagler, supplemented by the efficient and able efforts of Mr. Johnson as cashier, this has become one of the leading banking houses of Niagara county—an institution the correct methods and financial standing of which no one questions.

In addition to his investments in the banking business, Mr. Johnson is prominently identified with a number of other business enterprises in the twin villages of Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge. He was one of the organizers of the Niagara Wood Paper Company, and is also one of the principal stockholders and treasurer of the Battery Whirlpool Rapids Company, of Suspension Bridge. He has been engaged extensively and very successfully in buying,

owning, and selling real estate in the two villages and their environs.

In his domestic life Mr. Johnson has been as happy and fortunate as in his business career. He was united in marriage with Mary Louise Bishop, of New York city, on December 21, 1869, and to them have been born two daughters: Marie Louise and Grace Daphne.

Politically Mr. Johnson is a staunch republican, active and enthusiastic in his support of that party, and influential in its local councils. He and his family are members of St. Peter's Episcopal church. He is a member of Frontier Lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted M^asons, of Niagara Falls, and of International Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the same village, of which lodge he is past master.

DAVID A. JEFFERY, of Ransomville, this county, was born in Steuben county, New York, June 11, 1823, and is a son of Daniel and Deborah (Huls) Jeffery. He lived his whole life, with the exception of three years, at Ransomville, and died on August 10, 1890. He received a common school education, as good as the time and circumstances would permit, and after leaving school engaged in different avocations. He served as a recruiting officer through the late civil war, and as supervisor in 1864.

In 1851, Mr. Jeffery married Mandana Tuttle, a native of Murray, Orleans county, and a daughter of Timothy Tuttle, of Vermont. To Mr. and Mrs. Jeffery have been born eight children, six sons and two daughters. The sons are: Edwin L., married Sarah Hall, of the town of Porter, and resides in Chicago, Illinois, where he is

engaged in the practice of law; Allen, married Minnie Baylis, and is also a resident of Chicago; D. Elwood, married to Kate Becket, of Geneva, this State, and is a prominent lawyer of the city of Lockport; T. Howard, a farmer of Ransomville, married Carrie Moag, of the town of Porter; Otto, died in Dakota; and Emmette, living at home, engaged in farming. The daughters are: Almira A., wife of Willard H. Harris, and resides in the town of Porter; Mandana, married to George S. Peterson, who lives in the town of Cambria.

David A. Jeffery was a prominent member of Ontario Lodge, No. 376, Free and Accepted Masons, and a charter member of Ransomville Lodge, No. 551, same order. In 1864, 1865 and 1873, he was elected and served as senior warden of Ransomville Lodge, No. 551, and was elected worshipful master in 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869 and 1875.

He was in his sixty-eighth year when he died, and his death was sudden and very unexpected. He was an ardent republican in politics, and always took an active part in his party and its success. He had many warm personal and fraternal friends in the community in which he lived, who, with his family, deeply mourned his death. He was a kind, clever and indulgent father, and took a deep interest in the welfare of his family.

MARTIN WENDELL, a popular and well known citizen of Lockport and Niagara county, who for many years was engaged in merchandising in this county, but is now director of the county alms house, is the eldest son of Matthias and Dortha (Hartel) Wendell, and was born in the town of Pendleton, Niagara county. New York, his natal day being November

13, 1845. The Wendell family is of German origin, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch coming from that country, and settling in Erie county, this State, where he lived until his death.

Matthias Wendell (father) was also born in Germany, but came with his father's family to New York at an early age. He worked for a time in and near the city of Buffalo, but later removed to the town of Pendleton, this county, where he still resides at the advanced age of seventy-three years. Politically he is a democrat, and married Dortha Hartel, daughter of Peter Hartel, by whom he had a family of eight children: Martin; Frederick, a farmer in the town of Pendleton; Philip, a merchant at Wendellville, that town; Jacob, a carpenter, also residing at Wendellville; John, a carpenter living at Tonawanda; Mary, Charlotte, and Henry, all living at home with their parents. Peter Hartel (maternal grandfather) was born in Germany, and served twelve years in the army during the wars of Napoleon Bonaparte, after which he came to America when the mother of Martin Wendell was only eight years of age. He located in the town of Pendleton, this county, where he followed farming until his death.

Martin Wendell received the limited education afforded by the country schools of his neighborhood at that day—was educated, to use his own words, "in an old log school house in the town of Pendleton." In his boyhood days he labored on the farm, as other farmers' sons were wont to do, and after reaching man's estate, began life as a thresher of grain for the farmers of his neighborhood. At the age of twenty-two he embarked in the mercantile business at what is now known as Wendellville. He

was engaged in this line for nearly sixteen years, during which time he also did some contracting and building, among this work being a fourteen thousand dollar bridge across Eleven Mile creek, at Williamsville.

Martin Wendell has been twice married. He first wedded Anna Newbecker, of the town of Pendleton, in 1869, by whom he had three children: Jacob, married Sarah Scholles, and resides with his father; Frederick, clerk in a store at Lockport; and Eddie, teaching school at Wendellville. Mrs. Wendell died on March 1, 1878, and on January 7, 1879, Mr. Wendell was united in marriage to Mary Scholles, a daughter of Andrew Scholles, of Amherst, Erie county. To this union have been born three children: Adolphus, Cora, and Esther.

Politically Mr. Wendell is a staunch democrat, and has served as collector of his town for three years, and as supervisor for a like period in succession, and afterward for one term, when he was made president of the board. In the autumn of 1886 he was elected superintendent of the Niagara county alms house and poor farm, and at the expiration of his term of three years was re-elected for a second term. Under his supervision, the affairs of the poor of Niagara county are ably managed, having a perfect system, every thing clean, and inmates all well fed, etc. Through his efforts and influence a post-office was established in the town of Pendleton by the name of Wendellville, and he was appointed as its first postmaster, and served in that capacity for a number of years. He is a member of Niagara Lodge, No. 375, Free and Accepted Masons, of Lockport, and of Cataract Lodge, No. 54, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran

church, at Lockport, and are held in high esteem by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, being very popular in church and social circles.

MARK WELLS, a railroad conductor, who made an unusually good record, and, after an earnest and active life, is now living in retirement at Niagara Falls, is a son of Thomas and Nancy (Kempthorn) Wells, and was born April 1, 1821, in England. His ancestors for unknown generations were natives of that country. Thomas Wells (father) was born in England, and emigrating to America, settled in West Troy, New York. He was a farmer by occupation, and purchased a farm on Green Island, but after some years sold out and went to Schenectady, this State, where he again engaged in farming. Later in life he removed to the State of Wisconsin, where he died. He married Nancy Kempthorn, by whom he had a family of one son and two daughters.

Mark Wells was reared in Schenectady, and educated in the common schools and in the German school at Troy, this State. He left Schenectady when a lad, with only three shillings in his pocket, and walked to Albany, and from there went to Boston, in search of employment. Finding nothing to do, he became slightly homesick and started to return, but on reaching West Brookfield, Massachusetts, he made the acquaintance of the manager of the railroad depot at that place, who gave him employment as an assistant about the building, and he remained there one year. He then became a railroad brakeman for one year, after which he entered the railroad machine shops at Albany and remained nearly a year, when he ac-

cepted the position of fireman on the Connecticut River railroad. After running in that capacity for six months, he was promoted to be engineer on the same road, and for nine years continued to ply his vocation between Springfield, Northampton and Greenfield. In 1852 he removed to the city of Rochester as engineer on the Rochester & Niagara Falls railroad, and after serving two years as such, was again promoted to the position of conductor. He now seemed to have found the right niche, and for the lengthened period of thirty-four years he continued to discharge the duties of this position, winning the entire confidence of the company, and rendering the utmost satisfaction to the public. In one respect his career as a railroad man has, perhaps, no parallel in the State: for during the nine years he served as engineer, and the thirty-four years he was conductor—forty-three years in all—there was never an accident, or any passengers killed or even hurt, on any of his trains. Since October, 1886, he has lived a retired life, having at that time received a stroke of paralysis, which greatly disabled him.

On May 15, 1848, Mr. Wells was married to Rosanna H., daughter of Harvey Dawes, and to them have been born two children: Ella, who married Charles Rykort, of British Columbia, where they reside; and Arthur M., who lives at Kankakee, Illinois, engaged in the freight department of a railroad at that place.

In politics Mr. Wells was formerly a Henry Clay whig, but after the dissolution of the Whig party he became a democrat. He has served as president of the village and also as trustee, and has been president and a director of the Niagara Falls Gas Company. He is a member of St. Peter's

Episcopal church at Niagara Falls, and has served as vestryman and is now warden of that church. He takes a deep interest in whatever concerns the welfare of his church, or is calculated to benefit his fellow citizens. He was made a Mason at Northampton many years ago. In his home at Niagara Falls he now lives surrounded by all the comforts of life, and enjoying the respect and esteem of a wide circle of friends.

HENRY M. FALES is the son of Marshall and Elmira C. (Kent) Fales, and was born on Grand Island, Erie county, New York, on July 14, 1861. He was reared on Grand Island, and at the age of seventeen he entered De Veaux college at Suspension Bridge, from which institution he was graduated in 1881, after a course of four years. After graduating he remained on his father's farm for a few years, and then accepted a position as book-keeper for the Tonawanda Gas Light Company. Subsequently he was tendered and accepted the superintendency of the Tonawanda City Water Company, which was organized in 1885. Mr. Fales is secretary of the Standard Gas Company, of Tonawanda, and owns an interest in several fruit farms in Niagara and Erie counties. Although young in years, Mr. Fales possesses the mature ability and aptitude that constitute the foundation for a young man's success. A thorough collegiate course has fitted him for any position of trust and honor within the gift of the people.

Marshall Fales (father) was a native of Buffalo, and was one of the first settlers of Grand Island. In 1883 he removed from Grand Island to Cayuga Island, four miles above Niagara Falls. Here he resided

until his death, which occurred in August, 1889, at the age of seventy years. Mr. Fales was a staunch democrat, of the Jacksonian school. He was well versed in the political history of this country, and his decisions were all formed after mature deliberation. In the trying days of the rebellion, when political discord raged in the land, his calm judgment soothed to a great degree the troubled waters. He was a pleasant, affable gentleman, and a member of the Episcopal church. He was a charter member of Niagara Lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted Masons. During his life, his time was chiefly devoted to fruit growing, in which business he was one of the pioneers in New York. At his death he left a large estate, consisting principally of fine fruit lands.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Fales was Henry Fales, who was a native of Bristol, Rhode Island, and migrated to Buffalo, New York, in the year 1813. He was an architect and builder, and the old Buffalo city hall was a specimen of his architectural genius. He erected the scaffolds upon which were hanged the Thare brothers, the famous frontier murderers, at Buffalo. Mr. Fales was a soldier of the war of 1812, and a member of the Buffalo fire department, and his bravery and valor as a fireman is attested by the various medals of which he was the recipient from the then village of Buffalo. He removed to Grand Island in 1823, where he died in 1871, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He was a sturdy democrat of the old school, and remembered well the administrations of Washington. His vote helped to make General Jackson president, and he supported the democratic nominees from the time his first ballot was cast. He was



Mr. Mr. Pales

1st Lieut. 25th Separate Company.

one of the old settlers of Bristol, Rhode Island, and his ancestry can be traced back many generations.

Mrs. Marshall Fales, mother of Henry M., resides at La Salle, this county. She is in the seventy-second year of her age, and lives a quiet, retired life. She is a member of the Episcopal church, and a noble Christian woman.

Henry M. Fales was married in 1883 to Sarah C., youngest daughter of H. P. Smith, of La Salle. They have two sons: Marshall and Eugene. Mr. Fales is first lieutenant of the 25th separate company New York National guards, of Tonawanda. He is an Episcopalian, and like his father and grandfather, is a democrat. Mr. Fales is a man of fine presence, easy and affable in manners, and firm and abiding in his attachments.

HENRY DURK, cashier of the Cataract bank, and one of the leading young business men of Niagara Falls, was born on January 26, 1860, at Suspension Bridge, Niagara county, New York, and is a son of Philip and Fredericka (Willig) Durk. His father, Philip Durk, was born in the village of Flonheim, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, on June 10, 1831, and grew up and was educated there. When twenty-two years of age he left his native country and emigrated to America, locating at Buffalo, New York, in 1853, and the next year removing to Suspension Bridge, where he has lived ever since. He learned the trade of a cooper in the fatherland, and has worked at that business in America for nearly forty years. He identified himself with the Republican party, but never sought nor held any public office. He is a member of the German Evangelical Lutheran church. His wife,

Fredericka, died in May, 1865, leaving five children: Mary, Philip, a cooper by trade, who married Catherine Locher, and lives at Suspension Bridge; Henry, Elizabeth (married to Alfred H. Bear, a farmer, living at Greenville, Pennsylvania); and Frederica.

On September 21, 1885, Mr. Durk wedded Elizabeth, daughter of Peter D. C. Lammerts, a native of Germany, but a resident of Suspension Bridge since 1850, and who is a machinist by trade. To this union two children have been born: Francis L. and Elizabeth C.

Henry Durk received his education in the common schools of Suspension Bridge, and supplemented it by a course at Bryant & Stratton's Business college at Buffalo. In May, 1877, he entered the employ of Witmer Brothers, bankers, at Suspension Bridge, as a clerk, and remained with them until January 1, 1879, when he accepted the position of book-keeper in the Cataract bank at Niagara Falls. He held that position until April, 1882, when he became assistant cashier, and in July, 1883, he was elevated to the more responsible position of cashier, which he still holds. He is secretary and treasurer of the Niagara Wood Paper Company, and is also secretary and treasurer of the International Hotel Company, and treasurer of the Orpheus Park theatre. Politically he is a democrat, but his head and hands are too full of business to allow him to give much attention to public affairs. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church at Suspension Bridge, and occupies the position of trustee in the church.

WILLIAM PHALEN, a well-known and skillful glass-blower of Lockport, and alderman from the first ward of that

city, is the eldest son of Michael and Catherine (O'Neil) Phalen, and was born April 20, 1846, in Kilkenny, Ireland. The Phalens were indigénous residents of that island, and there the grandfather of the subject of this sketch was born and died. Michael Phalen (father) was also born on the Emerald Isle, about 1810, but in 1848 left there and came to America, locating in Lockport, this State, where he lived until his death, in 1852, when forty-two years of age. He was a stone-mason by occupation, and married Catherine O'Neil, a daughter of Edward O'Neil, a native of Ireland, who came to America, and died in the city of Lockport. By this marriage they had a family of three children: William, the subject of this sketch; Ellen, married Richard W. Bradley, a machinist of Lockport; and Edward, deceased, who died in 1879, aged twenty-one years, by occupation a glass-blower.

William Phalen received his education in the common schools of Lockport, and after leaving school learned the trade of printing, and followed that occupation for nearly six years. In 1866 he abandoned that line of business and learned the trade of glass-blower, and has been thus employed from that date to the present time. He has acquired a good degree of skill in this business, and his services have become very valuable in this line of work.

On May 9, 1871, Mr. Phalen was married to Julia Brown, daughter of Daniel Brown, of the city of Lockport, and to them was born a family of ten children, one son and nine daughters: Kittie M., Ella F., Mary A., Ida E., Gracie M., Laura A., Clara J., Edward W., Evaline F., and Angela M., all of whom are living at home with their parents.

In his political affiliations and beliefs

William Phalen is a democrat, and in 1885 was elected and served as alderman from the first ward of the city of Lockport. In April, 1890, he was again elected to the same position from the same ward, and served a second term, discharging the duties of the office in a manner to give general satisfaction to his constituents and with credit to himself. He is a member of the Glass Blowers' association of the United States and Canada, and also of the Lockport Savings and Loan association. In religious belief he is a Roman Catholic, and a member of the Catholic Mutual Benefit association.

DR. A. JUDSON ALLEN, one of the leading, successful, and progressive dentists of Lockport and western New York, is a son of Charles S. and Edna H. (Robison) Allen, and was born near Clifton Springs, Ontario county, New York, May 27, 1846. The Allens are of Welsh descent, and Caleb Allen, the paternal grandfather of Dr. A. Judson Allen, was born and reared in Vermont, which he left after arriving at years of maturity, to settle in Orleans county, in the western part of New York, where he died in 1856, aged sixty-eight years. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and married and reared a family. His son, Charles S. Allen (father), was a native of the Green Mountain State, and came into Ontario county, where he continued to reside until 1847, when he removed to his present home in Orleans county. He is a republican, a Baptist, and a civil engineer. He has not been engaged actively in his profession for quite a number of years, as he is now past the seventy-seventh milestone on the pathway of life. He married Edna H. Robison, who was born in Ontario county

seventy-seven years ago, and is a member of the Baptist church.

A. Judson Allen passed his boyhood days principally in Orleans county, where he received his education at Albion academy. At nineteen years of age he commenced life for himself by entering the office of Dr. L. J. Walter, of Lockport, as a dental student. After completing his dental course he remained and practiced in the office where he studied for twenty-one years. He has now one of the largest dental practices of the city of Lockport and western New York.

In 1870 he married Alicia H., daughter of Robert McQueen, of Saginaw, Michigan. To their union have been born three children, two sons and one daughter: Joseph W., Alicia D., and Robert McQueen.

Dr. Allen is a republican in politics, and a member of the First Congregational church of Lockport. For many years he has been enjoying a large and lucrative practice. He makes a specialty of operative dentistry, has kept abreast of his profession in its every department, and is recognized as a skilled and efficient workman. He has been in the active, continuous, and successful practice of his profession for over twenty-five years at Niagara's county-seat. He is well supplied with all the necessary improved instruments and late appliances of dental surgery, gives close attention and personal supervision to all work done in his office, and is ever awake to the advancement of dentistry.

JOHN D. WALSH, superintendent of the American District Steam Company's works at Lockport, and a mechanical genius of more than ordinary repute, is the oldest surviving son of Matthew and Margaret (Ford) Walsh, and was born March 19,

1845, in that city. He is of direct Irish descent, his grandfather, James Walsh, and his father, Matthew Walsh, both having been born on the Emerald Isle. James lived and died on his native island, but Matthew (father) emigrated to America in 1834, when eighteen years of age, and located at Lockport, New York. He was a stone mason and stone cutter by trade, and as such helped to build the locks on the Erie canal at Lockport. He was also engaged in the grocery business for a time in the city of Lockport. He was a republican in politics, and an active member of the Roman Catholic church, in which he was trustee for a number of years. He died at his home in Lockport, in 1887, aged seventy-one years. He married Margaret Ford, a daughter of Richard Ford, and by this marriage had a family of eight children—five sons and three daughters—only four of whom are now living: John D., the subject of this sketch; Matthew, engaged in the furniture business at Suspension Bridge; James, a molder by trade, now living in Lockport; and Margaret, married Albert Lathram, of the city of Buffalo, where they reside.

John D. Walsh received his education in the city schools of Lockport, and after completing his studies there, he yielded to the bent of his inclination, which lay in the direction of mechanical work, and entered the employ of the Holly Manufacturing Company as a pattern maker. He seemed to be gifted with much natural ability, and soon became proficient in his work. He remained with this company nearly fifteen years, becoming one of its most valued and trusted employees. In 1876, when the American District Steam Company was organized, he was offered the position of

superintendent of its works, and accepted the offer. He has ever since occupied that important post, and to his ability and well-directed efforts much of the company's subsequent prosperity is due.

In 1862, Mr. Walsh—then only seventeen years of age—enlisted in Company B, 164th infantry, as a private, but was afterwards promoted and served as sergeant. He was with Grant's army around Richmond, and was wounded before Petersburg. He was taken prisoner in 1863, his company being captured by Moseby's men, but they succeeded in making their escape in a short time. He was honorably discharged from the service in August, 1865.

On November 17, 1886, Mr. Walsh was united in marriage with Mary F. Huston, a daughter of John H. Huston, deceased, of Lockport, and to this union have been born three children: Bessie, William, and Olivia.

In his political opinions, Mr. Walsh is a stanch democrat, giving the party of his choice a right loyal support on State and National issues, but is inclined to be rather independent in local politics. He is now serving as a member of the civil service examining board. He is widely known, and occupies a high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens generally.

PETER FALING, M. D., a leading physician of Gasport, and one who has done much to advance his profession in Niagara county, is a son of Dr. Cornelius and Susan (Hollester) Faling, and was born in the town of Clifton Park, Saratoga county, New York, March 12, 1833. Cornelius Faling, sr. (great-grandfather), was a native of Holland, and was an officer in the Queen's service. He became dissatisfied with a su-

perior officer under whom he was serving, and not being promoted to a vacancy to which he was entitled, he left his native country and came to America. Soon after his arrival upon the American continent he located at Schenectady, and when that place was attacked by the French and Indians, who set fire to his house, he was forced to escape without his clothes and take refuge in the Brandywine creek, where for twenty-four hours he remained, walking in and out of the water to keep from freezing. He owned a farm in Saratoga county, and thence he removed soon after leaving Schenectady. He was well educated, and possessed a good knowledge of military discipline. After coming to this country he followed school teaching, and was a faithful member of the Dutch Reformed Presbyterian church. He married a Miss Field and had two sons. He died at Schenectady at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. Cornelius Faling, jr. (grandfather), was born at Schenectady, where he lived until his death, having lived the same number of years as did his father. He was also a man of fine education, and in all probability taught select schools with his father for a number of years. He owned a fine farm in the town of Clifton Park, Saratoga county. He took an active part in the war for independence, serving first as a private, but was soon promoted to the rank of a commissioned officer. He was of the same religious belief as that of his father, and reared a family of two sons and six daughters. Dr. Cornelius Faling (father) was the younger of these two sons, and was born in the town of Clifton Park, July 6, 1798. In April, 1840, he removed to the town of Hartland, this county, where he resided a year, and then came to Royalton, where he died in November, 1871. He was

educated in Schenectady, where he became a licentiate. Coming to Niagara county, the Buffalo Medical college was organized, where he received an honorary degree, and practiced until 1859, twelve years prior to his death, when he retired to private life, devoting much time to horticulture. In early life he was a member of the Presbyterian church, but later he became a Universalist. In political sentiment he advocated the principles of anti-slavery, but when the Republican party was organized he became one of its hearty supporters. He married Caroline Harder, who died in about one year afterward. After her death he married Susan Hollester, and they reared a family of one son and two daughters.

Peter Faling was educated in the Holley academy, at Holley, Orleans county, and after his graduation from that institution he attended the Lockport schools for five years. Having a desire to pursue the medical profession, he began, in 1851, a three years' course of medicine, and was under Dr. Caleb Hill, of Lockport, the first year, and during the remaining two years studied under Dr. Alden March, professor of surgery in the Albany Medical college. At the close of the year 1852 he entered the Albany Medical college, and was graduated therefrom in December, 1854. He then located at Gasport, where, by strict adherence to his profession, he has gained a large practice.

In 1866 he united in marriage with Emily Robinson, daughter of William Robinson, and their union has been blessed with one child, a daughter, named Emma.

Dr. Peter Faling is a republican, but has never aspired to any office. He belongs to Gasport Lodge, No. 787, Free and Accepted Masons, of Gasport, of which lodge he is a charter member. He is a man of good

standing, has a fine residence, and is surrounded with everything essential to a comfortable and happy home. To his profession, in which he ranks deservedly high, he gives most of his time and attention.

ANDREW HAYNER. A life of activity and usefulness has been the life of Andrew Hayner, one of the oldest and most successful business men of the town of Royalton. He is a son of Andrew, Sr., and Margaret (Lohnas) Hayner, and was born in the town of Brunswick, Rensselaer county, New York, June 17, 1822. The Hayners, as the name would indicate, are of German extraction, and a member of the family left his Rhineland home in Germany and came to America, where he settled on the Hudson river with his seven sons, who became the progenitors of the many Hayner families of the United States. A descendant of one of these seven sons was John Hayner (grandfather), who was born on the Hudson in 1745, and became the founder of Haynersville, on the old Hoosac road, between Bennington and Troy, and only seven miles from the latter place. He owned a large body of land, which was a part of the celebrated Van Rensselaer tract, and followed farming and hotel keeping at Haynersville, where his family erected a very handsome and commodious Lutheran church. He was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and died in 1820, at seventy-five years of age. He married Catherine Dater, who bore him seven sons and two daughters, and who lived to see her ninety-seventh birthday before passing away, in 1841. Andrew Hayner, Sr. (father), one of these sons, was born and reared on the old homestead at Haynersville, a part of which he inherited,

and upon which he lived until his death, which occurred in 1854, when in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He was a farmer, a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, in which he was an active and prominent worker, and was drafted in Colonel Eddy's regiment to serve on the northern frontier during the war of 1812, but was never called into active service. He was a democrat, held the office of highway commissioner for several years, and married Margaret Lohnas, by whom he had nine sons and four daughters. Mrs. Hayner was born in the town of Brunswick, Rensselaer county, New York, and passed away in 1862.

Andrew Hayner passed the first sixteen years of his life on the farm, and attended the elementary schools of that early day. He then learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he followed actively and continuously for twelve years. He then purchased a tract of thirty acres of land in the town of Brunswick, Rensselaer county, upon which there was a saw mill and flax mill. The saw mill he operated very successfully for ten years, and shortly afterward fitted up his flax-dressing mill as a cider mill. He manufactured a large quantity of cider, which he refined, bottled, and sent to the cities, where it was in great demand. In 1860 he sold his land and mill to George Derrick, and came to the town of Royalton, where he purchased land and erected a cider plant, which he operated until 1882. In 1871 he erected a second cider plant at Gasport, which he ran for two years, then rented it for five years to his son, Ira W., after which he again run it for two years, and at the end of that time rented it to Wyancoop and others, who conducted a cider and evaporating business. The first mill at Gasport burned in 1882, and Mr. Hayner and

John Booth, in the spring of 1883, formed a partnership under the firm name of Hayner & Booth, and erected a new plant on the site of the old one. They do a large cider manufacturing, refining, and evaporating business, and have a good trade in many leading cities. Their plant is well arranged for their special lines of work, while their products are first-class in every respect. They employ four men, have an output of fifty barrels a day, when running full time, and have ready sale among a large patronage.

On September 12, 1844, he married Sarah J. Eddy, a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, who died March 1, 1878, and two years later, July 1, 1880, he united in marriage with Mrs. Fanny (Sharpsteen) Young, who was born at Genoa, Cayuga county, June 17, 1822, and is a member of the Universalist church. By his first wife he had a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters: Emma E., married the late Charles S. Day, who died in 1874, and is now the wife of Robert Hopkins, a farmer and horse dealer of the town of Pittsford, Monroe county; Ira W., married Retta McChestney, and after her death, in 1882, wedded Bertha Bratt, and is now in the employ of Thomas Jackson, of Middleport; Mary M., wife of Louie K. Sawyer, a farmer of Royalton; Ellen J., and Alice E., who are both dead; Nettie M., and Willie A., unmarried, and living at home.

In addition to his large and well-equipped cider plant, Mr. Hayner owns a good farm of one hundred and fifteen acres of well-improved land, which he manages and keeps in a high state of cultivation. He is a strong and pronounced democrat in politics, and during his younger and more active years was a worker for the success of his party. He united, in Rensselaer county, with the

Evangelical Lutheran church, of which he is still an active and influential member. He has been prominent and useful in the various Masonic lodges of which he has been a member. He was worshipful master of Cataract Lodge, No. 295, when it was at Reynale's Basin, and was a member of it after its removal to Middleport. He was a member for some time of Hartland Lodge, No. 218, and then became a charter member and the first worshipful master of Gasport Lodge, No. 787, Free and Accepted Masons. He is also a member of Ames Chapter, No. 88, Royal Arch Masons, of Lockport. Mr. Hayner, while not lacking the spirit of progress, or the energy to rapidly carry forward any commercial enterprise, yet is conservative and safe in his business methods. He has accumulated a competency by due industry and diligence, and is well known for business ability and good judgment in financial matters. He has developed and built up one of the finest plants of its kind in existence now in the western part of the State. Its rapid growth and present prosperous state are tributes to his energy and enterprise, which would win him success in any field of business in which he might embark.

JOHN JACK. Of the many business men distinguished for shaping the leading industries in the city of Lockport, none deserve more credit than John Jack. He is a son of Allen McCaulay and Elizabeth (Matters) Jack, and was born at Lanarkshire, in the town of Airdrie, Scotland, on October 31, 1846. Archibald Jack (grandfather) was the first man that ever, in a business way, took coal from the earth in the western part of Scotland. He obtained

this coal from the estates of Darngavel and Ballochney, and from the year 1800 to 1817 acquired moderate wealth. Allen McCaulay Jack (father) was also a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, came to the United States in 1881, and resided with his son until March 8, 1891, when he died, in the eightieth year of his age. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was buried in Glenwood cemetery. Mrs. Jack never left her native land, and was buried near her home at Lanarkshire, August 23, 1871, in the fifty-seventh year of her age.

John Jack was reared in his native town until twenty-four years of age, and received a good practical education in the common schools. After leaving school he learned the trade of paper manufacturing, serving six years apprenticeship. In 1872 he set sail for America, came to Holyoke, Massachusetts, and was for twelve years engaged there as a journeyman and superintendent in the paper manufacturing establishment of the Chemical Paper Company. In December, 1884, he came to Lockport, where he and some of the leading capitalists of that place organized the Lockport Paper Company, which has been in successful operation ever since it was formed. This company manufactures all kinds of building and roofing paper, and has a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. The mill occupies half a block, has a capacity of ten tons of paper daily, and furnishes employment for thirty men. The officers of the company are: Charles Keep, president; George G. Moss, secretary; Wallace I. Keep, treasurer; and John Jack, general superintendent.

In South Carolina, December 25, 1875, Mr. Jack married Annie Carroll, of Pollockshaws, Scotland. To them have been born five children, one son and four daughters.

ters: John Allen McCaulay, Jessie, Flora, Nellie, and Agnes.

In his religious views Mr. Jack is a strict Presbyterian, is a republican in politics, and while a resident of Holyoke, Massachusetts, served as a member of the common council. He is an active member of the Lockport Benevolent society, and is a man whose work has added much to the growth and development of his community. He is an active, energetic, and useful citizen, and has been very successful in business life. He is a member of Springfield Commandery, Knights Templar, and a noble of the Mystic Shrine, of Buffalo.

FRANKLIN L. KNAPP, M. D., a leading physician of Niagara county, who has much more than a local reputation, is a son of the Rev. Liscomb and Lucinda (Gay) Knapp, and was born in the town of Phelps, Genesee county, New York, on September 22, 1817. The Knapps are of English extraction, and all of that name in the United States are supposed to be descendants of three brothers, who left England at a very early day, and settled among the mountains of Vermont. In that State the grandfather of Franklin L. Knapp was born, lived, and died. Liscomb Knapp (father) was also born in the Green Mountain State. He removed from Vermont to Monroe county, New York (where he married), and in 1836 to the town of Royalton, this county. He located on a farm one mile east of Gasport, near the Erie canal, where the subject of this sketch now resides. He was educated in the common schools of Vermont, and after completing his course in school, began preparing for the ministry. In that day his advantages

were few, but by careful reading and hard study he succeeded, was admitted to the ministry of the Universalist church, and began his labors in Monroe county while yet a young man. He was one of the pioneer preachers of that section, and also of Niagara county, and frequently, while traveling as an itinerant minister among the wilds of western New York, he journeyed from place to place on foot. In that early day the people would go to preaching through the woods—roads being a later development—carrying their shoes in their hands until near the church, when they would stop and don their foot-gear, and do what they could to make themselves presentable. They were then too poor to build churches, and generally met for church purposes in the little log school houses, which were such an important feature in early pioneer days. In case of sickness or death, they would send many miles for a preacher to administer consolation, and he would be expected to attend promptly, no matter how great the distance or inclement the weather, and without even a thought of compensation. This experience often came into the life of Rev. Liscomb Knapp. He married Lucinda Gay, and had a family of four sons and one daughter.

The father of Mrs. Knapp was James Gay, a native of Vermont, who removed to Monroe county, New York, and located in the town of Riga, being among the original settlers of that section. At that time there were only three houses in what is now the busy city of Rochester. By occupation Mr. Gay was a farmer. He served in the Revolutionary war as a private under General Putnam, and was with that general on the retreat in which Putnam made his famous ride down the flight of stone steps. Mr. Gay



P. L. Knapp, M.L.

was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, and married and reared a family of two sons and four daughters. One of his sons, Thomas Gay, served in the war of 1812 as a private, being called out with his company, and serving under the direct command of General Brock, at Queenstown Heights. In that battle Mr. Gay's clothes were cut by bullets, but he escaped without a scratch. James Gay died at his home, in the town of Riga, Monroe county, at the great age of ninety-two years—almost a centenarian—and greatly beloved and respected by his neighbors and friends.

Franklin L. Knapp received his early education in the common schools of Monroe county, and after removing to Niagara county with his parents, he attended the Royalton academy for three terms. In 1844 he entered the Geneva Medical college, attending one term, where he received his certificate to practice, and in the following year he commenced the practice of medicine at Geneseo, New York, as a homeopathist. He had been thus engaged for one year, and was building up a good business, when the death of his father made it necessary for him to return to Niagara county. After his location at Gasport, Dr. Knapp resumed his practice of the healing art, and has continued it very successfully to the present time. He has always been an earnest student, keeps abreast of the times in all matters pertaining to his profession, and takes rank among the leading practitioners of the county. He was a prominent member of the Homeopathic Medical society of Orleans and Niagara counties for a number of years, during which he served as one of their examining board, and retained his membership until that society dissolved, in 1885.

On March 22, 1866, Dr. Knapp was wedded to Phœbe M., daughter of William and Abbie (Marshall) Brownell, of Hartland. To their union has been given one child, a daughter, named Mary E., who was born September 15, 1867. Mrs. Knapp's father, William Brownell, removed from Rhode Island to Washington county, New York, when a young man. There he was married to Abbie Marshall, by whom he had eleven children, three sons and eight daughters. By occupation he was a farmer, in politics a whig and later a republican, and in religion a Friend, or Quaker, at the time of his death. He was called out for service in the war of 1812, but about the time he reached the front, peace was declared. In 1833 he removed from Seneca county, whither he had gone from Washington county, and located at Hartland, this county, where he resided until his death, which occurred while he was on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Dr. William Ring, of Buffalo.

In political sentiment Dr. Knapp was a democrat until 1849, when he became a free soiler, and later a republican, taking an active part in the organizing of the Republican party in Niagara county, and especially in the town of Royalton. He has given that party an active support ever since, and has frequently declined office when proffered by his party in recognition of personal worth and party services.

JULIUS FREHSEE. One regarded as an authority upon civil engineering in Niagara county is Julius Frehsee, city surveyor of Lockport. He was born in the Grand Dukedom of Mecklenburg Schwerin, Germany, December 16, 1835, and is a son of Elizabeth (Bush) Frehsee. His paternal

grandfather, Frederick Frehsee, was a native and life-long resident of Germany. He wooed and won a lady of noble birth whose people objected to her choice, and he sought the aid of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, whose intercession brought about the marriage at which the grand duke presented the lady with a diamond ring, which is now in the possession of the subject of this sketch. Frederick Frehsee was a large landholder and an influential man in the community where he resided. He reared a family of two sons and two daughters. One of his sons was William Frehsee (father), who was born in 1801, in Germany, where he died seventy-three years later, after he had passed three milestones beyond man's allotted three-score and ten years. He was a farmer by occupation, and married Elizabeth Bush, by whom he had five children: Elizabeth, who died in Germany; Charlotte, who still resides in her native land; Julius, and William and Peter, who are both dead. The other son, Frederick, was elected three terms to the Prussian House of Commons in Berlin, and distinguished himself as one of the staunchest supporters of the law giving equal civil rights to the Jews, which finally was passed during his term of office.

Julius Frehsee received his education in the noted Dantzie academy, and while attending that institution of learning, in 1851, he was one of the favored few who beheld the total eclipse of the sun that year, which excited so much fear in the minds of some, and with other pupils assisted Professor Strehlike in making his astronomical calculations pertaining to that event. He also qualified himself for the profession of civil engineering and came, in 1867, to the United States, where he was a resident of Chicago, Illinois, for six

months. He then came to Lockport where he has resided ever since, and successfully followed his profession.

On July 20th, 1869, he married Ella Klein, daughter of Magdalene Klein, and has six children: Ella, William, Julius, Jr., Emma, Henry, and Marie.

Julius Frehsee is a democrat in political opinion, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He has, since coming to this country, been continuously and actively engaged in the work of his profession of civil engineering. He spent two years in making a complete and accurate survey of Buffalo, New York, and the assessor's maps of that city were constructed from his work. He was chief engineer of the contemplated Lockport & Northern railway and the Niagara Shore Terminal railroad. He has been engaged in various other important surveys and railroad work, and has served for sixteen years as city surveyor of Lockport. He has also been frequently employed in dividing up large estates, one of which was that of the late Albert H. Porter, of Niagara Falls village. In addition to natural ability and a thorough course in engineering, Mr. Frehsee has given that time and attention to his profession which has made him proficient in all of its branches.

REV. FRANK P. HARRINGTON, A. M., a popular divine of the Episcopal church, and for the past ten years chaplain of DeVeaux college, at Suspension Bridge, is a son of Dr. Delos W. and Ann (Phillips) Harrington, and was born at Akron, Erie county, New York, on April 26, 1853. His grandfather was Spencer Harrington, (formerly spelled Herington), who was a native of Otsego county, this State, and removed

to Erie county in the early years of this century, where he died in 1858, aged sixty-five years. He was a farmer, also engaging in other business, and married Polly Evans, by whom he had a family of five sons and one daughter. One of these sons was Delos W. Harrington, M. D. (father), who was born at Akron, this State, and after practicing medicine at various places, located at Lockport, this county, in 1867, where he practiced successfully for twenty years, and where he died October 11, 1889, aged fifty-six years. He received his medical education at the Buffalo Medical college, being graduated from that institution in 1862, after which he was engaged in regular practice to the time of his death. In politics he was a democrat of the Jacksonian school, always active and earnest in the defense of his party's principles, and served one or two terms as exciseman at Lockport, and was a police inspector in the second ward at Lockport for some time. Dr. Harrington married Ann Phillips, and their only child was Frank P. Harrington, the subject of this sketch.

Frank P. Harrington received his early education in the Union school of Lockport, and in 1869 entered Hobart college, at Geneva, this State, from which he was graduated in the classical course with the class of 1873, standing sixth in his class, and receiving the degree of B. A. Three years later he was awarded the degree of A. M. by the same institution. In his sophomore year he took the Latin prize, and in his senior year was awarded the president's classical prize. Soon after graduation he went to Indianapolis, Indiana, in the employ of the United States Express Company, and remained in this position for two years. At the end of that time he became a candi-

date for orders in the Episcopal church, diocese of Indiana, and entered the Nashotah Theological seminary in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, from which institution he was graduated in 1878, taking the Greek prize in the middle year and receiving the degree of B. D. on graduation. He was ordained deacon in 1878, and placed in charge of St. John's church at Crawfordsville, Indiana, and in 1879 was ordained to the priesthood. After serving there for two years his health failed, and he was compelled to abandon his work and return to New York, and served as supply in various parishes until his appointment as chaplain in DeVeaux college, at Suspension Bridge, in January, 1882, which position he has now occupied for a period of ten years. He was elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa society in 1881, and is known as a close student and original thinker. He is also a fine speaker and a pleasant gentleman, and very popular among a large circle of admiring friends and acquaintances.

On December 26, 1889, Rev. Mr. Harrington was united in marriage to Ida Schwedler, daughter of Dr. E. F. Schwedler, of the city of New York, and this union has been blessed by the birth of one son, Frank H.

WESLEY P. BROWN, a trusted employee of the New York Central Railroad Company for many years, and now engine dispatcher for that company, at Niagara Falls, was born October 15, 1838, in the town of Peru, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and is the youngest son of Elijah and Harriet (Payne) Brown. Solomon Brown (grandfather) was a native of Connecticut, but removed to Massachusetts and settled in the town of Peru, where he

died. He was a farmer by occupation, and married Harriet Gilbert, by whom he had eleven children, six sons and five daughters. The sons were: Allen, John, Reuben, Uriah, Orin, and Elijah (father). Elijah Brown was born in Peru, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, April 13, 1798, and died at Pittsfield, same county, in 1868, aged seventy years. He went to Boston in 1823, where he remained ten years, and was engaged in the stage business. He followed farming all his life except while in Boston. He was an old-line whig in politics, and married Harriet Payne, daughter of Lyman Payne, who was a native of Massachusetts, but removed to Oswego county, where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Brown had seven children, three of whom died in infancy: Henrietta, married Charles Reed (deceased), and resides at Pittsfield, Massachusetts; George L., is a locomotive engineer by trade, and resides at Niagara Falls; Lucy M. (dead), and Wesley P.

Wesley P. Brown was educated in the common schools of his native town, and commenced life for himself September 10, 1855, as fireman for the New York Central railroad, in whose employ he was afterward engineer for eighteen years. Since 1877 he has been engine dispatcher at Niagara Falls for the same company, and has complete charge of the locomotive department of this company's works at Niagara Falls. He has the full confidence of the company and is faithful in the discharge of the duties of his responsible position, being an honest, industrious, and highly respected citizen.

In 1863 Mr. Brown married Harriet Sackett, a daughter of Charles and Harriet Sackett, both natives of Massachusetts. Mrs. Brown was born in Cheshire, that State, in 1841, and they have been blest

with five daughters: Lucy M., wife of Henry M. Clark (see his sketch in this volume); Jessie M., at home; Henrietta, who married Frank Dudley, a practicing lawyer of Niagara Falls; H. May, and Edith, who are both at home with their parents.

In politics Mr. Brown is a democrat, but is inclined toward independence in local affairs. He is a member of Niagara Frontier Lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted Masons.

DANIEL CROSSMAN, now deceased, was a native of Essex county, New Jersey, and was of German descent. He came to Niagara county, New York, when a young man, with his father, Abner Crossman. They located in the town of New Fane, at what was then known as Kempville, but is now called Olcott, and there Daniel Crossman lived until his death, which occurred in 1870, when he had reached the advanced age of seventy-six years. He was a farmer by occupation, and very successful and prosperous. He was a prominent member of the Baptist church, and served as a deacon for many years. In politics he was an old-line whig, and was twice married. His first wife was Lydia Holmes, of Wilson, this county. She died in 1832, at the age of thirty-five years, and left seven children, of whom four still survive—one son and three daughters. The son, Abel Crossman, is now living on the old homestead, in the town of New Fane. One of the daughters, Harriet Crossman, married Harvey A. Bourne, and resides at Winona, Minnesota. Rachel, the youngest surviving child, married Osborn Bailey, and lives at Monte Vista, Colorado.

Nancy V., the eldest daughter, was married, in 1860, to John N. Curtis, a prosper-

ous farmer of the town of Somerset, who died in 1874, aged sixty-two years, leaving one child, Sarah, who is now the wife of William A. Sawyer, a successful farmer of the town of Somerset, residing on the old homestead there. In 1878 Mrs. Curtis was again married, this time wedding Alexander Pettit, of the town of Wilson. He died in 1884. He was a leading member of the Baptist church, and was serving as deacon of the church at the time of his death. In politics he was a republican, and always took an active interest in political matters. His widow now resides in the village of Wilson, where she is very comfortably situated. She has long been a devoted member of the Baptist church at Wilson, and is well known and very popular among a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

DAVID L. BARNUM, proprietor of the foundry at Wilson, and a man who has had a somewhat varied and extensive experience in life, is the son of Richard and Electa (Lloyd) Barnum, and was born July 30, 1825, in the town of Brighton, Monroe county, New York. This family is related to P. T. Barnum, who was the world's most famous showman. The homestead where David L. was born is now called "Barnum's Terrace," and is laid out in city lots, being one of the suburbs of Rochester. Richard Barnum (father) was born in Danbury, Connecticut, about 1789, and removed to Monroe county, New York, in 1812, where he resided until his death, in 1863, at the advanced age of seventy-four years. He learned the trade of cooper, but was principally engaged in farming. He once owned the lot in Rochester where Power's block now stands. He was one of the early set-

tlers of Monroe county, and a member of the Congregational church. In politics he was a stanch democrat, and took a deep interest in school matters. He married Electa Lloyd, by whom he had five children. Mrs. Barnum (mother) was born in Massachusetts in 1800, and died at her home in Monroe county, this State, in March, 1862, aged sixty-two years. Her father, David Lloyd, removed from Massachusetts to the village of Charlotte, Monroe county, this State, at an early day. He was a sailor in early life, and served as a soldier in the war of 1812, dying while in that service. His remains lie entombed at Lewiston, this county.

David L. Barnum was reared in Monroe county, this State, and received his education in the public schools of that county. He learned the trade of cooper when a boy, and after leaving school conducted his father's cooper shop for some time, and in 1845 removed to Wisconsin and located at Racine. Here he remained for six years, engaged in running a cooper shop, in which occupation he was very successful, and in 1851 returned to Monroe county, New York, and resumed the coopering business. He also purchased a farm, and continued to reside there until 1857, when he went to Oil Springs, Canada, where he became an oil producer, and remained six years. In 1863 he removed to Wilson, this county, where he has resided ever since. After coming here he purchased a farm in the town of Wilson and operated it for two years, when he removed to the village and opened a foundry. Three years ago he added evaporating apparatus, and is now conducting the combined business. By industry, enterprise, and sound business management he has built up a large trade and been very successful.

June 16, 1851, Mr. Barnum was wedded

to Elizabeth Dygert, and to their union was born a family of three sons: David C., who studied law, and is now in successful practice in the city of Rochester; Charles O., now the book-keeper of the Buffalo Carriage Company, Buffalo, New York; and John E., ticket agent of the Rome & Ogdensburg railroad at their State street office in Rochester. Mrs. Barnum was born in the town of Frankfort, Herkimer county, this State, and is descended from one of the old pioneer families of the Mohawk valley. Her great-grandfather was killed by the Indians before the Revolutionary war.

Politically Mr. Barnum is identified with the Democratic party, and has always given it an earnest support. He is well posted on the history of the two great political organizations and the questions on which they differ. In religious opinion he is a Presbyterian, and has long been an active member of that church. He has been complimented by his fellow citizens at different times by election to town offices, and has always discharged such trusts with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people.

WILLIAM C. WEBSTER, an aged and honored citizen of the town of Wilson, who is one of the few remaining links connecting the present with the pioneer days of this section, is the tenth of eleven children born to John and Susan B. (Allen) Webster, and first saw the light on July 19, 1818, at Ogden, Monroe county, New York. The family is of English extraction, and is quite numerous in Massachusetts. In that State John Webster (father) was born about 1788, but removed to Ogden, Monroe county, this State, while yet a young man. He studied medicine, and became an active and popular

physician at Ogden, having a large and lucrative practice. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which for many years he was a licensed exhorter. He also owned a fine farm at Ogden, and superintended its operations. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and was a man who stood high in his community, both as a citizen and as a physician. He married Susan B. Allen, also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and reared a family of eleven children. His death occurred at his home in Ogden, Monroe county, in the fall of 1838, after an active life spanning half a century. His wife died in 1842, aged sixty-two years.

William C. Webster was reared on the farm at Ogden, Monroe county, and received a good practical English education in the public schools of that place. After leaving school he learned the trade of cooper, and carried on that business for a period of twenty years. In 1841 he removed to Niagara county, arriving here on the very day that General William H. Harrison took his seat as President of the United States. He at once located on the land now constituting his fine farm, but then an unbroken forest. The road by which he reached his farm was simply a trail marked by "blazed" trees, and wolves could still be heard howling through the woods. At night it was necessary to carry a torch to frighten them away, and Mr. Webster says that "more than once myself and wife were compelled to run in order to escape vicious varmints." The farm consists of fifty acres, located on the Daniels' road, five miles from the village of Wilson. It is now well improved, and has a handsome residence and commodious barn, and other necessary buildings, with good orchards of fine fruit. This transformation

has cost him the toil of a lifetime, and he has certainly earned the relaxation and comfort he is now enjoying.

On July 4, 1839, Mr. Webster was married to Mary Lusk, daughter of Wm. M. Lusk, then of the town of Hartland, this county. She was born in Ontario county. To their union was born one son and one daughter: Jefferson A., now a farmer in the town of Wilson; and Elizabeth A., who married Lewis W. Robinson, a farmer of the town of Cambria. Mrs. Webster is the second of twelve children born to William and Rachel Lusk, and her natal day was January 25, 1820. She is a tall, stout lady, a typical pioneer, and very pleasant and agreeable in conversation. Her father was a native of the Mohawk valley, and came to this county in 1833, settling in the town of Hartland, where he lived until his death in 1850, at which time he was in his fifty-eighth year.

In politics Mr. Webster has always been an ardent democrat, and has been elected and served six years as road commissioner. He has also served as trustee of the town and as school director, besides filling other local offices. He is a member of the Baptist church, as is his wife, and takes an active part in the support of church interests. He is tall in stature, has a pleasant address, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

EDMUND E. STEVENS, a prosperous farmer of the town of Wilson, and a respected and useful citizen of the county, is the son of Horace E. and Maria (Gridley) Stevens, and was born June 18, 1837, in the town of Riga, Monroe county, New York. The Stevens are of English descent. Eber Stevens (grandfather) was born in Connecticut, and died in Onondaga county, this

State, where he had resided for some years. He was a blacksmith by trade, served as a soldier of the war of 1812, and lived to be eighty-two years old. Horace E. Stevens (father) was also a native of Connecticut, where he was born in 1801. In 1824 he removed to Niagara county, New York, where he continued to reside until his death in 1883, when he also had attained the age of eighty-two years. He was a republican in politics, and served in a number of offices in his town. He commanded a company of State militia in his younger days. By occupation he was a farmer most of his life, but learned the trade of cloth dresser when a young man, and followed that business until he was thirty-six years of age. He married Maria Gridley, by whom he had a family of four children: Harvey H., of Monroe county, New York; Henry G., residing at Portland, Michigan; Mrs. Anna M. Hill, of Monroe county, New York, and one deceased. Mrs. Stevens was a native of Greene county, this state, and died in 1885, having reached the exact age at which her husband died two years before—eighty-two. She also was of English extraction, and her family can be traced back for seven generations.

Edmund E. Stevens was reared on a farm in his native town, and received a good English education in the common schools and academy of Monroe county. In 1872 he removed to Niagara county and located in the town of Wilson, on what is known as the Randall road. Here he owns a fine farm, consisting of eighty-eight acres of valuable land, which is well improved and supplied with commodious farm buildings, including a handsome residence.

On November 15, 1871, Mr. Stevens was wedded to Charlotte M. Smith, a

daughter of Lonson Smith, of Monroe county, New York. To their union have been born seven children, five sons and two daughters: Charles A., Mary L., Horace E., Nellie M., Lonson S., Fred E., and Elbert A.

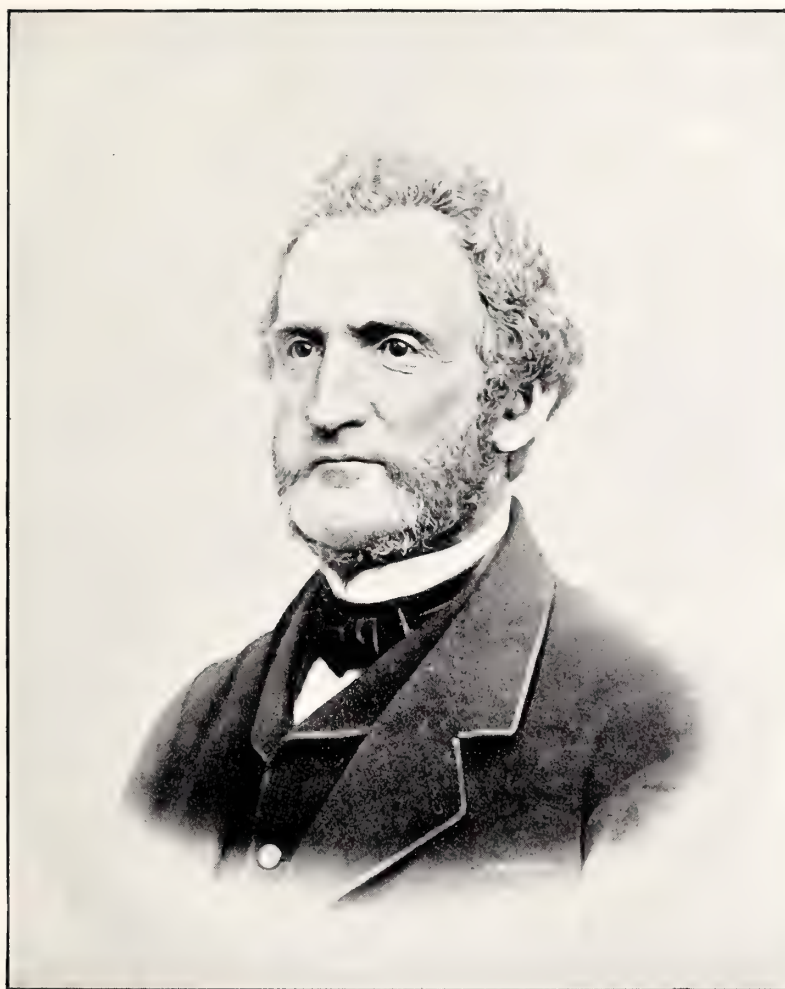
In his political affiliations Mr. Stevens is a republican, always giving that party an active support on questions involving State and National policy, but somewhat inclined toward independence in dealing with local issues. He is enterprising and progressive in his business as a farmer, and ranks among the prosperous and highly esteemed citizens of Niagara county.

DANIEL A. VAN VALKENBURG.

There are those men who have lived and passed away in this world, whose highest ambition was to be active and useful, and such a man was the late Daniel A. Van Valkenburg. He was a son of Lambert and Free love (Ellsworth) Van Valkenburg, and was born on the Mohawk, in Herkimer county, New York, in 1810. He came, in 1830, with his father from Herkimer to Erie county, and shortly afterwards settled on Tonawanda creek, when the larger part of Niagara county and nearly all of western New York was a dense wilderness, where the sun never penetrated, and where wild beasts roamed undisturbed by man. He experienced and underwent all the hardships of a pioneer life, but had scarce attained his majority ere he concluded to utilize the vast and magnificent forests around him to practical use, and accordingly engaged in the lumber business upon a small scale. With limited means, and but small profits, he struggled along for a few years, until his persistent efforts met better fortune, and his

pioneer enterprize in the forests of Niagara county assumed the proportions of a well established and prosperous business. With the rapid increase of settlement in New York came an unusual development of the lumber trade, in which Mr. Van Valkenburg had embarked when it afforded but little prospect of any remunerative return for an investment and years of hard labor. While others had ignored the lumber business and sought for wealth in many different enterprises of far more promising results, yet his good judgment and remarkable foresight saw in the future the magnitude which the lumber trade was necessarily bound to assume. As the years swiftly came his pioneer efforts were rewarded with abundant success, and his logging camps and shipping yards were widely scattered throughout the western counties of the State, until he was one of the largest as well as one of the most successful lumber operators of western New York. He was an energetic and thoroughgoing business man, superintended all of his various plants, yards, and mills, and who never allowed the smallest detail of any branch of extensive operations to escape his notice. Thus he attained to his prominent position in the business world, and had accumulated at the time of his death, in 1873, a large estate. In a few years after engaging in the lumber business he removed to Lockport, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was extensively engaged in the lumber business, not only here, but in many places in the west.

He was thrice married. His first wife was Emeline Carey, who died and left two children: Harriet and Catherine, both of whom are deceased. Later he married Orilla Nash, and had four children by this second union, three sons and one daughter:



Daniel A. VanValkenburg

Lyman, Daniel, and Alice (both deceased), and Thomas. His third wife was Lucinda S. Bruce, of Lockport, by whom he had two children, of whom C. M. is in the real estate and banking business at Lockport.

Enterprising and progressive, Daniel A. Van Valkenburg did much for the early development and subsequent material prosperity of the city of Lockport, whose many enterprises received his hearty support. He was a republican in political sentiment, but no office seeker, although when he was elected to a seat in the city council he served with great credit, and sought in every way to promote the best interests of Lockport. He was a willing and liberal contributor to every church which solicited his aid, and never refused support to any moral or religious cause whose claims were presented to him. He was a man of deeds more than words, although an entertaining conversationalist and a remarkably good listener to anything important or interesting. It is of the utmost importance for every one to make the journey of life a successful one, and in the full sense that God had given him unusual powers for exercise, he made his life a success in making it a life of labor for the benefit of others as well as for the advantage of himself. To live a life of purpose, of activity, of usefulness, is living real and earnest, and so lived the subject of this sketch until July 29, 1872, when his sands of life were exhausted, and he passed away when in the sixty-third year of his age. With appropriate ceremonies his remains were laid to rest in a selected spot in Glenwood cemetery, and while the marble shaft erected at his head is a tribute of respect and love from those to whom he was endeared by affection and the ties of

blood, yet a nobler tribute to his manhood and moral worth is the memory cherished of him in the hearts of the poor and needy to whom his hand and his purse were ever open in hours of need and affliction. At a special meeting of the directors of the Niagara County National bank, held on July 31, 1872, the following resolutions were passed:

"Resolved, That we receive with sorrowful emotions the tidings of the decease of Daniel A. Van Valkenburg, so long associated with us in the management of this bank.

"Resolved, That while we bow to the Divine Providence which has thus removed our friend from his place at our board, we bear testimony to the faithfulness with which he ever devoted his time and effort to the prosperity to the institution of which he was one of the founders, sixteen years ago.

"Resolved, That we unite in the expression of our sympathy with the family bereaved by this Providence.

"Resolved, That these proceedings be entered upon the official records of the bank, and that a certified copy thereof be transmitted to the family of the deceased."

In consequence of the absorbing character and extent of his own business, it was rarely that he could be induced to accept a public office. In the few cases where public position was accepted, he brought to bear upon the performance of the duties, the same wise discrimination and sound judgment and sagacity which marked the transactions of his private affairs.

For many years the deceased had been intimately associated with the most important business operations of our city; with its banking, with hydraulics, boat building, &c. He has been closely connected with the growth and prosperity of the city

of Lockport, and in this respect his loss will be regretted by all classes of people. Thus are passing away our early, public-spirited citizens, who have built up the city and made it what it is.

JAMES J. MOORE, a well respected citizen and business man of Gasport, was born near Augusta, Maine, March 28, 1813, and is a son of John T. and Betsey (Hooper) Moore. In 1600 the first fleet that ever came from Ireland brought over a Moore family, from whom all the Moores in America are descended. They located near Concord, New Hampshire. Robert Moore (paternal grandfather) was born in Goffstown, Hillsboro county, that State, where he inherited his father's estate, and there lived until his death, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. He was a farmer by occupation, and for forty years served as a deacon in the Congregational church. With an eye on the futurity of church affairs, he was ever ready to respond to the call of duty. At the beginning of the Revolutionary war he enlisted as a private, having previously witnessed the Boston tea party, and aided in the struggle until our independence was acknowledged by Great Britain. He was a nephew of General Moore, of Revolutionary fame, and became a patriot noted for zeal and enthusiasm. He first married a Miss Todd, by whom he had three children, one son and two daughters. He then united in marriage with a Miss Jamison, and had four sons and two daughters. He was pressed by the British and brought to America, and shortly afterward was forced into the British army at Quebec. He was first engaged in the battle of that city, in which he was taken prisoner by the

Americans, and feeling so indignant at English treatment, he enlisted in the American army and served as a private until the close of the war. He then concluded to return to his native country, and after two days at sea he was shipwrecked and was picked up by a passing vessel and taken to Portland, Maine, where he remained a year. Not relieved of the anxiety to see his old home, he again embarked for Germany, and met with the same misfortune as before, and was rescued by a cruiser, which brought him back to Portland. Giving up the idea of crossing the ocean to Germany, he soon married an English woman and removed to Augusta, and there resided until his death. They had a large family of children. John T. Moore (father) was also a native of the Granite State, and was born in 1781. He came to western New York in 1817 in search of a home. Pleased with the prospects of the country, he returned and brought out his family the following year, and settled in the town of Riga, Monroe county, twelve miles west of Rochester, where he resided about six years. At the end of that time he removed to the town of Bergen, Genesee county, where he remained until 1835, when he came to Niagara county and settled on a part of the Holland Land purchase. Retiring from business, he went to Orleans county, where he died in 1862, while with his daughter. He was a millwright by trade, and built all the mills on Black creek from Riga to the Genesee river. He was a member of the Evangelical Methodist church, and adhered to the principles of the Democratic party. He married Betsey Hooper, by whom he had five sons and five daughters. She was a native of Germany.

James J. Moore was the youngest of his

father's sons that grew to maturity. He received a good common school education, and removed from Bergen into Niagara county in 1850 and settled on the shore of Lake Ontario. Here he lived twenty years, when he went to the town of Ridgeway, Orleans county, and at the end of two years he came to Gasport, but soon returned to Ridgeway, and in 1878, came back to Gasport, where he has resided ever since. He is a carpenter and joiner by trade, and in 1887 retired from active work. He still resides in Gasport, and owns a farm of one hundred and forty-two acres in the town of Hartland.

In 1835 he married Amanda Culver, of Bergen, and to this union were born two children: Frances A., married John McCargar, who resides in Orleans county; and Louisa C., who united in marriage with William Wallace Moore, who is a resident of the town of Richfield, Genesee county.

James J. Moore is a democrat, and voted for Martin Van Buren. In religious belief he adheres to the Congregational church, of which he has been a trustee for some years.

JOHN G. MARKLE, a respected, industrious, and useful citizen of the village of Wilson, now in his seventy-first year, is a son of John and Rose (Barth) Markle, and was born December 3, 1821, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany. His parents were also natives of Wurtemberg, and lived there until their death, each attaining the age of four-score years. They were both members of the Lutheran church, and reared their family in that faith.

John G. Markle grew to manhood in his native country, receiving a good German education in the public schools there. After

leaving school he learned the trade of wagon maker, and worked at it for a time in the Fatherland. In 1854 he emigrated to America, and a few days after landing located in Orange county, this State. In February, 1856, he removed to the village of Wilson, this county, and has been a resident there ever since. Soon after locating here he began wagon-making, and has steadily followed it until the present time. He has turned out a great many wagons and a number of fine carriages, buggies, and sleighs. His work is substantial and reliable, and has made him a good reputation in his line of business. As a consequence his trade has increased and his success been very gratifying. He has always been painstaking and industrious, and the property he has accumulated has all been earned by hard work.

On October 1, 1849, Mr. Markle was married to Caroline Wuste, also a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. To them were born two sons and one daughter: John G., now serving in the United States army; Dennie A., a teacher in the commercial department of the Tonawanda High school; and Charles N., engaged in general merchandising at Wilson, to whom a separate paragraph is devoted in this sketch.

Politically John G. Markle is a staunch republican, and has often been honored by election to local offices. He served as overseer of the poor two terms, as trustee of the Wilson Union school for six years, and as trustee and treasurer of the village for the extended period of eleven years. He was for eight years trustee of the Greenwood cemetery. He and Mrs. Markle are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has been steward and class leader for nearly a quarter of a century, and has also

served as trustee. He was instrumental in collecting most of the money for the new Methodist Episcopal sanctuary in Wilson. He is a Royal Templar, and for many years has been closely identified with all the interests of the village, and labored faithfully for its advancement and development. His loyalty during the late civil war was conspicuous, and he was active in support of the government. In short, he has always been a good citizen, a good neighbor, and a man who deserved and received the esteem of his fellow citizens.

Charles N. Markle, son of John G., was born in the village of Wilson, January 28, 1860, and grew to manhood here, receiving his education in the Wilson academy. After leaving school he went to Buffalo, and became a clerk in one of the largest dry goods establishments of that city. He remained there one year, and then accepted a similar position in a dry goods house at Lockport, this county, for the purpose of learning the dry goods business in all its details. After one year in the Lockport store he removed to Rochester, where he clerked for a time in a dry goods emporium, and in the spring of 1881 he embarked in the general merchandising business on his own account at the village of Wilson, this county. He has since conducted this establishment with a good degree of success and a constantly increasing patronage. In August, 1890, his store was destroyed by fire, but, Phoenix-like, he immediately started up again, and now occupies commodious rooms in the Masonic block, and carries the largest and finest stock of merchandise in the village of Wilson.

On the 29th of April, 1885, he was married to Carrie M. Darling, a daughter of Horace S. Darling, of New Fane, this

county. To them has been born one child, a daughter, named Grace D. He is an attendant at the Presbyterian church of Wilson, and contributes toward its support. He is a member of the Equitable Aid Union and the Life Reserve association at Buffalo. In politics Mr. Markle is a republican, like his father, and has served as town clerk for six years, and as clerk of the village for seven years. He is financial agent for the American Express Company at Wilson, and a young business man of great popularity and future promise.

FREDERICK BISHOP is of German extraction, and resides at North Tonawanda. He came to the United States when quite young, and has had more than the ordinary experience of men of his years. He is the son of Frederick and Dora (Miller) Bishop, and was born in Germany on the 21st day of December, 1836. His parents were both natives of Germany, and came to the United States in 1843, and on the 2d of September they landed in the city of New York, after a stormy voyage of nine weeks. As there were but few railroads in those days, they took the New York and Erie canal and came to Tonawanda, some time during the first year after their arrival. Frederick Bishop (father) died at Tonawanda in 1874, at the ripe old age of seventy-four years. He was a laborer, and was suffocated by coal gas. He was a member of the Lutheran church, having imbibed its principles in early youth, in his native country, where it was first established by its founder, Martin Luther. He was a democrat in politics, and firmly believed in its principles and policy. He believed in democracy against aristocracy. In 1821 he

married Dora Miller, by whom he had eleven children. Mrs. Bishop died at Tonawanda in 1887, at the remarkable age of ninety-two. She, like her husband, was a Lutheran, and well grounded in the doctrines and creed of the church.

Frederick Bishop came to the United States with his parents, at which time there were but few people located where Tonawanda now is. He received some common school education, but most of his time was devoted to drawing wood, and only a part to farming, as the process of clearing the land had to be prosecuted. After the Lockport and Buffalo railroad was built, he was foreman on a section of the road for several years. He kept a public hotel for a number of years in this city, but retired from this business several years ago. He was engaged in the fire insurance business for several years. He enlisted during the war of the Rebellion, in Company F, 8th New York artillery, in 1863, and served until the close of the war. He was twice wounded during his enlistment; first at Reim Station, on the Welden railroad, in Virginia, near Petersburg, by a musket ball. The second time he was wounded at Fort Rice, by a spent ball. He started in life without a dollar, and worked at anything which came to hand.

On April 26, 1855, Mr. Bishop married Henrietta, daughter of Christian Krause, of the town of Wheatfield. They have seven children living, five sons and two daughters: Henry, Hulda, William, Louisa, Benjamin, George, and Frederick, Jr. He has lost seven children by death.

He has been honored by his fellow citizens, and elected to office on several occasions; has served as coroner for North Tonawanda, as constable of Wheatfield, and is

assessor, at present, of North Tonawanda and town of Wheatfield. He was postmaster at St. Johnsburg, in the town of Wheatfield, for several years, being appointed by President Buchanan, during his administration. He is a member of the D. O. H. society, and also a member of the Lutheran church. He is familiar with the creed of the church, and the history of its founder, Martin Luther. He is a democrat in politics, and takes a lively interest in all party matters. He is a good public speaker, and does good service for his party in every campaign. He is truly a self-made man, with a general knowledge of men and things. He has acquired quite a large amount of real and personal property, having ten pieces of realty, improved with dwellings. He is popular with the people, and is strong minded and self reliant.

AARON COLEMAN. By thrift and industry Aaron Coleman has become one of the most prosperous citizens of Barker's, New York, where he is also one of the foremost farmers. He is a son of Samuel and Esther (Beldon) Coleman, and was born in the town of Windsor, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, January 14, 1814. Samuel Coleman was also a native of the Bay State, and in 1816 came to Ontario county, where he rented a farm, on which he resided for two years. Soon after locating in Ontario county he came to Somerset, this county, where he purchased a tract of land from the Holland Land Company. At the time of his purchase forests covered the entire tract, and the sound of the woodman's ax was ever heard. A path that led through the forest was the only sign of its being visited by travelers. In 1819 he be-

came permanently located upon his new farm, and by untiring energy and years of hard toil the dense forest-covered tract was changed into a beautiful and highly productive farm. Mr. Coleman was a Jacksonian democrat, and was called out to engage in the second war for independence, but did not take part in any actual service, as his company was never called to the front. He united in marriage with Esther Beldon, and to these parents were born seven children, who grew up to years of maturity.

At the age of five years Aaron Coleman was brought, by his parents, to Niagara county. He was reared amid the wilds of the forest, and is now in possession of the old homestead, once occupied by his father. This farm contains one hundred and seventy-five acres, and during the lapse of nearly three-quarters of a century it has undergone a change that has given it a place among the finest farms of Niagara county.

He married Sophia Nye in 1838, and to them was born one child, Rosa, deceased. Mrs. Coleman died in 1839, and he united in marriage with Caroline Thurber in 1843, and to this second union have been born seven children: Alphonso, Clarence, Bert, George (deceased), Rosaltha, Emily J., and Carrie. Alphonso is a resident of Barker's, New York; Clarence and Bert are farmers in the town of Somerset, while Rosaltha married John M. Nellist, who lives with his father, and is manager of the farm. Emily J. united in marriage with Smith Dutcher, who died some years ago, and she now resides in the city of Buffalo. Carrie married John Rubatton, who is an undertaker at Fenton, Michigan.

In political sentiment Mr. Coleman adheres to the principles of the Democratic party, and for many years he has served as

assessor of his town. He is a member of Somerset Lodge, No. 639, Free and Accepted Masons. He has ever been active in all movements and improvements in agricultural pursuits, and his earnest endeavors to improve the soil have gained for him the respect and confidence and good will of the farming element of his prosperous community.

JOHN W. EGGLESTON, Jr., a widely known, popular, and wealthy citizen of Niagara county, who has the honor of being one of the Argonauts, of '49, and has several times been president of the village of Wilson, where he resides, is a son of John W. and Huldah (Warren) Eggleston, and was born at Jordan, Onondaga county, New York, December 14, 1828. The Egglestons are of English descent. Benedict Eggleston (grandfather) was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and resided in the state of Vermont. John W. Eggleston (father) was born in the Green Mountain State about 1803, but removed to Onondaga county, New York, while yet a young man. In that county he was married, and lived until 1835, when he came to Niagara county, and located in the town of Porter. In 1838 he left this county and went south, locating in Mississippi, where he was principally engaged in the introduction and manufacture of a cotton gin in which he was interested, and in the sale of which he was very successful. In 1876 he returned to Niagara county, and died at the home of his son in the town of Wilson, in 1879, at the advanced age of seventy-six years. He was a democrat in politics, and married Huldah Warren, by whom he had four children. Mrs. Eggleston was born in Dorset, Vermont, in 1808, and died in 1838.

John W. Eggleston, Jr., was reared principally in the county of Niagara, and received his education in the common schools and at the academy at Wilson. After leaving school, while yet quite young, he went to the city of Rochester, to learn the business of carriage manufacturing. He soon found that this employment was not congenial, and, leaving Rochester, he joined his father at Natchez, Mississippi, and for a time became his assistant in the manufacture of cotton gins. Later he returned north, and located at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he worked at carriage building for a short time, and was then offered and accepted a position in the quartermaster's department of the United States army, then being organized for the war with Mexico. He first enlisted for one year, and when that expired, enlisted for a second term of one year, but before the expiration of the second year the war closed, and he was discharged. About that time came the great gold excitement in California, and catching the "gold fever," Mr. Eggleston joined a caravan, becoming one of the immortal "forty-niners," and made the difficult and dangerous over-land trip to the new Eldorado. After enduring hardships innumerable, and passing through many dangers en route, he finally reached the land of promise, and engaged in mining the precious metal. It was his good luck to be very successful — far more so than many others who braved the dangers, and shared his early privations. For three long, exciting, and never-to-be-forgotten years he continued his search for the sparkling dust, and then turned his face once more toward the east, and returning to New York, settled in the village of Wilson, where he has ever since resided. He purchased a fine

farm containing one hundred and thirty acres of valuable land, and has given his attention principally to farming and fruit growing, though dealing in fruit to some extent. He also owns a handsome residence in the village of Wilson, where he lives, surrounded by all the comforts and luxuries of life.

On June 12, 1853, Mr. Eggleston was wedded to Electa A., daughter of Dr. Jonathan Sayre, of the village of Wilson. Mrs. Eggleston is a refined and cultured lady, and is very popular with her friends.

Politically, Mr. Eggleston is a straight democrat, well posted on current politics, and active in support of the party he is identified with. He is a member of Ontario Lodge, No. 376, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Karnac Chapter, No. 511, Royal Masonic Rite, and Lake Shore Lodge, No. 331, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In disposition he is retiring and modest, and while having no political ambition, has frequently been called upon to serve in different official positions. He has been president of the village of Wilson several terms, and has also served as trustee a number of years. He was also president of the Board of Trustees of Greenwood cemetery here for several years, and takes rank with the best and most substantial citizens of this part of western New York.

SAMUEL G. BARTON, now serving as postmaster of Gasport, is a son of Isaiah and Tryposa (Richardson) Barton, and was born February 22, 1841, in the town of Royalton, this county. His father came to Niagara county when a small boy, and after attaining manhood, purchased and cleared out a farm. He married, and reared a family

of five sons and two daughters. Samuel G. was educated in the common schools and Lockport Union school. In 1880 he went to Dakota, where he served as commissioner of highways and supervisor. Returning to Gasport, he was elected justice of the peace, which office he still holds. He was appointed postmaster at Gasport in 1889, and in connection with this business conducts a grocery. He is a republican in politics, a member of Cataract Lodge, No. 94, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of Royal Union, No. 105, Equitable Aid Union, of which he is now chancellor. He married Mary E., daughter of Absalom Mesler, on November 5, 1865. He and his wife are both very popular among their friends.

JOHN W. LA BAR, an aged and honored citizen of Niagara county, who is spending the evening of his days in comfort and luxury, is a son of Joseph and Esther (Marvin) La Bar, and was born in the town of Mayfield, Montgomery county, New York, on September 5, 1807. Joseph La Bar (father) was born August 14, 1761, in the city of Paris, France. He spoke both French and English fluently, and was a student at Murley college when the Marquis de La Fayette was fitting out his expedition to aid the struggling American colonies. Young La Bar determined to leave his college and join these forces, and on making his desires known was appointed to a position in the commissary department of La Fayette's army, and embarked for America in that capacity when only seventeen years of age. He was present at the battle of Yorktown, and saw Lord Cornwallis surrender. After the close of our revolutionary struggle he returned to France with the

remainder of La Fayette's army in company with General Wadsworth. Finding a revolution in progress in that country, he acted on General Wadsworth's advice, and returned to America with that distinguished general and located at Hartford, Connecticut. Here he met and married Esther Marvin. In April, 1800, he removed to New York, and settled at Mayfield, Montgomery county, where he died February 22, 1831. He was a farmer exclusively after the Revolutionary war, and conducted his operations on a large scale, accumulating considerable property. In politics he was an ardent democrat, and in religion a Quaker. By his marriage with Esther Marvin he had a family of three sons and four daughters, the subject of this sketch being the youngest of these children. Mrs. La Bar (mother) was born in Connecticut, and was the daughter of Daniel Marvin, who was born in Bordeaux, France, but emigrated to America at a very early day and located at Sansbury, Connecticut, where he lived until his death, in 1764, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was a hardware merchant, an active and prominent member of the Presbyterian church, and married and reared a family of three sons and two daughters.

John W. La Bar received his early education in the common schools and attended the academy at Johnstown for two years, after which he learned the trade of tanner and currier. He worked at his trade for some six years, and in 1832 came into western New York, locating in the town of Shelby, Orleans county, and began dealing in real estate. His business was scattered over a large territory, and necessitated frequent changes in his place of residence, but in 1856 he finally settled in the town of



John W. La Bar, Sr

Lockport, one and one-half miles east of the city, where he now resides.

On August 14, 1832, Mr. La Bar was married to Almira, daughter of Nicholas and Jane (Ross) Palmer, and to them was born a family of five children: John, a farmer, who married Mary E. Roe, and resides in the town of Royalton, this county; Mary J., who married John P. Robens, now a merchant at Fort Scott, Kansas; Lydia, married Harvey Cudaback, a farmer of the town of Porter, Niagara county; Emma, married George Sprague, a flour merchant of Albion, Orleans county, this State; and Charles W., who married Jennie Baker, resides with his parents, and operates the home farm. Mrs. Almira La Bar died July 7, 1886, at the advanced age of seventy-six years.

In politics John W. La Bar was a democrat until 1840, when he became a "Free Soiler," and upon the organization of the Republican party he joined it, and has ever since given it an active and enthusiastic support. He was the first candidate of that party for supervisor of the town of Royalton, in 1856. In the fall of 1857 he was elected to the State assembly from the first district of Niagara county by a majority of four hundred, and served for one term. He was again tendered the nomination but declined the honor. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and during his more active life was a prominent church worker and a steward and class leader in his church. He is now in his eighty-fifth year, and quietly enjoying the comforts and blessings of an active, useful, and honorable life, among which may be classed the esteem and high regard of all who know him, and a conscience void of offense toward his fellow man.

PETER D. BACHMAN, deceased, was a son of Christian and Elizabeth (Delo) Bachman, and was born in October, 1802, in the State of Delaware. When six years of age he went with his parents to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and at eighteen left there and walked to Niagara Falls, New York. He was a miller by occupation, and for a number of years was in the employ of the Porters in that capacity at Niagara Falls. He afterward conducted a flour and feed store. He was a whig in early life, but later became a democrat. He served as street commissioner and supervisor. He married Anna Wagoner, whose father, Martin Wagoner, was a native of Switzerland. By this union he had six children: Henry, died in 1887; Mary, married E. D. Butler, and is now deceased; Martin, drowned when young; Elizabeth; Daniel, died at the age of fifteen; and one who died in infancy.

FRANK E. KEYES, expert for the United Indurated Fiber Company's works, of Portland, Maine, and Lockport, New York, and an inventor of considerable repute, is a son of Orrison and Lucina Ann (McClure) Keyes, and was born September 22, 1852, in Sullivan county, New Hampshire. The Keyes have been residents of that State since the Revolutionary period, and there Mazelda Keyes, the grandfather of Frank E., was born in 1773, lived an active and useful life, and died in 1843. He was a farmer by occupation, and married Sarah Foster, by whom he had five children. Orrison Keyes (father) was born in Sullivan county, New Hampshire, in 1819, and died at his home in that State in 1877, aged sixty-eight years. He was a mechanic and carriage maker by trade, a democrat in

politics, and married Lucina A. McClure, a daughter of Robert McClure. By this marriage he had nine children: Anson, who graduated from Dartmouth college and Albany law school, and is now practicing law at Faribault, Minnesota; Zenas, was accidentally killed by being impaled on a pitchfork, in 1858; Nettie, married William Brooks, a wholesale merchant at Holyoke, Massachusetts; Martin L., is superintendent of the United Indurated Fiber Company's mills at North Gorham, Maine; Nellie, married Charles P. Fletcher, and died at the age of twenty-one years; Angie, deceased when only thirteen years old; Belle, married Edwin Allyn, a merchant at Holyoke, Massachusetts; Frank E., and one who died in infancy.

Frank E. Keyes attended the common schools of his native State for several years, and there laid the foundations of the broad and practical education which he has secured by wide reading, careful study, and the constant exercise of his intellectual powers. At an early age he embarked in the carriage manufacturing business, in company with an older brother, under the firm name of Keyes Brothers. This enterprise was conducted very successfully for a period of ten years, when, in 1879, they disposed of their carriage works, and began manufacturing and dealing in lumber on an extensive scale at the same place. This firm continued to operate in lumber until 1885, when it was dissolved, and Frank E. went to Watertown, Suffolk county, Massachusetts, as superintendent of the Watertown Indurated Fiber Company's works. He set up the machinery, put the business into operation, and remained as superintendent until 1886, when he removed to Peterborough, New Hampshire, to take charge of the Amoskeag

Indurated Fiber Company's business there. This company was not in any way connected with the other fiber companies, thereby requiring considerable skill to avoid infringing on patents already granted. However, Mr. Keyes overcame all these difficulties, and in 1887 manufactured ware that was acknowledged to be superior to any other in the market. Here he remained until February, 1889, when the two companies consolidated, and he came to Niagara county as expert for the United Indurated Fiber Company of Portland, Maine, and Lockport, New York, under contract for a term of five years. During his career in these various works his inventive genius has fashioned quite a number of appliances calculated to increase the efficiency of the machinery in use, and to add thereto. Sixteen of these inventions have been patented, and a large number have been assigned and are in use by the indurated fiber companies. One, known as the insulator for electric wires, he still has in his possession.

In March, 1879, Mr. Keyes was united in marriage to Alice J. Dana, daughter of William Dana, and to their union have been born two children: Will Forrest, and Maude Dana, both living at home with their parents. The father of Mrs. Keyes, William Dana, was a native of New Hampshire, born in 1824, and died in 1876. He was a farmer by occupation, and in politics a democrat. He married Margaret Farmer, and their only child who lived to reach maturity was Alice J., now Mrs. Keyes.

In politics Mr. Keyes has been identified with the Democratic party, but is inclined toward independence in political action, especially in regard to local affairs. He is a member of Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 15, Free and Accepted Masons, at Newport,

New Hampshire. His various inventions have given him prominence in that line, and his large business ability is recognized wherever he is known.

JOHN W. BICKFORD, M. D., a resident physician of Lockport, who is active and successful in the practice of his profession, was born in the town of Keene, Iona county, central Michigan, May 20, 1846, and is a son of Samuel E. and Ann (Stisser) Bickford. His paternal great-grandfather, Amos Bickford, was of English descent, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Of his grandsons, one is Samuel E. Bickford (father), who was born in the city of Rutland, Vermont, in 1813. He went west when a young man and settled in Michigan, but soon returned east and became a resident of the town of Carlton, Orleans county, this State, where he remained a few years. At the end of that time he returned to Michigan, where he now resides in the southeastern part of that State, in Washtenaw county. He is a farmer by occupation and a republican in politics, and has served as supervisor of his town. He married Ann Stisser, of Orleans county. She was born in Oneida county in 1822, died in Michigan in 1859, and her remains lie entombed in the cemetery at Albion, in that State.

John W. Bickford, although born in Michigan, was reared principally in Orleans county, this State, and received his education at Albion academy. Leaving school, he made choice of medicine for a life vocation, and after a careful course of reading, took three courses of lectures in the medical department of the University of Buffalo successively in the years 1873 and

1875. In 1881 he returned to the university, and in that year was graduated from the medical department. He commenced the practice of his profession in Orleans county in 1875, but two years later removed to the town of Somerset, this county, where he practiced until he was graduated in 1881. In the spring of 1882 he came to Lockport, where he has continued in the practice of his chosen profession up to the present time.

On March 24, 1875, Dr. Bickford united in marriage with Lucy Emeline, daughter of Christopher Arnold, of Providence, Rhode Island.

Dr. Bickford is a republican and a member of the Presbyterian church. In 1888 he was elected county coroner, which office he is still holding. He is a member of the Niagara County Medical society, and served as city physician of Lockport from the spring of 1889 to the 1st of August, 1891. He has been prominent in Masonry for several years, and is a member of Red Jacket Lodge, No. 646, Free and Accepted Masons; Ames Chapter, No. 88, Royal Arch Masons; and Genesee Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar. He is also a member of John Hodge Lodge, No. 69, Ancient Order of United Workmen. The secret of one's success is largely contained in the answer to the question, How earnest and persevering is he? This earnestness and perseverance, so indicative of a successful career, is largely possessed by Dr. Bickford, who has labored persistently to attain his advanced rank in his profession, and to continually widen the field of his medical knowledge.

FLETCHER S. WHITTAKER, a well known citizen, and one of the young and enterprising business men of Lewiston,

is a son of John L. and Emeline (Huntington) Whittaker, and was born in the town of Porter, Niagara county, New York, September 29, 1858. Lyman Whittaker (grandfather) was a native of New Hampshire, came to Niagara county in 1840, and settled in the town of Porter, where he lived until his death, being sixty-four years of age. He was a carpenter by trade, and a farmer by occupation. He married Permelia Smith, who was a native of the White Mountain State, and lived to be eighty-four years of age. John L. Whittaker (father) was born in Manchester city, New Hampshire, and also came to Niagara county in 1840. He located in the town of Porter, where he remained thirty years. At the expiration of that time he removed to the village of Youngstown, where he lived for five years, and died in 1881, at the age of fifty-two years. His death occurred when he was visiting his son Elbert, who was living in Cleveland, Ohio. While living in Porter he was a farmer, and held some of the town offices. Of these, one was that of constable, which office he held for twenty years. He married Emeline Huntington, who was born at Sharon, Vermont, and died November 12, 1891, in the sixty-first year of her age. In religious sentiment she was a Presbyterian, and ever remained true to the church of her choice, in whose interests she was a humble but active and sincere worker.

Fletcher S. Whittaker was reared upon a farm in the town of Porter, and received his education in the district and Lockport Union schools. Leaving school, he was for two years employed as a clerk in a dry goods store in Lockport. For the next seven years he served as a clerk in the mercantile business, under the employ of

John Fleming, of Lewiston. In 1885 he began the mercantile business for himself, which he has followed until the present time. He gives close attention to his business, and now owns a large stock, and commands an extensive trade.

In 1880 he married Esther Bale, daughter of William H. Bale, of Lewiston village.

He is a strict member of the First Presbyterian church at Lockport, and in politics he has always been a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and a strong advocate of its cardinal principles. He has been treasurer of the village of Lewiston, and is now president of the Board of Health. Ever since he began life for himself his march has been steadily onward in the line of business, until he has attained a prominent place among the business men of Lewiston. His stock of goods is carefully selected to meet the numerous and varied requirements of his community, and to this and his uniform courtesy and efforts to accommodate his patrons, are due the rapid increase and substantial character of his patronage, as well as his deserving popularity with the public.

WILLIAM HAMBLIN, now a prosperous farmer and fruit grower of the town of Wilson, who for many years was a popular merchant in the village of that name, is the son of Enos and Susan (Smith) Hamblin, and was born at Cornwall, Addison county, Vermont, on May 6, 1821. The Hamblins are of original Welsh descent, and were early settlers in Connecticut and Dutchess county, New York. John Hamblin (grandfather) was a native of that county, and came to Niagara county, New York, in 1836. He was an extensive farmer

in Vermont, but only lived a month or two after coming to Niagara county, dying at the age of eighty-four years. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was taken prisoner and sent to Montreal, Canada, and placed on board a man-of-war until exchanged. After the war he drew a pension for his services. His son, Enos Hamblin (father), was born in Addison county, Vermont, and removed to this county in 1834 and located in the town of Wilson, on what is now the Randall road, where he took up one hundred acres of fine land and cleared up a farm, on which he resided until 1854. He then removed to the town of New Fane, where he died in 1870, in his seventy-ninth year. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and a republican in politics. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and received a land warrant after that war. He was of a stirring, energetic disposition, and it is said he had not an enemy in the world. He married Susan Smith, and by her had a family of four children. She was a native of Addison county, Vermont, a member of the Presbyterian church, and died in 1853, aged fifty-six years.

William Hamblin came to Niagara county with his parents in 1834, was reared on the farm, and received his education in the public schools of this county. After leaving school he engaged in farming, and continued that occupation until 1854, when he opened a general merchandise store in the village of Wilson, which he successfully conducted for nearly eighteen years. At the end of that time he removed to his farm on the Youngstown road, one and a half miles west of the village of Wilson. This farm consists of three hundred and thirty-five acres of fine land, all well improved, and supplied with comfortable and commodious farm

buildings. There is a large apple orchard upon this farm, and another large section is devoted to peach growing, besides considerable space given to various other fruits.

In October, 1842, he united in marriage with Annie, daughter of Otis Tower, of the town of Wilson. She died in 1854, leaving three children, two sons and a daughter: Eli N., George O., and Mary A. The two sons are farmers by occupation, and both reside in the town of Wilson. The daughter died in 1879, in her thirty-first year. In 1856 Mr. Hamblin was again married, this time wedding Amoretta E. Wood, a daughter of Silas Wood, of the town of Wilson. To this union was born one child, a son named Frank W., who has been engaged in teaching for some time, but is now a farmer of the town of Wilson.

In the political world Mr. Hamblin was a democrat till 1864. Since that time he has been a republican, and has taken an active part in the support of the principles and general policy of that party. He served three terms as supervisor of the town of Wilson, and has also served as assessor and railroad commissioner, and during the war was appointed by the town authorities to aid in the enlistment of soldiers. He owns one of the largest farms in the town of Wilson, and his farm operations are on an extensive scale. He takes rank among the most prosperous, substantial, and highly esteemed citizens of Niagara county.

MYRON L. BURRELL. One of the most honorable, important, and useful professions is that of jurisprudence, and one who has attained commendable standing in its ranks as a lawyer and counselor is Myron L. Burrell, of Lockport. He was born in

Sheffield, Massachusetts, January 21, 1816, and is a son of Warren and Polly (Schelenger) Burrell. The ancestral history of the Burrell family extends back into England, where it is traced to the days of William the Conqueror. The American branch of the family was planted in New England in an early day in its history, and from it have descended the numerous Burrell families of to-day in the various north and middle Atlantic States. David Burrell (paternal grandfather) was a wagon maker and farmer, and one of the most successful as well as one of the wealthiest men of Sheffield. Although his business ventures in every instance were remarkably fortunate, yet he confined the field of his commercial operations to his own and adjoining counties. His son, Warren Burrell (father), was born in Sheffield, and in 1836 came to Lockport, where he resided until 1838, when he removed to Kalamazoo, Michigan, at which place he died in 1864, aged seventy-six years. He was a wagon maker by trade, a democrat in politics, and a skillful workman. He was a good citizen and an honest man, and married Polly Schelenger, of Sheffield, Massachusetts, who was three years his junior in age, and died in 1864. Her two eldest brothers entered the American army during the Revolutionary war, were captured by the British, and starved to death in one of the old Jersey prison ships that are a lasting disgrace to the English generals then in command of New York city.

Myron L. Burrell, at fourteen years of age, went with his parents from Sheffield, Massachusetts, to Rochester, New York, where they resided for four years before coming to Lockport. He received his education in the common and select schools of Sheffield and Rochester. In 1833 he com-

menced the study of law, and after several interruptions in his reading, completed the required course, and was admitted to practice in the courts of New York in January, 1839. He then opened an office in Lockport, where he has been engaged in continuous, active, and successful practice until the present time, excepting two years, from 1871 to 1873, which he spent near St. Louis, Missouri.

On May 20, 1840, he married Mary Jones, of Sheffield, Massachusetts, who died in 1869, leaving three children, two sons and one daughter: George L., who is employed in the auditor's office of the Pacific railroad at St. Louis, Missouri; Arthur S., engaged in farming thirty miles south of St. Louis; and Ellen L., a teacher in the the Wellesley Female college, near Boston, Massachusetts. On October 2, 1879, Mr. Burrell united in marriage with Angeline Goodrich, formerly of Catskill, New York. Mrs. Burrell is an amiable woman, and has been, since its organization, one of the active members of East Avenue Congregational church, of Lockport, in which Mr. Burrell is a deacon, having been for twelve years previous to that time a deacon in the First Congregational church of Lockport.

From 1855 to 1860 he was interested in the Lockport Nursery, having withdrawn from his profession for a time on account of ill health. He is a strong supporter of the Republican party, was justice of the peace for four years, and served during the late civil war as deputy collector of United States internal revenue for Niagara county. He is a member of Niagara Lodge, No. 375, Free and Accepted Masons, and takes a due and proper interest in all the proceedings of his lodge and fraternity. Myron L. Burrell is a pleasant and courteous gentle-

man of the old school, who has so conducted himself through life as to gain the respect and good-will of his fellow citizens.

CHARLES E. HONEYWELL, editor and proprietor of the *Star*, at Wilson, and a journalist of wide experience, who wields a trenchant pen, was born in Chippewa, Ontario, March 2, 1852. When less than a year old he removed with his parents to Toronto, Ontario, where he resided until manhood. He received a liberal education in the public and private schools of the city. After leaving school he learned the printers' trade, and was employed on the principal newspapers in Toronto until 1877, when he came to the United States. In 1878 he settled in Wilson, Niagara county, New York, and founded the *Star*, an eight-page paper, independent in politics, and mainly devoted to local and general news. It is published weekly, in Masonic block, Main street, Wilson. In addition to his newspaper business, Mr. Honeywell is engaged in photo-engraving, and in printing and selling memorial cards, some of which cannot be rivaled as artistic productions.

On March 3, 1879, he was married to Sarah Myers, daughter of Charles Myers, of Wilson. He is a member of Ontario Lodge, No. 376, Free and Accepted Masons; Ontario Lodge, No. 112, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and is also connected with the Sexennial League, Knights of Pythias, and Red Men. In all these benevolent and fraternal organizations he is very popular, and has held a number of offices in the various lodges. In politics he maintains an independent attitude, both as a citizen and as an editor, concerned chiefly in assisting to advance such men and measures as

in his judgment are best calculated to subserve the public welfare. He is well posted in political history, but practical politics has reached a phase in which he considers the highest duty of the patriotic citizen to be honest independence. Mr. Honeywell takes rank with the best and most intelligent citizens of Niagara county. His parents are of English descent, his mother's parents being the earliest settlers in Toronto, Ontario. On both his father's and mother's sides his relatives have long been foremost in military and governmental circles.

BYRON B. YOUNG, of Niagara Falls, is a son of Philip and Nancy (Chrysler) Young, and was born July 10, 1855, at Port Huron, Michigan. The family is of Scotch-English extraction. Philip Young (father) was born in Schoharie, New York, January 1, 1794, and died November 15, 1880. He went to Canada and from there to Michigan, but returned to Niagara Falls about 1868, where he died. He was a farmer, a democrat, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He served in the army in the war of 1812, taking part in the battles of Lundy's Lane, Chippewa, and Queenstown Heights. He was twice married.

Byron B. Young was educated at La Salle and Lockport, was a farmer in his early years, and came to Lockport in 1878 to take charge of the packing and shipping department of Schoellkopf & Matthews' mill—the largest of its kind in western New York—and has been in their employ ever since. He is a democrat, and has been clerk of the village for nine years. He is a member of Frontier Lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted Masons, and also of the An-

cient Order of United Workmen. He married Martha E. Dedrick, of La Salle, New York, and to them have been born four children: Mabel, Flora, Anna, and George.

WASHINGTON H. CROSS, a prominent young real estate dealer of Niagara county, is a native of Lockport, this county, and was born July 22, 1858. His parents were Sydney S. and Anna (Ballou) Cross, the former born in Niagara county, New York, and the latter in the State of New Hampshire. Sydney S. Cross (father) was one of the first trustees of the village of Lockport, and for twenty years conducted a grocery business there, part of that time running three stores. Later he became a dealer in real estate, and for two decades has been prominently identified with real estate interests in the city. For a dozen years last past his son, Washington H., has been interested with him in this business.

Washington H. Cross received a fine English education in the Lockport Union school, and afterwards became local editor of the Lockport Daily *Union* and Niagara *Democrat* for two years. He then entered the law office of E. C. Hart, and read law for three years, but does not seem to have become enamored with the beauties of Blackstone, as he never applied for admission to the bar. Indeed, he admits that he always preferred the real estate business, and at an early age began operations in that line. He is now associated with M. O. O'Conner, of Lockport. In February, 1891, these gentlemen purchased a block of forty-two acres of land at Suspension Bridge, adjoining the DeVeaux college property, and dividing it into town lots, formed an addition to that village. These lots were at once

put upon the market, and so energetic was the management of this young firm that the last lot was sold in less than a year. Mr. Cross took an active part in organizing and establishing the Westerman Natural Gas and Iron Company at Marion, Indiana, in which company, with others, he has large interests. He was secretary and treasurer for companies at Marion, aggregating half a million dollars, and handled these large interests with marked ability. He has some fifty or sixty thousand dollars invested in real estate at Suspension Bridge, having made these investments before the tunnel was commenced. Of course the value of his property is greatly enhanced since its purchase. In company with others, he is largely interested in the new banking house at Suspension Bridge, to be known as the Frontier bank of Niagara county. He has been elected one of its directors. Mr. Cross is a stockholder in a number of other enterprises, and owns considerable real estate, among which are several residence properties in Lockport and at Niagara Falls.

In the Masonic circles of Niagara county Mr. Cross is also prominent. He is a member of Red Jacket Lodge, No. 646, Free and Accepted Masons; Ames Chapter, No. 88, Royal Arch Masons; and Genesee Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Cataract Lodge, No. 54, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and an officer in the John Hodge Council, No. 69, Ancient Order of United Workmen. For five years he was secretary of the Niagara County Anglers Club, which club he assisted to build up until it reached a membership of nearly two hundred.

On December 16, 1885, Mr. Cross was united in marriage to Hattie I., daughter of Charles H. Carpenter, of Utica, New York.



Wash. A. Cross.

To this union have been born two children: Neil C. and Sydney.

In politics Mr. Cross has always been a republican, and has given his party a uniform support, but the fascinations of a congenial business have been greater with him than the allurements of active politics, and he has never become entangled in the network of political ambition, though some of his party friends have tried to tempt him in that direction.

FRANK E. SMITH, one of the substantial citizens and industrious artisans of Niagara Falls, is a son of Frank A. and Theresa (Binderknecht) Smith, and was born at Louisville, Ohio, on November 28, 1846. His parents were natives of France, coming to America about 1844, and locating in Ohio. They afterward removed to Indiana, where they lived for some years, but in 1855 they removed to Buffalo, New York, where the mother still resides. The father was a butcher by trade, and in politics an ardent democrat. Eight children were born to them, seven of whom are still living: Frank A., who is a cooper by trade, and lives at Erie, Pennsylvania; Nicholas, also a cooper, who lives at Niagara Falls, and who served in the navy during the civil war, under Admiral Porter—part of the time as captain of a gun—and received injuries while thus defending his country which resulted in the loss of his hearing; Lena, widow of Joseph Newhouse, who lives in the city of Buffalo; Theresa, married to John Getz, a furniture finisher in Buffalo; Sebastian, who also lives in Buffalo, and is engaged as finisher in a furniture establishment; Mary, married to John Ramstein, a molder, living in Buffalo; and Frank E.

Frank E. Smith was educated in the common schools of Buffalo, and learned the trade of a cooper in that city, working there for a number of years. In 1880 he came to Niagara Falls and secured work in the shops where he became superintendent. After he had worked about six months he was offered the position of foreman, and had general charge of the work until 1891, when he resigned and opened the Parlor meat market at 198 Niagara street.

On December 23, 1882, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Charlotte Cooper, nee Petricken, and one child, Sebastian, born August 30, 1883, has blest this union. Two stepsons, Augustus P. and George S. Cowper, are also members of his family.

In addition to his other business, Mr. Smith is a director in the Niagara Falls Safe and Loan Association, and owns stock in the Suspension Bridge Bottling works. He is a democrat of positive convictions, thus holding fast to his father's political faith, but has never taken any very active interest in the contests of the political arena, though he has been elected and is now serving as one of the village trustees. In religion he is a devout Catholic, while his wife and sons are communicants in the Presbyterian church.

JOSEPH MONTGOMERY, deceased, was born in the north of Ireland, of Scotch-Irish parentage, October 10, 1837. He emigrated to Canada when fourteen years of age, and in 1863 removed to Lockport, this county. He became a photographer, and followed that occupation until his death in 1888. In 1863 he married Sarah Margaret Massey, daughter of I. F. Massey, one of the early merchants of Lockport.

To this union two sons and one daughter were born: Frederick Dorsey, now a member of the engraving firm of Manz & Co., of Chicago, Illinois; Arthur Massey, an employee of that company; and Aleen Josephine.

At the time of his death Mr. Montgomery was treasurer of the Niagara Methodist Episcopal church, a member of Red Jacket Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was also a member of the Royal Templars, and of the Legion of Honor.

Dr. Clark said of Mr. Montgomery, in an obituary notice: "If ever a man strictly exemplified the Christian spirit in his life and death, this man has done so. Sober, temperate, chaste, honest; adding to his temperance faith, to faith knowledge, to knowledge brotherly love and charity, he lived a constant example to such Christians as with the mouth make professions of godliness, but in their lives bring dishonor to the faith they defend."

JOHN FLEMING, the leading general merchant at Lewiston, and a good example of the self-made men of modern times, is a son of James and Margaret (Simpson) Fleming, and was born October 23, 1826, in County Antrim, Ireland. His father and mother were both natives of the Emerald Isle, but their ancestors had moved to that country from Scotland. In 1846 they emigrated to America, and located in the village of Lewiston, this county. Here they lived until overtaken by death, the father dying in 1870, at the age of sixty-nine years, and the mother in 1859, aged sixty-four. James Fleming (father) was engaged in shipping fruit to Canada for a

number of years. He was a republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian church, as was his wife. He married Margaret Simpson, and reared a family of six children.

John Fleming was sixteen years of age when he came to this country, and had received a fair education in the public schools of his native land. He arrived at Lewiston in July, 1842, and has lived here ever since. Soon after coming to this village he learned the trade of tanner and currier, and after completing his trade rented the tannery in which he had learned the business from its owner, and operated it for several years. He then erected a tannery for himself, and successfully managed it until 1868, when he sold his interest in the stock, but retained the ownership of the buildings. In 1871 he embarked in general merchandising at Lewiston, and now carries the largest stock of general merchandise to be found in that village. His trade has grown to be quite extensive, and he has a prosperous and lucrative business.

On April 18, 1849, Mr. Fleming was married to Margaret Miller, a daughter of George Miller, then of Lewiston, but born in Glasgow, Scotland. To this union was born a family of eight children: Margaret A., John M., Mary E., James A., George E., Ada C., Irene I., and Benjamin K. Of these Margaret A. married Dr. James K. Stockwell, of Oswego, New York; John M., who married Emma E., daughter of Rev. J. Odell, of Lewiston, is in the New York Central freight office at Buffalo; Mary E. is the widow of Dr. W. S. McCollum, and now resides with her father; James A., who married Lena M., daughter of John Carr, of Lewiston, is a clerk in his father's store; George E. resides in the city of Buffalo, and

the others are all unmarried and living at home.

For many years Mr. Fleming has been a leading member and elder in the Presbyterian church of Lewiston. In politics he is a republican, and served as an officer in the custom house here for two years. During the war he sent a substitute to the army, and did what he could to strengthen the government in its efforts to put down armed resistance to its authority. It is said that when he landed on the docks here, in 1842, his fortune consisted of fifty cents. He brought into play the powers of body and mind with which he had been endowed, and by industry and careful management soon began to accumulate property. He now ranks with the most respected, substantial, and prosperous citizens of Niagara county, and his career demonstrates anew what may be accomplished by poor boys if they will only apply their energies in the right direction, and never falter in the face of adverse circumstances.

HENRY H. FROST, a veteran among the business men of the village of Somerset, and a leading citizen of this section, who has been prominent for many years, is a son of Solomon and Anna (Hoag) Frost, and was born March 30, 1816, at Oak Hill, Albany county, New York. The Frosts are of English extraction, the family being transplanted to America at an early day. Jordan Frost (grandfather) was born on Long Island, but removed to Dutchess county, and later to Albany county, where he died in 1835, at the age of eighty-six years. He was a tailor by trade, and followed that occupation during the early part of his life, but in after years became a

farmer. He was a Quaker in religion, and married Amy Underhill, by whom he had a family of five children, three sons and two daughters. One of these sons was Solomon Frost (father), who was born in Dutchess county, January 20, 1792, and removed with his parents to Albany county, and from there to Rensselaer county, in 1822. From the latter county he came to the town of Somerset, this county, in 1835, and located two and one-half miles west of the village of Somerset, on the Lake road, where he purchased a farm containing one hundred and thirty-two acres. He cleared up and improved this farm, and lived upon it until his death, April 28, 1870. He was formerly a Jacksonian democrat, but soon after the organization of the Republican party he attached himself to that political body. In religion he adhered to his early training, and was a member of the society of Friends. He married Anna Hoag in June, 1815, and to them was born a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters: Henry H., the subject of this sketch; Hiram, now living on the old homestead; Sarah, who married John E. Cushman, and resides in the city of Lockport; Amy, married Andrew Hamlin, a farmer in the town of Wilson; Alexander, a retired farmer and grocer of Grand Rapids, Michigan; Almon, who married Jane Fuller and went to England, where he now resides; Phoebe, and Isaac, who married Ruth Fuller, and is a prosperous farmer of the town of Somerset.

The maternal great-grandfather of Henry H. Frost was Paul Hoag, a native of Dutchess county, where he lived and died. He was also a member of the society of Friends, and reared his family in that faith. He married Elizabeth Chase, by whom he had

eleven children. Henry Hoag (grandfather) was the eldest of this family, and was born in Dutchess county, but after attaining manhood removed to Albany county, where he died at the advanced age of ninety-six years. He was a farmer and a Quaker, and married Sarah Haight, to whom were born two sons and three daughters. One of these daughters was Anna, who married Solomon Frost, and became the mother of Henry H. Frost. She was born at Nine Partners, Dutchess county, and died in 1891, aged ninety-four years. The Hoags are noted for their longevity.

Henry H. Frost grew to manhood on his father's farm, receiving his education in the public schools of his neighborhood. After receiving sufficient learning, he began teaching during the winter months, still intent on study for self-improvement. In this way he taught nine terms, working on the farm in summer. He continued farming until 1865, when he removed to the village of Somerset, and embarked in the mercantile business in partnership with C. J. Aldrich, under the firm name of Aldrich & Frost. When this enterprise had been conducted for some eight months, Mr. Frost purchased his partner's interest, and two months afterward associated himself with Albert Van Wagoner, the style of the firm being Frost & Van Wagoner. This partnership lasted two years, at the end of which time Mr. Van Wagoner retired, and Mr. Frost conducted the business alone until 1871. In that year he took in William Scism, and the firm name became Frost & Scism for about nine months, after which Mr. Frost did business in his own name until 1889, when his son, Solomon W., became his partner, under the style of H. H. Frost & Son. This partnership has contin-

ued to the present time, and the firm has met with good financial success, and established a large and prosperous business. In 1865 Mr. Frost took out a license for conveyancing, and has since conducted this business in connection with his store, doing a great deal of work in this line.

On September 27, 1843, Mr. Frost was united in marriage with Julia Wilcox, of Somerset, this county. To their union was born a family of two sons and two daughters: Albert E., married Libbie Atwater, and is a farmer in the town of Somerset; Anna, married Anson Aldrich, of Tonawanda; Frances, married George B. Hood, a farmer of the town of Somerset; and Solomon W., who married Hannah Meade, and is a member of the firm of H. H. Frost & Son.

In politics Mr. Frost was formerly a democrat, but is now a republican. He has served as town superintendent of schools two years, and as justice of the peace for one year, to fill a vacancy. The town clerk's office has been in his store for twenty-eight years, during twelve of which he served as clerk, and his son has filled the position since, with the exception of one year. Mr. Frost has been a notary public for fourteen consecutive years. He is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has served as class leader for many years. He has been superintendent of the Sabbath school for a period of nine years, and is recognized as one of the leaders in this field of labor.

WILLIAM F. GASSLER, the well-known and popular baker, who is numbered among the most successful business men of Niagara Falls, is a son of

Emanuel F. and Wilhelmina F. (Binder) Gassler, and was born in Germany, August 9, 1843. His ancestors were natives of Germany for unknown generations, and in that country he was reared and educated. He received a fine practical education in the German National schools, and after completing the course of studies, became an apprentice in the bakery business, which trade he learned thoroughly in every detail. He then entered the imperial army of Germany, and served four years, when he received his discharge from further military service, and determined to leave the Fatherland and come to America. In 1868 he arrived at the port of New York, and locating in that city, he engaged in the bakery business, and remained there for some time. In 1869 he removed to Niagara Falls, and opened a bread, pie, and cake bakery, and has continued in that line of business ever since, meeting with great success, and several times enlarging and improving his facilities for serving the public.

On May 30, 1870, Mr. Gassler was united in wedlock with Rosina R. Gamm, of Niagara Falls, and they have an only son, William F., who resides at home with his parents.

In political belief Mr. Gassler is a democrat. He is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church at Niagara Falls, and earnest and active in the support of the various interests of the church. He is also a member of Niagara Frontier Lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted Masons. He is a man of great energy and capacity for details in his business, strictly upright in his dealings, and may be set down as among the most prosperous and popular business men in the village.

FREDERICK LEUPPIE, an industrious and useful citizen of Niagara county, residing at Niagara Falls, is a son of Samuel and Susanna (Church) Leuppie, and was born in Switzerland, May 7, 1844. The Leuppies are an old Swiss family, and all their ancestors, so far back as anything is known of them, lived and died in that country—except the grandmother of Frederick. Samuel Leuppie (father) was born in Switzerland, but emigrated to America in 1848, and located near the city of Buffalo, New York, but two years later removed to Niagara Falls, where he lived until his death, in 1871, at the age of fifty-five years. He was a baker by trade, and married Susanna Church, by whom he had a family of twelve children, two of whom died in infancy. Those who lived to reach maturity were: Sophia, who married Casper Rosli (now deceased), of Clifton, Ontario, but who for many years was proprietor of the Rosli house, in the city of Rochester, where his widow now lives; Samuel R., who enlisted in 1862, in the 8th New York artillery, and served until his death, which resulted from a wound received in the battle of the Wilderness; Frederick, the subject of this sketch; John, who resides in Buffalo, New York, where he is manager of the Western Union Telegraph office; Mary, deceased; Carrie, married Charles H. Taylor, and lives at Port Huron, Michigan; Louise, now in Buffalo, a teacher in public school No. 6; Ida, a professional nurse, who had charge, as head nurse, of Newport hospital for some time, and died at Niagara Falls in 1886; and Edward C., who is passenger agent for the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad, at Rochester.

Frederick Leuppie received a common school education in his youth, and afterward

clerked in the grocery store of W. F. Evans four years, at length becoming a time-keeper in the New York Central Railroad Company's shops at Niagara Falls. About 1864 he learned the trade of machinist in that village, and began working in the shops of the New York Central railroad, where he proved so efficient and trustworthy that he was retained in the employ of that company for eighteen years. At the end of that time he left the employ of the railroad company, and formed a partnership with William Philpott, Jr., under the firm name of Philpott & Leuppie, and began business on their own account at what was known as the "lower race," at Niagara Falls. They remained in that locality until the State claimed the land, it being included in what is now the State reservation, and then removed to the river bank in the milling district. There they did business until September, 1891, when they erected their present new shop, for the purpose of manufacturing special machinery, which is a handsome stone structure, 40 x 80 feet in dimensions, with two stories and a basement, and completely fitted up in fine style from top to bottom.

On October 26, 1871, Mr. Leuppie was married to Nellie Vogt, daughter of Martin Vogt, a brother of Jacob J. Vogt, whose sketch will be found in this volume. By this marriage Mr. Leuppie has had four children: the first died in infancy; Frederick William, died when only six years old; Ethelbert Walter and Edward Clarence, both living at home with their parents.

In his political affiliations Mr. Leuppie is a republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is likewise a member of Niagara Frontier Lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Niagara

Chapter, No. 200, Royal Arch Masons, and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is also a member of the Royal Templars.

PATRICK F. KING, now serving as district attorney for Niagara county, was born February 22, 1860, at Towanda, Pennsylvania, and is the son of John and Mary (Brown) King. The family is of Irish descent, and were natives of County Clare, in the north of Ireland, as far back as tradition extends. There John King (grandfather) was born and passed his days. There, too, his son John (father) first saw the light, about the close of the first quarter of this century. At the age of twenty-five he emigrated to America and learned the trade of stone-cutter, at which he worked in many of the eastern and middle States. In his later life he became a farmer. In 1849 he married Mary Brown, by whom he had a family of ten children. He is a Roman Catholic in religion, and lives at Hartland Corners, where he is postmaster and engaged in merchandising.

Patrick F. King was educated in the common schools and the Union school at Lockport, commenced teaching when nineteen, and in 1883 began the study of law in the offices of John E. Pound and William C. Green. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1886, and has been in regular practice at Lockport since that time.

In politics Mr. King is a democrat, and served as justice of the peace to fill a vacancy, in the winter of 1877. In 1889 he was elected district attorney of Niagara county, and has since creditably discharged the duties of that office. He is a popular young lawyer, and has a promising future before him.

T. JAMES McMASTER, a prominent dealer in musical goods at Lockport, and a popular and highly esteemed citizen of Niagara county, is a son of William G. and Joan (Sybrandt) McMaster, and was born in Lockport, Niagara county, New York, on August 3, 1847. The McMasters are of Scotch descent, and trace their ancestry back to the time the Mayflower landed its little band of pilgrims on these shores. William G. McMaster (father) was a native of Washington county, being born near Troy in 1799. In 1836 he came to Niagara county and located in the city of Lockport, where he continued to reside until his death, in the spring of 1882, at the age of eighty-three years. In early life he secured a fair education, and by study and a wide range of reading added to his stock of knowledge until he was regarded as one of the best posted men in his city. He always took a deep interest in the subject of popular education, and was connected with the board of education here and in the east for nearly half a century. He was one of the three original founders of the Lockport Union school, and did much to aid that institution during its earlier years. He was one of the committee of three who had charge of putting in the Holly water works in the city of Lockport, which city was the first that ever introduced or tested the Holly system of water works. For a time he was engaged in the mercantile business in Lockport, where he was very popular and successful, but having accumulated a competency he retired from active business some years before his death. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a republican in politics. His wife was born in Washington county, New York, and died at her home in Lockport in 1867,

aged sixty-five years. The maternal great-grandfather of T. James McMaster was Rip Van Dam, first governor of the State of New York.

T. James McMaster was reared and educated in the city of Lockport, attending the Union school there until he had received a good English education. After completing his studies and leaving school he embarked in the jewelry business in his native city, and continued in that line very successfully until 1877. In 1883 he opened a music store and began handling pianos, organs, and all kinds of musical merchandise. This enterprise has also been successful, and his trade has steadily increased in volume and importance until it is among the best in this part of the State.

In addition to this business Mr. McMaster owns considerable real estate in and around the city. He is still unmarried, and for a quarter of a century has been a member of the Hydrant Hose company. In politics he is a staunch republican, yielding a steady support to the platforms and candidates of that party, but is not what would be termed a bitter partisan. He is popular both as a business man and in social circles, and a very pleasant, agreeable gentleman to meet.

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GEORGE F. NYE, a popular young business man and cashier of the customs office at Suspension Bridge, is a son of John F. and Julia A. (McKnight) Nye, and was born in Lockport, Niagara county, New York, March 4, 1864. His grandfather, Willard Nye, was born near Cape Cod, Massachusetts, but removed to the village of Somerset, this county, in 1834, where he lived until his death in 1860, at the advanced age of sixty-nine years. He was

a shoemaker by occupation, and a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, serving as deacon for many years, and contributing largely of his time and means for the advancement and upbuilding of the various interests of the church. He married Sarah Pease, and reared a family of three sons and three daughters. Robert McKnight (maternal grandfather) was born in 1789, in Geneva, New York, but removed to New Fane, this county, where he lived until his death in 1843, at the age of fifty-four years. He was a very extensive farmer and land owner, possessing at the time of his death more land than any other man in the county. He erected and operated a flouring mill near the village of Charlotteville, and married Eliza Combs, by whom he had six sons and three daughters. John F. Nye (father) was born in the town of Somerset, this county, in 1832, and removed to the city of Lockport, where he now resides, about 1853. On going to Lockport he engaged in the dry goods business, and continued in this line until 1890, when he retired from active business pursuits. In political faith he is a republican, and for many years took an active interest in the success of his party. He is a devoted member of the Lockport Presbyterian church. In 1857 he married Julia A. McKnight, to which union an only son was born, George F., the subject of this sketch.

George F. Nye was educated in the Lockport Union school, but before graduating he left school to accept a position as clerk in the office of the Michigan Central railroad at Suspension Bridge. He was employed in this capacity for three years, when he became teller in the bank of Suspension Bridge, at Suspension Bridge, where he also remained for a period of three years.

At the end of that time he was appointed by Major James Low, collector of customs, as cashier of the district of Niagara, with headquarters at Suspension Bridge, which position he still occupies. He is a young and active republican, who bids fair to make his mark in politics and win distinction for his name. He is a member of Niagara Frontier Lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted Masons. No young man is more popular, or has made his way with more uniform success, and from the vantage ground which he now occupies it is not difficult to predict for him a brilliant future and a useful life.

REV. THOMAS F. HINES, pastor of the church of the Sacred Heart at Suspension Bridge, New York, was born May 10, 1826, in the Parish of Ballymore, County Westmeath, Ireland. His parents, Patrick Hines and Bridget Smith, left their native land in March, 1828, for their new home in the "Land of the Free."

Thomas F., in his youth, attended the parochial as well as public schools. Later on in life he entered the college of Notre Dame, Indiana, but remained there only a short time. The climate did not agree with his health. Afterwards, in September, 1849, he went to Montreal, Canada, where he entered the college of the Assumption, and remained four years. He then went to Buffalo diocese, where Rt. Rev. Timon adopted him and sent him to his seminary in Buffalo city, which was then in charge of the Oblate Fathers. He remained there until March, 1859, when he was ordained priest, and sent as an assistant priest to Rev. Father O'Connor, of Canandaigua, Ontario county. After a short time he was recalled, by Bishop Timon, to Buffalo, to



Rev. Thomas P. Sines

re-organize the St. Joseph's Orphan Boys' asylum, located at Limestone Hill, which work was immediately begun in the month of May. A building forty by fifty feet, three and one-half stories high, was finished and ready for occupation on the 1st of November the same year. It was the wing of the center building erected in 1858 and 1859, sixty by seventy feet. During the years 1861 and 1862 the effects of the civil war began to be manifest in the large number of helpless and unprovided children that were seen on the streets of our city of Buffalo. This new charitable demand became pressing on the good Bishop Timon, who decided to provide a home for the children of the patriotic fathers and brothers who were on the field of battle, ready to give up their lives for their country's cause. Father Hines was selected, and authorized by his Bishop to arrange for the erection of a suitable home for this class of children, where their training in schools and in useful industries might be carried out. A new building sixty by seventy feet, four stories high, with a wing forty by fifty feet, three and one-half stories high, was begun, and completed in October, 1864, at which time it was opened. Shops and machinery were required to give employment to this number of boys. It was decided by the board of managers, in 1867, to erect shops suitable for chair factory and boot and shoe business. Later on electro-plating was introduced. All these enterprises demonstrate his practical ability for creating and managing such a varied institution. In 1873 the people of the little parish of St. Patrick needed more church accommodation. The untiring zeal of Father Hines had a new field open to him. He set about the erection of the new St. Patrick's church, ninety-six feet long

and forty-eight feet wide, side walls twenty-two feet in height, with steeple one hundred and thirty feet high. This church was dedicated in August, 1875.

Some signs of the great wear and tear began to make their appearance on the constitution of this truly devoted priest. In 1881 it was decided by Father Hines' physician, as well as advised by his Bishop, Rt. Rev. S. V. Ryan, that he must withdraw from a life so very active and rest for awhile.

Now, after a period of twenty-five years' service, laborious and severe, to stand and look back over the field of his labors, and see so many living monuments of his zeal and fervor, are what few men can behold. But his labors have not ended here, as the next ten years will show. He was not long in his new mission at Suspension Bridge until his practical knowledge of building was required. The erection of a new school house was necessary for the accommodation of the Catholic children of the parish. In 1883 he began the erection of a school house forty-eight by thirty-two feet, two stories high. In 1885 he began to prepare for the building of a parochial residence, which was finished in 1885. After its completion he begins the improvement of the old St. Raphael's church by putting in steam and a front addition. This edifice was destroyed by fire on the 14th of November, 1888. By the direction of Rt. Rev. S. V. Ryan, his bishop, and the desire of his congregation, he prepares to build his new church. The corner stone of the new church was laid on Sunday, May 12, 1889, and it was dedicated on Sunday, February 16, 1890. Its dimensions are one hundred and thirty-six feet long, sixty feet wide, with spire one hundred and fifty-two feet in height, design Gothic, plans and specifications by Mr. M. Sheehan,

builder and architect, Buffalo, New York. It cost about \$32,000, finished complete, heated by steam, pews of oak, trimmed with walnut, three nice altars, with emblems all in white and gold, splendid new organ, worth \$1,800. School rooms large and healthful, containing two hundred and forty pupils, in basement of the church. Taking it all together, it is one of the handsomest church edifices in this part of the country; so fine, indeed, that we present a view of it in this book. It is safe to say that hardly any pastor is more deeply respected and revered than he is to-day. His ten years labor here, with his twenty-five years in Buffalo added, makes a praiseworthy service of thirty-five years, and now bestows on him a popularity that few enjoy.

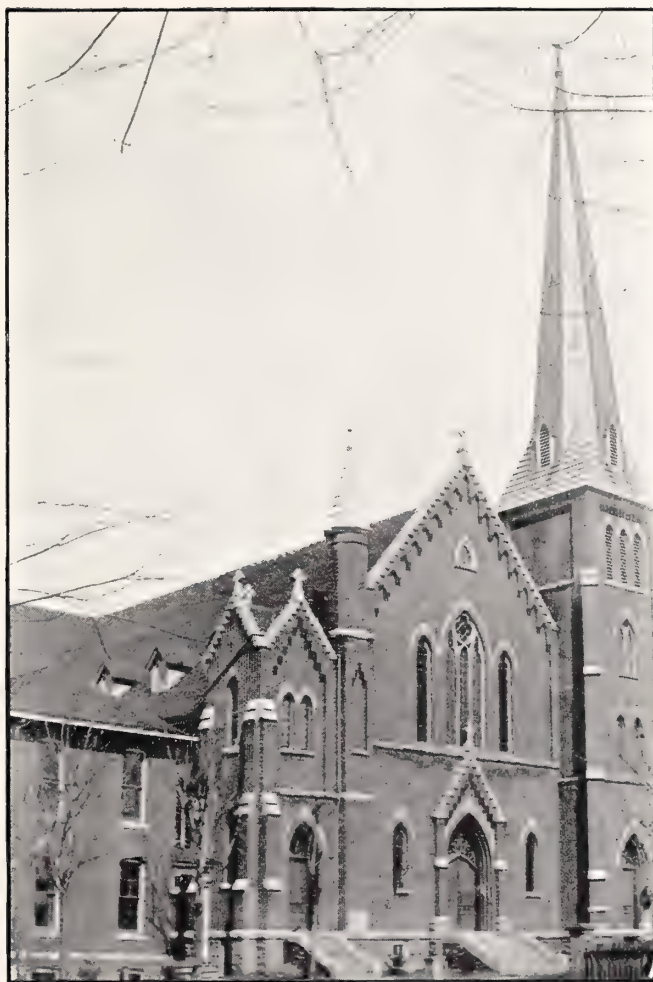
WILLIAM H. CORNELL is a son of John and Mary (Dickerson) Cornell, and was born July 24, 1841, in the town of Lewiston, this county. His grandfather, Lemuel Cornell, was a native of Sacket's Harbor, but came to Lewiston in 1819, where he died. He married Annie Wiltsie, by whom he had a family of eleven sons and one daughter. John Cornell (father) was also born at Sacket's Harbor, in 1809, but came with his father to Lewiston, where he lived until his death, in 1887. He married Mary Dickerson, and to them was born a family of four sons and four daughters.

William H. Cornell was educated in the common schools, and graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Business college, at Buffalo, in 1861. He enlisted in Company A, 3d New York cavalry, and took part in fifteen battles. He spent ten months at Andersonville, having been captured just seventeen days before his term of enlistment expired.

After the war he served three years as deputy collector of customs, and one year later removed to Iowa, where he remained three years. Returning to Suspension Bridge, he embarked in the flour and feed business for a time, and then changed to furniture and undertaking, in which he is now engaged. He is a republican, and has served as coroner for nine years, and as president of the village. He is a Mason, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He married Frances E. Pew, of Canada, and has two children: Blanche and Harry.

JOHN PFETSCH, a prominent local democratic leader, who does a large business in meats, and is known as among the best citizens of Niagara Falls, is a son of Jacob and Mary (Dawer) Pfetsch, and was born December 20, 1848, in Wittenberg, Germany. His ancestors for unknown generations were natives of that country. Jacob Pfetsch (father) was born in the Fatherland about 1824, and is still living, as is his wife, who was born in 1826. They had a family of five sons and three daughters: Jacob F., who resides at Erie, Pennsylvania, and is general manager of the street railway there; Charles, lives in Detroit, Michigan, where he is foreman in a large brewery; Michael, now twenty years of age, and residing with his brother John; Anna, married to Frank Kiegler, of New York city. The others are living in Germany.

John Pfetsch received his education in the National schools of Germany, where he received a good, practical academic training, which amply qualified him for any and all business pursuits. Among his school-mates he took the prizes and honors, on one



CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART, SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

occasion winning the prize for penmanship when there were one hundred and eight contestants. In 1866 he left his native country and sought a home in the United States, landing on these shores June 22. He worked for others as a butcher for several years thereafter, but in October, 1872, he removed to Niagara Falls, and commenced the butchering business for himself. His shop is at No. 145 Falls street, where, by honest dealing and close attention to the wants of customers, he has built up a large business, and is one of the leading meat merchants of the village.

On December 11, 1877, he was united in marriage with Mary Wiedenman, of Suspension Bridge. This union has been blest with five children: Frederick J., Charles A., Beulah, Louis, and George J.

In political opinion Mr. Pfetsch is a stanch democrat, and is now serving as a member of the county committee of that party. He is well grounded in the principles of his party, and is a local leader of recognized influence, being also a member of Niagara county executive committee. He served as alderman in 1888 and 1889, and was elected president of the village for 1890. He is at all times ready to do his part toward advancing the interests of his party, and winning victory at the polls. He served as chief of the fire department for three years, beginning in 1886, and has been a member of the volunteer fire department for twenty-two years, and was instrumental in having the State Firemans' association vote to hold its annual meeting at Niagara Falls 1892. Mr. Pfetsch is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church at Suspension Bridge, but is also an attendant and supporter of the Presbyterian church at Niagara Falls. He is a member of the Ancient

Order of United Workmen. He has been quite successful as a business man, and is active in all matters pertaining to the welfare and development of the village. He is possessed of energy, integrity, indomitable courage and force of character, and is at the same time pleasant and frank in address, and deservedly popular among his many friends and acquaintances.

CAPTAIN HAZARD H. SHELDON,

a lawyer of wide experience, and a justice of the peace who has served for two decades, was born at Bridgewater, Oneida county, New York, on March 8, 1821, and is a son of Hazard and Eleanor (Saunders) Sheldon. His grandfather, Potter Sheldon, was a native of Rhode Island, where he lived and died. By occupation he was a farmer, in religion a Seventh-day Baptist, and married Avis Coon, by whom he had a family of one son and two daughters. The son, Hazard Sheldon (father), was born in Rhode Island, and when sixteen years of age removed to Madison county, this State, and after living there and in Allegany and in Otsego counties, he finally settled in Oneida county, where he lived until his death, at the age of sixty-two years. By occupation he was a tanner and currier, and owned and operated a tannery at Bridgewater, though he was engaged in farming to some extent. In politics he was a Jacksonian democrat, and served as postmaster at West Genesee, Allegany county, under appointment by President Van Buren. He was a member of the Baptist church, and went to Sacket's Harbor during the war of 1812 as a soldier. He married Eleanor Saunders, and reared a family of two sons and three daughters. The maternal great-

grandfather of Hazard H. Sheldon was Hezekiah Saunders, who was born in Rhode Island, and whose father served in the French and Indian wars, and in the Revolutionary war for four years as captain of a company. He died in Rhode Island at an advanced age. His son, Hezekiah Saunders (grandfather), was born in Rhode Island, removed first to Rensselaer county, New York, and then to Bridgewater, Oneida county, where he lived for nearly sixty years, dying there at a ripe old age. In his early life he was a sailor, engaged in fishing and whaling, but became a farmer, and devoted the greater part of his life to agricultural pursuits, finally operating on an extensive scale. Politically he was a democrat, belonged to the Seventh-day Baptist church, and married Eleanor Carr, by whom he had a large family, most of them growing to maturity.

Hazard H. Sheldon received his education in Hamilton college, Clinton, Oneida county, New York, being graduated from that institution in 1848. He immediately began reading law in the office of Judd & Cleland, at Frankfort, Herkimer county, this State, and after the dissolution of that firm continued reading with its senior partner, George B. Judd. He was admitted to practice at Syracuse, New York, in the fall of 1852, at the general term of court, and at once formed a partnership with Mr. Judd, under the firm name of Judd & Sheldon, and with him continued the practice of law until May, 1854. At that time the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Sheldon removed to Niagara Falls, where, in connection with Charles H. Piper, under the firm name of Piper & Sheldon, he practiced his profession for one year, when the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Sheldon continued his practice

alone for six or eight years. In 1862 he associated Horatio N. Griffith with him, the firm name being Sheldon & Griffith, and this partnership continued until 1863, when Mr. Sheldon was appointed as recruiting officer in the district of Niagara, and the law firm was dissolved. He served in the capacity of recruiting agent until February, 1864, when he enlisted as a private in the 8th New York heavy artillery, and after going to Baltimore, was promoted as captain to the command of Company M, 8th New York heavy artillery. He served with the army of the Potomac under General Grant, and was slightly wounded at Cold Harbor. On account of this wound and other disabilities incurred in the service, he was honorably discharged in October, 1864. In politics he is an earnest and active democrat, and has held the office of trustee of Niagara Falls for six years, and also served as president of the village for three years, and clerk of the town of Niagara for two years. He has also held the office of justice of the peace for the last twenty years, and was supervisor of the town of Niagara from 1887 to 1891. This record of long service in positions of trust and responsibility testifies more emphatically than any words of the biographer could do, of the respect and esteem in which Mr. Sheldon is held by his neighbors and those who know him best. He is a member of Malon Post, No. 125, Grand Army of the Republic, at Sanborn, New York.

On November 23, 1852, Mr. Sheldon was united in marriage with Martha A. Judd, daughter of his former preceptor and law partner, George B. Judd, and to this union was born a family of four children: Martha J.; Margaret E., who married N. S. Benham, now principal of the schools at Niagara

Falls, where they reside; Hazard J., a merchant at Niagara Falls, who has been trustee of the village and also president one term; and Alice, who married Robert Sully, of Buffalo, New York, and died April 4, 1886.

LEANDER COLT, a citizen of Suspension Bridge, is a son of Isaac and Hannah (Smith) Colt, being born at Lewiston, Niagara county, New York, on August 28, 1824. His grandfather, Isaac Colt, Sr., was a native of Sussex county, New Jersey, who removed to Niagara county, this State, about the beginning of the present century, and located in the town of Lewiston, on what is known as the "mile reserve," where he died in 1838, aged seventy-five years. He was an extensive farmer and became quite wealthy. He was a whig in politics, and served during the war of 1812, receiving serious wounds. He received honorable mention in Sanford's history of this county. He married Nancy Morris, and to them was born a family of six sons and two daughters. Isaac Colt (father) was born in New Jersey in the initial year of this century, and came to this State with his father's family while yet a child. He served in the war of 1812 as a private soldier, was an enthusiastic whig and republican in politics, and married Hannah Smith, by whom he had a family of five sons and one daughter. After her death, in 1844, he married Eliza Cushman. In business he had a varied career, being at different times a farmer, merchant, lumber dealer, hotel keeper, and interested in a stage line. He died in 1869, respected and honored by all who knew him.

Leander Colt received his education in the common schools of his native county. After reaching man's estate he crossed the

plains in 1849, and was engaged in gold mining for four years in California. About 1857 he opened a shoe store at Suspension Bridge, in which line he continued until 1861, when he enlisted as a private in company B squadron of Illinois cavalry, and served about three years in the civil war. From 1867 to 1871 he conducted a hardware business in the village, and since then has given his attention to general business affairs. In politics he is a republican, believing implicitly in the policy and tenets of his party, and ready at all times to defend its principles or work for its success. Under General Grant's first administration he was appointed postmaster at Suspension Bridge, and served four years to the satisfaction of the general public and with credit to himself.

On May 7, 1855, he was united in marriage with Mary E. Saxe, daughter of Judge Matthew C. Saxe, of Chazy, this State. To this union was born a family of four daughters: Minnie S., married Frank E. Lawson, living at Suspension Bridge; Julia M., married Frank Lovell, a publisher in New York city, where they reside; and Lilian and Katie, who reside with their parents in their pleasant home at Suspension Bridge.

JACOB S. HAIGHT. Of the many occupations of life, perhaps none receive more attention than that of farming. Jacob S. Haight, who merits the praise of having been successful as a farmer, is a son of Jacob and Katie (Sharpsteen) Haight, and was born in the town of Somerset, Niagara county, New York, October 9, 1825. His great-grandfather, Rev. Joshua Haight, was a Quaker minister, and a native of East Chester, near New York, and was also one of the "nine partners" who founded a Qua-

ker school near Poughkeepsie, New York, and conducted it successfully for many years. Joshua Haight, grandfather of Jacob S. Haight, was also born at East Chester, New York, and while a young man removed with his father into Dutchess county, New York. He was a Quaker, or Friend, and was a miller by trade, but devoted some of his time to farming. He married a Miss Mosier, of Dutchess county, by whom he had nine children. During the latter part of his life he moved into Cayuga county, New York, where he died in 1815, at the age of seventy-nine years.

John Sharpsteen (maternal grandfather) was a native of Dutchess county, New York, but removed to Cayuga county, where he died in 1822, at the age of sixty years. He was also a farmer by occupation, and united in marriage with Rachel Wilbor, a Quaker lady, and to their union were born five children. Jacob Haight (father) was born in the town of Washington, Dutchess county, in 1779, and in 1812 went to Cayuga county. In 1816 he came to the town of Somerset, where he purchased a farm of three hundred acres of the Holland Land Company. At the time of his purchase this tract was covered with forest, but in two years afterward he removed his family thither, and there remained until 1855, when he died, aged seventy-six years. He spent the greater part of his life upon the farm, and prior to his coming into Niagara county he was a manufacturer of fanning mills. He was a Quaker, and in political sentiment a whig, and took great interest in the success of his party. He married Katie Sharpsteen in 1802, and reared a family of seven children: David (deceased); Stephen (deceased); Joshua, a resident of Somerset; Humphrey (deceased); Alfred (deceased); Mary Ann,

who married a Mr. Albright, and is now dead; and Jacob S.

Jacob S. Haight was reared on the old homestead, and received his education in the common schools. He has always enjoyed the life of a farmer, and in 1885 retired from active life and removed to the village of Somerset, where he now resides. Relieved of the cares of his busy farm life, he is now prepared to spend the remainder of his days in peaceful retirement.

In 1848 he married Angeline Sharpsteen, of Cayuga county, and this union was blessed with one child, John Jay, who united in marriage with Abbie Gardner, and now resides upon his father's farm. Mrs. Haight died in 1881, and on October 15, 1885, Jacob S. Haight married Sarah D. Mathews, daughter of James E. Mathews, of Somerset, Niagara county, New York.

Jacob S. Haight is a hearty supporter of the Democratic party. He is a strict member of the Presbyterian church, and has been a trustee in that church at Somerset for a number of years. He is always interested in the affairs pertaining to his party and church, and shows a willingness to lend a helping hand for their success. Although he has devoted himself to a retired life, he still wields an influence that is felt in his community.

COLONEL GEORGE P. ROSE has been a prominent farmer of the town of Cambria, and is an old and highly esteemed citizen of the county. He is a son of Jarius and Zilpha (Gillet) Rose, and was born in the town of Canandaigua, Ontario county, New York, May 1, 1808. Jarius Rose was a native of Massachusetts, born in Granville, that State, October 25, 1768. He

was a farmer and surveyor by occupation, and died at Sanborn, January 31, 1828, aged sixty years. He married Zilpha Gillet January 22, 1794, and to them was born a family of seven children: (1) Lantha, born in Ontario county, in 1795, married William Miller, and had nine children—Martin, Julius, Bridget, Harriet, George, Galen (now supervisor of the town of Lewiston), Joseph (an editor in Kentucky), Isabella, and Jeanette; (2) Thorret, married Mary Ann Laveric, and had five children—Pina and Thorret (Thorret was killed by falling from the fourth story of the Union school building at Lockport), Allinda (married William Campbell, and has three sons: Nathan, Thorret, and William), Cornelia (married Amos Moyer, and has four sons and two daughters: Lycurgus, Mary E., Lloyd G., James F., Galen D., and Nellie C.); (3) Galen, who went to New Orleans in 1818, and has not been heard of since 1822; (4) Laura, unmarried, and living with Colonel George P.; (5) Polly, married Errand Baxter, and has four children—Mary, Eli, Sarah, and Henry; (6) Bemna P., married Rachel Ann Dickerson, and had two sons and three daughters—Hopkins, Henrietta, Adelaide, Thorret, and Josephine; and (7) George P., the subject of this sketch.

Colonel George P. Rose was reared on his father's farm in Sanborn, and received such education as was afforded by the common schools of that day. His father had six half-brothers in the war of the Revolution, and thus had his young mind early drawn toward military affairs. He became a member of the State militia, and served for some time as ensign of his company. At Sanborn, in 1837 or 1838, he was promoted to be lieutenant of his company, and after serving some time in that capacity, became

captain, and later was promoted to be colonel of the 163d regiment. About that time a Canadian force attempted to cross the river at Lewiston, and he was ordered to defend that frontier. He now resides on the old homestead, in the town of Cambria, where his father settled when the present highly improved and well cultivated farm was all a wilderness. This farm at the present time contains one hundred and twenty-eight acres, but Jarius Rose's original purchase consisted of about two thousand acres. The Indians were still aggressive when the father settled here, and during the hostilities of 1812 they captured Jarius Rose and held him for a ransom. He was finally released, and arrived at home in safety. He did most of the surveying of this section in that early day.

On October 11, 1832, Colonel Rose was united in marriage with Sarah A. Farley, daughter of John and Elizabeth Farley, of Lewiston, this county, and to them was born a family of eleven children, nine of whom are yet living: (1) Galen, married Almira Robinson, and has four daughters—Etta (now a teacher in Bryant & Stratton's Business college at Buffalo), Erdem (attending the State Normal school at Cedar Falls, Iowa), May and Ida, at home; (2) Mary, married John Dickson, and has three sons and two daughters—Hattie (married Harry Duboise, has a daughter named Lena, and resides at New Hartford, Iowa), William G. (married Mattie Wardle, of Iowa, has a son named George W., and is principal of the school at Bishop Cleff, California), J. G. Dickson (in law school in Boston), Marion (teaching at Mt. Vernon, in Iowa), and Henry B. (a cadet in the military academy at West Point); (3) Harriet, married B. H. Smith, resides in Wisconsin, and has three

children — Edith, Alice, and Arthur; (4) Adaline, married, and has three sons — George (book-keeper in Chicago), Galen (district attorney at Osage, Iowa), and Charles; (5) Susan, married Edward Pierce, who died from an injury received at the battle of Cold Harbor (leaving one child, a daughter, named Alice), and after his death wedded Samuel Vail, by whom she had five daughters — Mercy (married, and has three children, named Alice, Ernest, and Bennet), Anna G. (married B. W. Trichler, and has two children, named Bessie and Walter La Verne), Marian, Bertha, and Mary; (6) Elizabeth, married Justus Van Wert, of Hampton, Iowa, and has three children — Rose, Emma, and Everett; (7) Emily, married John E. Pike, a soldier in the late war, telegraph operator, and Odd Fellow, who died November 19, 1879, leaving two children — Flora B. and George E.; (8) Sarah, married Henry Trichler, and has two children living — Mervin and Hattie; (9) Jessie Rose, at home.

Mrs. Sarah A. (Farley) Rose was born in New Jersey, December 15, 1811. Her father, John Farley, married Elizabeth Heaton, by whom he had a family of five children: Alexander, Samuel, Harriet, and Eliza, all deceased, Mrs. Rose being now the only surviving child of that family. Mr. Rose has been a life-long republican, and occupies a high place in the regard of his fellow citizens of Niagara county.

JOSEPH MACKENNA, a well-known citizen of Niagara county, and a leading furniture dealer and undertaker of Niagara Falls, is a son of John and Elizabeth B. (Kane) MacKenna, and was born December 24, 1834, in the north of Ireland. His father

was also a native of the Emerald Isle, and emigrated to America in 1835, settling in Canada West, where he died. He received a liberal education, and was a contractor, builder, architect, and civil engineer. He also had a practical and theoretical knowledge of navigation, and took part in the McKenzie rebellion. Before leaving Ireland, he married Elizabeth B. Kane, and had two children, one son, Joseph, and a daughter, Mary. After coming to America, six more children were born to them, all of whom are now deceased. James MacKenna, a brother of John, and uncle to the subject of this sketch, emigrated from Ireland to the United States, became a resident of Vermont, and has three sons: James, formerly station agent at the Boston and Pittsburgh depot, Boston, Massachusetts; Charles, a railroad conductor; and John, who owns and operates a large dairy in Vermont.

Joseph MacKenna was reared and educated in Ireland by his grandparents, with whom he was left when his father emigrated to Canada, being then only six months old, and too young to stand the voyage. He received a good practical education, and about 1845, on the death of his grandfather, his father went after him and brought him from his native country to this country, at the age of twelve years. On arrival here he located at Niagara Falls, where he has since resided. He first engaged in building houses, and later began the manufacture of fine furniture, which business he successfully conducted for thirteen years. At the end of that time, in 1877, he opened a large undertaking and furniture establishment, on First street, where he carries a large stock of fine goods in endless variety, and at correct prices. The building is 40 x 100



Joseph MacKenzie

feet, consisting of two stories and a basement, and first-class in every detail. Here the wants of the public, either in furniture or undertaking, can be promptly and properly met.

In 1855 Mr. MacKenna was united in marriage with Matilda J. Furlong, daughter of Michael Furlong, and to them have been born five children, four sons and one daughter: Edward J., now cashier of the bank of Niagara Falls, who married Mary Franklin, of that village, where they reside, and have three children—Mildred, Frank, and Edward; Agnes, who married Stuart R. Porter, by whom she had two children—Joseph and Gertrude—and who now, with her children, resides at home with her parents; Charles, a partner with his father in the furniture and undertaking business, and has served as treasurer of the village of Niagara Falls for three years; John, who married Christina Kilbenen, was for two or three years teller in the Niagara bank, and is now in the clothing and furnishing business at Niagara Falls; and Frank, now (1892) reading law in the office of Eugene Cary, at Niagara Falls.

Politically Mr. MacKenna is a democrat, and very earnest in his support of that party. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and belongs to the Catholic Mutual Benefit association of Niagara Falls, of which he was secretary for several years after its organization. He is a man of great energy of character, prompt and careful in business matters, of pleasing address, and has been highly successful in all his undertakings.

IRVING W. HOTALING, M.D. During the last decades of the present century of progress, medicine has been as rapidly

progressive as any other profession, and justly stands high in the estimation of the world. One of the many progressive physicians of to-day is Irving W. Hotaling, who is a son of Dr. David W. and Jane A. (Vischer) Hotaling, and was born in Johnstown, Montgomery county, New York, July 9, 1836. The Hotalings are of Hollander extraction, and emigrated from Holland to America at the same time as did the Van Rensselaers, and are among the old families of the State. John Hotaling (paternal grandfather), the name formerly spelled Houghtaling, was a native of Dutchess county, but in 1830 removed to the County of Cortland, where in four years afterwards he died, at the ripe old age of eighty-five years. He engaged very extensively in agricultural pursuits, and in politics was an old-line whig. For a time he served as a justice of the peace, was a member of the German Reformed church, and united in marriage with Rachel Bogardis, by whom he had four children: James, John, Stephen, and Leah. James was a lawyer by profession, and settled in Troy, where he practiced his profession until his death. Stephen served as sergeant in the Seminole war, in which he was fatally wounded, and died at Tampa Bay, Florida. Leah married David Wager, who resided in Columbia county, where he died. David W. Hotaling (father) was born in Dutchess, and went with his father to Cortland county, and thence to Johnstown, Montgomery county, where he read medicine with Dr. Hull. He attended the Albany Medical college, was examined by a board of curators, and became a graduate in 1833. After his graduation he practiced in Johnstown for about four years, at Cuyler, Cortland county, for six years, and then became a resident and successful

practitioner of Waterport, Orleans county, where he died in 1857. He was a whig and republican in political matters, but never asked for an office. He took an active part as a member of the Orleans County Medical society, and was formerly a member of the Methodist church, but later in life became a Presbyterian. He married Jane A. Visscher, and to them were born five children: Lena, Josephine, Marsden, Charles, and Irving W. Marsden served in the civil war, in company B, 8th New York heavy artillery, and soon after the war died from malaria, which he contracted while in active service. Josephine is matron of the New York Aural and Ophthalmic institute, which position she has filled for twenty-three years. Charles resides in New York city, is a general advertising agent, and has a business amounting to one hundred thousand dollars per annum. Lena, married Dr. Adolph Alt, of St. Louis, Missouri, who makes a specialty in the treatment of the eye and ear. Mrs. Jane Hotaling now resides with Dr. Alt, and is eighty-four years of age. She is a native of Amsterdam, this State, and is very active for a woman of her age. Her father, Col. Frederick Visscher (maternal grandfather), was born near New York city, and removed to the vicinity of Herkimer. He was engaged in the fight with Sir William Johnson, and received a serious wound while fighting in the battle near Fort Stanwich or Oriskany. His comrades thinking he was dead left him on the battle field, where he afterwards received the attention of some slaves and was restored to health again. He owned six or eight hundred acres of land near Amsterdam, where he became a planter and slave owner. In religious sentiment he was a member of the German Reformed church,

and married Nancy DeGraff, by whom he had a large family of children.

Irving W. Hotaling received his education in Yates and Albion academies, and was graduated in a literary course from Albion in 1853. From his boyhood he had a natural desire for the medical profession, and for four years after leaving school he read medicine with his father. In March, 1862, he was graduated from the medical department of the New York university, and in 1870 he became a graduate of the Homeopathic Medical college of New York city, graduating in a special course in chemical analysis and uriascopia. After his graduation he entered the civil war as assistant surgeon of the 121st regiment New York volunteers, participating in the engagements of the 6th army corps until October, 1863, when he resigned and accepted a position as surgeon in the United States Chesapeake general hospital, at Fortress Monroe, until May 25, 1865. After the war closed he located at Somerset, New York, where he has ever since practiced with good success. He is also a dealer in drugs, medicines, general merchandise, coal, evaporated fruits, cider, etc. He owns a fine farm of ninety acres of land, of which ten acres are in berries, twenty-two acres in apple orchards, five acres in grapes, twelve acres in pear trees, and three acres in peach trees.

On November 4, 1864, he united in marriage with Harriet Dates, a daughter of William and Jane (Miller) Dates, of Loudonville, New York. To this union have been born six children, four sons and two daughters: Ralph, Glen, Frederick, Charles, Evangeline, and Hattie. Charles, Glen, and Frederick are medical students; Ralph, and Hattie are attending school, and Evangeline is manager in her father's store.

In politics Dr. Hotaling became a democrat after Cleveland's nomination. He is a believer in free soil and free trade principles, and voted with the republicans until the free soil feature was an accomplished fact, when he became a democrat, which party he thought adhered more closely to free trade than its opponent. He is president of the Town Hall association, of whose stock he owns seventy per cent. Of the many bloody struggles of the civil war, he witnessed those at Aldies Station, Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg. He is a member of the Niagara County Medical society, and of Ontario Lodge, No. 140, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is past commander of S. C. Hayes Post, No. 141, Grand Army of the Republic. Ever interested and active in the political and religious movements of to-day, yet he never neglects professional duties or fails to keep abreast of the medical progress of the present wonderful age. In his particular lines of medical practice the success which has attended his efforts fully attests his natural ability, careful preparation, and skillful operations as a surgeon and specialist.

GEORGE F. CHAPIN. Success in any occupation of life is to be won by energy, determination, and steady and continuous effort. One who has thus been successful is George F. Chapin, of Gasport. He is a son of Orramel S. and Jemima (Smith) Chapin, and was born at Pittsford, Monroe county, New York, May 26, 1833. The Chapins are descendants of Deacon Samuel Chapin, who was a native of Wales, and emigrated from that country to one of the New England States, where he remained until his death. He was a prominent min-

ister of the Methodist Episcopal church. One of his descendants, William Chapin (grandfather), was born in New England, and resided at Northampton, Massachusetts, where he died. By occupation he was a farmer, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Nancy Sibley, and to them were born eight sons and one daughter. Orramel S. Chapin (father) was the eldest child of the family, and was born in Massachusetts, June 17, 1801. At twenty-eight years of age he went to Monroe county, New York, and in 1834 came to the town of Royalton, this county, where he remained for about fifty years, and then moved to the city of Lockport, where he died in April, 1887. He had always lived the life of a farmer, and had changed a wilderness of one hundred and thirty acres into a fine farm. He was a republican and a strong advocate of anti-slavery principles. In religious sentiment he was formerly a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, but owing to the position of that church on the slavery question, he severed his connection therewith and united with the Wesleyan Methodists. He married Jemima Smith, and they had a family of three sons, of whom George F. Chapin is the youngest. His wife died, and in 1840 he united in marriage with Annie L. Welch, and to them was born one child, that died when quite young. His second wife died in 1870.

When George F. Chapin was not quite one year old he came with his father and family to Niagara county. His education was received in the common schools, in the collegiate institute at Wilson, and in the Lockport Union school. Leaving school, he was engaged in teaching in Niagara county for a time, and afterwards went to Athens county, Ohio, where he was em-

ployed for eighteen months by a company of civil engineers. At the expiration of that time he removed to Mississippi, where he served in the same capacity for one year. He then returned to Ohio, and after a two years' residence he came back to Niagara county. He then located on a farm one mile southeast of that place, where he has resided ever since. This farm contains fifty acres of land, which is in a good state of cultivation.

In 1856 Mr. Chapin united in marriage with Emeline Bouck, a daughter of Abram and Elizabeth (Miller) Bouck. Mr. Bouck was a cousin of Governor Bouck, and was a native of Schoharie county. He was born in 1792, and moved to Niagara county in 1845. He was a resident of Ridgeway, Orleans county, for a time, and in 1855 came to this county and settled in the town of Royalton, where he died in 1876. He supported the Democratic party, and was an active member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. He served as drummer in the war of 1812, and married Elizabeth Miller, by whom he had one son and five daughters. To Mr. and Mrs. Chapin have been born two children: Ida C. and Willis O. Ida C. was born June 4, 1858, was educated in the Lockport Union school, and took lessons in instrumental music under Prof. William O. Brewster, and Prof. Koffenberger, of Buffalo. She is now engaged in teaching music in the Lincoln Normal institute of Alabama. Willis O. was born October 6, 1860, and first attended the Lockport Union school, and then went to Bryant & Stratton's Business college. Leaving school, he entered the law office of Williams & Potter, of Buffalo, and was admitted to the bar on the day he became of age. He then entered the law office of Marshall, Clinton & Wilson.

He then went into partnership with Sheldon T. Viele, under the firm name of Viele & Chapin. This firm is meeting with good success in the legal profession.

In politics Mr. Chapin is a republican, and his industry and benevolence have made him prominent among the citizens of his town and county.

COLONEL WILLIAM WHEELER,

a well-known, aged, and highly esteemed citizen of Niagara county, who has led a stirring and useful life, but is now retired from active business, is a son of William and Persis (Howe) Wheeler, and was born May 2, 1811, in the town of Stratton, Bennington county, Vermont. The Wheeler family is of English extraction, three brothers of them coming to America about 1740, and settling near Boston, in Massachusetts colony. One of the brothers returned to England in a short time, but the other two remained here, and all the Wheelers in America, it is believed, are descendants of these brothers. Charles Wheeler, grandfather of Colonel William Wheeler, was born at Sudbury, near Boston, Massachusetts, where he lived until his death, about 1798, at fifty years of age. By occupation he was a farmer, and an earnest, active whig in politics. He married Mary Adams, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Evelytt) Adams, on May 4, 1779, and by this union had a family of six sons and one daughter. Mrs. Wheeler's father, Joseph Adams, was a brother of President John Adams, and a distinguished man in his day. William Wheeler (father) was born at Sudbury, Massachusetts, and removed to the town of Stratton, Bennington county, Vermont, in 1810, and the next year went to the town of Arlington, in the same county,

and finally, in 1827, came to the town of Hartland, Niagara county, this State. Here he purchased a farm of one hundred acres, near Reynale's Basin, from the Holland Land Company, on which he lived until his death in 1871. Politically he was an old-line whig, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he was a trustee for a number of years. He enlisted in the army during the war of 1812, but was never called into active service. He married Persis Howe in 1809, by whom he had a family of one son and two daughters: William, Emily and Susan. Mrs. Wheeler, *nee* Persis Howe, was a descendant of Lord Howe, of Revolutionary fame. The Howes were the owners of "The Wayside Inn," celebrated in one of Henry W. Longfellow's finest poems, and this historic property passed successively through the hands and was the home of Colonels David Howe, Ezekiel Howe, Adam Howe, and Lyman Howe.

William Wheeler was educated in the common schools of his day, which, without the technical finish of the present time, imparted a good practical English education. He came to this county with his parents when sixteen years of age, and located in the town of Hartland, where he resided until 1878, when he retired from active business, and removed to Middleport, and resided there until 1889, when he became a member of his son's family, one mile west of Johnson's Creek. In politics he was formerly a whig, but on the organization of the Republican party he became a democrat, and has since been an active adherent of that party. He held the office of assessor for six years, beginning about 1840, was justice of the peace for eight years in succession, commencing about the same time, and was supervisor of the town of Hart-

land one term, 1850. He was connected with the New York State militia from the time he was eighteen years of age, and held all the offices therein, from corporal to colonel. In 1837, while serving as captain, he was called out to Fort Niagara to defend the American line during the progress of the "Patriot war." He contributes largely to the support of the various churches, but is not identified with any particular denomination.

On March 6, 1833, Mr. Wheeler was married to Louisa Sprague, from which union were born five children: George, deceased; Dexter, now a farmer in the town of Hartland, who was born March 31, 1840, educated in the Lockport union school, married Della P. Strong in 1871, and has two children (Harry, born in 1875, and Carrie, born in 1877); Susan, married Vine Banker, a farmer living in the town of Hartland; Mary A., deceased; and Albert, who married Carrie Sharpstien, and is a farmer in the town of Hartland, has one son, Roy L., born in 1882. The father of Mrs. Louisa (Sprague) Wheeler, Dexter Sprague, was born among the Green mountains of Vermont, March 17, 1780, and removed to the town of Hartland, this county, where he died May 2, 1842. He was a farmer, was quite active in politics, and served as a justice of the peace for a number of years. He married Elizabeth Dickerman, who was born February 24, 1786, and died October 7, 1813. To them were born two children. After Mrs. Sprague's death, Mr. Sprague married Mrs. Charity Castle, *nee* Barnum, but had no children by this marriage. In 1877 Mrs. Louisa Wheeler died, and one year later Mr. Wheeler married Mrs. Alcestee Wheeler, *nee* Hawley, who departed this life in April, 1889.

SAMUEL C. McCORMICK, one of the solid and substantial citizens of Niagara county, is a son of William C. and Margaret McCormick, and was born at Mooresburg, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on December 16, 1822. His grandfather was of Scotch-Irish extraction, and came to this country at a very early day from Ireland. William C. McCormick (father) was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born in Pennsylvania January 1, 1794, and in 1832 removed to New York, where he died on his farm in the town of Porter, on January 18, 1882. In 1822 he married Margaret Kirk, who was of English extraction. They had four children: Samuel C.; James W., married Martha Dwight, by whom he has two children, and resides in Ransomville; William, married Angeline Bailey, has one child, and lives in Porter; and Elizabeth, born January 28, 1831, and died in 1836. Mr. McCormick was a carpenter by trade, and the farm on which he located in New York was a wilderness, having only a log cabin, which contained but one room.

Samuel C. McCormick came with his parents from Pennsylvania in 1832, and located in the town of Porter, where he has resided ever since. He has one hundred and forty acres of fine tillable land, located about three and one-half miles from Ransomville, and he has devoted most of his life to its cultivation. He has about twenty-five acres devoted to the cultivation of the different kinds of fruit. The land is very productive, and in a section of country second to none in education, culture, progress, and refinement.

On May 24, 1846, Mr. McCormick united in marriage with Susan C. Moore, of Pennsylvania. Their union has been blessed with eight children, six of whom are living:

Elizabeth, married Isaac Morse, has had five children, three of whom are living, and now resides at Suspension Bridge; Carson, married Mary P. Myers, of Buffalo, and has seven children: George, Lewis, Eugene, Mary J., Alice, Katie, and Margaret; William C., married Georgia Hyman, and has one son; Sarah A., and Frank. Mrs. McCormick's parents, Abner and Elizabeth (Painter) Moore, were respectively of English and Welsh extraction. Mr. Moore was a carpenter by trade, and served as justice of the peace at Mooresburg, Pennsylvania. They had six children: John, deceased; Susan C., wife of subject; Parthenia J., married Solomon J. LeVan, and has seven children: Virginia, Clarence, Lynford, Velina E., Frank M., William E., and Curtis; Rebecca, married Wilson Cleghorn, has one child, and resides in the town of Hartland; B. Frank, married Henrietta Moore, and has two children living: Elizabeth and Katie.

Samuel C. McCormick in religion is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics is a staunch supporter of the Republican party. Successful as a farmer, honorable as a man, and respected as a citizen, he now resides in a comfortable home, and enjoys the fruits of half a century of his honest labors.

LYNFORD D. LEVAN, the efficient postmaster at the village of Wilson, and a veteran of the civil war who is widely known and highly esteemed, is a son of Solomon and Jane (Moore) LeVan, and was born September 28, 1846, in the town of Cambria, Niagara county, New York. As the name would indicate, the LeVans are of French extraction. Solomon LeVan (father) was born and reared in Columbia county,

Pennsylvania, but in 1838 removed to Niagara county, this State, and located in the town of Cambria, where he remained until 1855, when he came to the village of Wilson. Here he has since resided, being now in his seventy-third year. He is a republican in politics, but up to 1888 was a democrat. He has always been a laborer. He served nearly four years as hospital steward during the civil war. He married Jane Moore, daughter of Abner Moore, by whom he had seven children. Mrs. LeVan was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is now in her sixty-third year. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania and served in the war of 1812, and her paternal grandfather was born in France, emigrated to America at an early day, and settled in Pennsylvania.

Lynford D. LeVan spent his first years on a farm, but was principally reared in the village of Wilson, being educated in the public schools and the academy at that place. In 1862, when only sixteen years of age, he enlisted in Company B, 129th New York infantry, which regiment, by reorganization, afterwards became the 8th New York artillery. He served until the close of the war, and never lost a day on account of sickness while in the army. His brother, Clarence LeVan, enlisted in 1861, in battery M, 1st New York artillery, and was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863. After the close of hostilities, Mr. LeVan returned to Wilson, where he has ever since resided, and taking up the employments of civil life, learned the trades of molder and machinist, which he followed for three years. He then learned house and sign painting, and was engaged in that occupation until August 12, 1889, when he was

appointed post master at Wilson by President Harrison, and immediately entered upon the discharge of his official duties. He is still serving acceptably in that capacity.

On May 21, 1867, Mr. LeVan was united by the ties of marriage to Mary E., daughter of Henry Johnson, of Wilson. To them have been born a family of five daughters: Hattie, Grace, Myrta, Edith, and Mary.

In politics Mr. LeVan has always been identified with the Republican party, and takes an active interest in its success. He has many times been honored by his fellow citizens with election to different offices, serving as village clerk for six years, constable for four years, tax collector one term, and as collector for the Union school two years. He has also served four years as justice of the peace, and has been elected for another term of four years. Mr. LeVan takes rank as a representative citizen of Niagara county, and is justly entitled to the high degree of respect and esteem in which he is held.

ELI S. NICHOLS, a special deputy in the office of collector of customs at Suspension Bridge, and the lineal descendant of an old English family, who emigrated to America more than two centuries ago, is a son of Hezekiah and Pamela (Sterling) Nichols, and was born in the town of Cambria, New York, on June 24, 1835. The Nichols of this generation are descended from a family which traces its genealogy back into the mists of antiquity. Francis Nichols, the first of whom we have any account, died in England in 1650. He had a family of three children, of whom Caleb Nichols, the lineal descendant, was born in England, and emigrated to America, locating at Woodbury, Connecticut, where he

died in 1690. He married and reared a family of twelve children, the lineal descendant being Abraham Nichols, born in Connecticut, January 19, 1662. In December, 1684, he married Rachel Kellog, who was born in February, 1664. Their son, Joseph Nichols, was born September 21, 1685, in Connecticut. He married Mary Curtis on December 26, 1704, and had a family of seven children, of whom one son, Nathan Nichols, was born December 7, 1709, in the State of Connecticut. He married Patience Hubbell December 4, 1740, and to them were born three children, of whom James Nichols was born in Connecticut on August 13, 1743, married Phoebe Plumb March 20, 1762, and died November 23, 1824, his wife being born March 5, 1741, and dying July 5, 1820. Their son, Philo Nichols, grandfather of Eli S. Nichols, the subject of this sketch, was born August 20, 1765, married Katy Curtis on March 20, 1785, and died October 15, 1844. His wife was born December 27, 1767, and died February 4, 1857. To this union was born a family of eight children, one of whom was Hezekiah Nichols (father), who first opened his eyes on things terrestrial at Huntington, Connecticut, November 9, 1808, and in 1833, when twenty-five years of age, removed to New York, and settled in the town of Cambria, Niagara county, where he still lives at the age of eighty-five years. He has spent his life in the cultivation of the soil, is a republican in politics, and has been supervisor of his town for two or three terms. He is a prominent member of the Congregational church, and has served as trustee and deacon of his church for many years. He married Pamela Sterling in June, 1833, and by this union had a family of two sons and two daughters, of whom Eli S. was the eldest.

Their second son, George, married Alice Parker, and lives at Delphos, Kansas, where he is engaged in farming and in the real estate and loan business. Their eldest daughter, Mary, married Charles Olds, a farmer of Cambria, this county; and Emeline, the youngest child, died on September 19, 1847.

Eli S. Nichols received his education in the common schools of his native county. After leaving school he began life on his own account as a clerk in the dry goods house of W. J. Dunlap & Co., at Lockport, this county, and remained with them until July 1, 1855, when he accepted a similar position with S. H. Marks & Co., of the same place, in whose employ he continued up to July, 1861. He then enlisted in the service of his country, as second lieutenant in company B, 8th New York artillery, and served faithfully and well until the close of the great civil war, being promoted to the position of captain of his company, and at its head participating in all the historic battles of the second army corps of the Army of the Potomac. As an officer he was distinguished for bravery and ability, and made an army record of which he may well feel proud.

When the war was over, and the din of battle had been lost in the welcome hum of reviving industry, Captain Nichols returned to commercial pursuits, and in partnership with S. H. Marks & Co., of Lockport, engaged in the dry goods business. This occupation he continued until April 1, 1870, when he received the appointment of deputy collector of customs, and on March 1, 1878, was promoted to the position of special deputy, which post he still occupies.

On January 30, 1867, Captain Nichols was united in marriage with Frances Harwood, daughter of Emerson B. and Mary A.

Harwood, of Lockport, and to this union have been born two children: Winifred G. and Harwood S., both of whom reside with their parents.

In politics Eli S. Nichols is a pronounced republican, and has always taken a deep and active interest in the success of his party and the triumph of its principles, and is an important factor in the politics of Niagara county. He is a member of Red Jacket Lodge, No. 675, Free and Accepted Masons, of Lockport; Whirlpool Lodge, No. 19, Ancient Order of United Workmen, at Suspension Bridge; Lodge No. 67, E. M. O. A., of Suspension Bridge; and of Dudley Donnelly Post, No. 133, Grand Army of the Republic, of which post he has served as quartermaster since 1879.

EDWIN TERRILL, one of the many successful business men of Niagara Falls, is a son of Thaddeus and Lydia (Loomis) Terrill, and was born in the town of Middletown, Rutland county, Vermont, February 14, 1853. Thaddeus Terrill (father) was a native of the northern part of Vermont, and removed from that State to Monroe county, New York, settling near the city of Rochester, where he died September 4, 1874, aged seventy-four years. He was an extensive farmer and land owner, in politics a whig and republican, and took a deep and active interest in the political questions of his day. While in Vermont he served as a selectman, and also as representative in the State legislature for two years. In religious belief he was a congregationalist and was a trustee and deacon in that church for many years, always manifesting a lively interest in matters which concerned its welfare and contributing of his time and means towards its

upbuilding in the community. He was married to Lydia Loomis, by whom he had five children: Eliza, married Isaac B. Keyess; Ellen, married Horace Ran, a farmer at Spenceport, this State; Harmon, married Althera Goodrich, and lives at Chili, Monroe county, where he is engaged in farming; and Irwin, married Belle Winship, and lives in the city of Rochester, retired. Mrs. Terrill died in 1856, and Mr. Terrill married for his second wife Mrs. Mary Pierce.

Edwin Terrill received his early education in the common schools of this State, finishing his studies in Monroe county, where he attended school one year. He was deputy postmaster at Brockport, that county, for nearly four years during Lincoln's and Johnson's administrations, and removed in 1867 to Suspension Bridge, this county, where for four years he was employed as a clerk in the offices of the New York Central railroad. He then received the appointment of deputy postmaster at Suspension Bridge and for two years discharged the duties of that office, at the end of which time he accepted a position in the custom house tendered by collector T. E. Ellsworth, of Lockport, and continued to occupy this post until March 17, 1889. He is now engaged in the real estate business at Niagara Falls, where he resides, and has occasionally taken and executed contracts for milling supplies and stock for manufacturers of paper. He has handled as high as 10,000 cars a year of spruce wood, which is manufactured into paper.

In 1876 Mr. Terrill was married to Elizabeth H. Flagler, daughter of Sylvester and Abbie Flagler, of Lockport.

In political faith he has followed the example set by his honored father, and is an active and earnest republican, being well

grounded in the principles of his party and ready at all times to do his share toward its success in either local or general elections. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, worshiping in the Church of the Epiphany at Suspension Bridge, and active in all church interests; and is likewise a member of Niagara Frontier Lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Terrill is a fine example of the self-made men of our times, having begun life without capital and by energy, perseverance and business sagacity accumulated a handsome competence. He has one of the finest residences in the city, completed in December, 1891.

RENSSELAER W. DANIELS, a well known grain dealer of Buffalo, who resides at Lockport, this county, and is one of the most active and promising young business men of Niagara county and western New York, is a son of S. Rollin and Marion (Wilkinson) Daniels, and was born October 6, 1851, in the city of Lockport, Niagara county, New York. His grandfather, Samuel Daniels, was a native of Vermont. S. Rollin Daniels (father) was also born in the Green Mountain State, but removed, with several of his brothers, to the State of New York, and settled at Lockport, where he still resides. For some years he was cashier of the Niagara county bank at Lockport, and then went into the distilling and wholesale liquor business. Later, in company with John E. Mack, and Willard Daniels, he erected the building now known and operated as the New York Central elevator. Of late years his attention has been devoted mainly to real estate. In politics he is a republican, and served one term as mayor of the city of Lockport,

besides holding other official positions, among which was supervisor of the city. He married Marion Wilkinson, by whom he had a family of three children: George S., who has business interests in Florida; Frances M., who married Harry A. Marlin, a business man of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and Rensselaer W., the subject of this sketch. S. Rollin Daniels, and his two brothers, William P., and Willard J.,—whose widow still lives in the city of Lockport—were among the early pioneers of the county and of Lockport.

Rensselaer W. Daniels received his early education in the Lockport Union school, from which he graduated in 1868, and then entered Yale college, graduating from that institution with the class of 1873. For a time he engaged in journalism, but on account of weak eyes was compelled to abandon that profession. In the spring of 1875 he removed to California and located at Riverside, that State, where he engaged in growing oranges. He successfully conducted this business until 1884, when he left the Pacific coast, and became a resident of Toledo, Ohio, for two years, after which he returned to Lockport, and has resided here ever since, though engaged in the grain business at Buffalo.

On February 21, 1882, Mr. Daniels was united in marriage to Edith M. Alden, daughter of Richard Coe Alden, of San Francisco, California, and to them have been born two children: Edith M. and Dorris A. Mrs. Daniels is an intelligent lady of culture and refinement, and extremely popular among her intimate friends and in social circles.

Politically Mr. Daniels is a staunch republican, well grounded in the cardinal doctrines and principles of his party, and giving



RESIDENCE OF EDWIN TERRILL, NIAGARA FALLS.

it an active support in local, State and National questions. He has already acquired a reputation for energy, enterprise and ability, and being scarcely yet in the prime of life, bids fair to achieve still greater success in the business world.

JAMES H. MURPHY, a leading job printer of Lockport, and a former journalist, is a son of James P. and Catherine (Davy) Murphy, and was born August 14, 1839, in the city of Lockport, Niagara county, New York. His grandfather, Philip Murphy, was born at Minden, Montgomery county, this State, but as early as 1833 came to Niagara county and located in the then village of Lockport, where he lived until his death in 1865. He learned the trade of cabinet maker while young, and followed that occupation a number of years. He also engaged in farming to some extent in Montgomery county, and ran an ale brewery for a time. He enlisted during the war of 1812 and served until its close. In politics he was a Jacksonian democrat, and married Sallie Murphy, by whom he had five children, three sons and two daughters. James P. Murphy (father) was born at Minden, Montgomery county, May 9, 1816, and removed to Niagara county with his parents when sixteen years of age. He has been a citizen of this county all his life, and now lives in the city of Lockport in his seventy-sixth year. He learned the trade of cabinet maker with his father, and was engaged in that occupation at Lockport until 1848. In 1862 he was appointed assessor of internal revenue, by President Lincoln, for the twenty-ninth New York district, composed of Niagara, Genesee, and Wyoming counties, and served in that capacity until 1871. He then embarked in

the grocery business at Lockport, which he conducted successfully until 1890, when his health became so feeble that he was obliged to quit active business, and has since lived a retired life. He married Catherine Davy, a daughter of Henry Davy, of Springfield, Otsego county, and to them were born four sons and one daughter: William G., a cabinet finisher in the city of Lockport; Philip H., who enlisted in the army in 1861, at the first call of president Lincoln for troops, and while heroically fighting for his country at Cedar Mountain, received an injury which finally resulted in his death; James H., the subject of this sketch; Charles A., who enlisted in the army as a three months' volunteer, served until it closed, being wounded at the battle of Five Forks, and is now a printer in the city of Lockport; and Margaret, deceased.

James H. Murphy received a good practical English education at the Union school of Lockport, and afterwards became an apprentice to the "art preservative of arts" and learned the trade of printer. After attaining some proficiency in the business he became the publisher of the Lockport daily and weekly *Times*, and conducted that journal successfully from 1870 to 1874. He then devoted his attention to plain and fancy job printing, and in 1881 opened a printing office at No. 3 Main street, where he has ever since been engaged in business, with a constantly increasing patronage. He does every grade of plain and ornamental printing, and his office being fitted up with new and improved presses, new type with modern faces, and every convenience for the prompt execution of orders, he always renders satisfaction to a discriminating public.

On November 11, 1875, Mr. Murphy was united in marriage with Mary K. Booth, a

daughter of Charles Lester Booth, of New York city. To this union has been born a family of six children: James Lester, George C., Alma Alleen, infant (no name), deceased, Florence E., and Ralph B.

In political faith Mr. Murphy is identified with the Republican party, and has always been active in its support. He has been elected and is now serving as alderman from the fourth ward in the city of Lockport. During his father's long service in the office of revenue assessor, James H. was chief clerk in the internal revenue office. He is a member of Cataract Lodge, No. 54, and Niagara Union Encampment, No. 19, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; also of Lockport Council, No. 307, Royal Arcanum; and Sir Launcelot Encampment, No. 24, Knights of St. John and Malta.

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WILLIAM E. HUSTON, a leading architect, contractor, and builder of Lockport, and an honored and useful citizen of Niagara county, is a son of John and Elizabeth (Robinson) Huston, and was born August 30, 1852, at Huston, province of Ontario, Canada. The village of Huston was thus named in honor of John Huston, father of the subject of this sketch. The grandfather of William E. was also named John Huston, and resided near Montreal, Canada, where he followed the vocation of farming. He married, and reared a family of three children, of whom John (father) was the eldest. He was born on the old homestead near Montreal, but after attaining manhood removed to what is now the town of Huston, in the province of Ontario, becoming one of the pioneers of that section. He afterward lived successively at Clifton, Ontario, Canada; La Salle, Niagara

county, New York, where he farmed for six years; and in Erie county, south of Buffalo, where he purchased a farm and engaged in farming until his death in 1883. He married Elizabeth Robinson, by whom he had two sons and one daughter: John C., a minister of the Free Methodist church, now stationed at Cadillac, Michigan; Elizabeth E., married Henry Dieler, a farmer of West Seneca, Erie county; and William E.

William E. Huston received his early education in the schools of Clifton, Ontario, but most of his mental training and culture is the result of his own efforts and application to reading and study after leaving school. Until he was twenty-two years of age he remained at home on the farm, assisting his father in farm operations. At that age he learned the trade of carpenter, which occupation he followed for some years. In 1880 he went into the contracting and building business, and has successfully conducted it ever since. He has been a student of architecture, and now does all his own work in that line. He undoubtedly possessed quite a talent for planning and constructing fine buildings, and some of the handsomest structures in the city are the result of his handiwork. His achievements both as an architect and builder have given him a fine reputation, and he now enjoys a large and lucrative business, employing about eighteen men the year round.

On October 21, 1880, Mr. Huston was united in marriage with Cora M. Smith, daughter of E. P. Smith, of the city of Lockport, and to them have been born two daughters: Clara Florence and Mildred Emma.

In his political affiliations M. Huston is an ardent republican, giving his party a steady and loyal support on all leading

questions in local and general politics. He was elected and served two years as alderman from the third ward of the city. He is a prominent Free Mason, and a member of all the different organizations of that fraternity in Lockport. While not a member, he is a regular attendant and liberal supporter of the Presbyterian church of his city. The great success of his business career is doubtless due to the care and thoroughness with which he does his work, and his integrity and energy in conducting his business.

JAMES C. BRADLEY, proprietor of the Hotel Ontario at Wilson, who is also interested in farming and fruit growing, was born in the town of Porter, Niagara county, New York, on October 4, 1835. He is a son of Sisson and Melvina (Nobles) Bradley. The family is of English extraction. Nathan Bradley (great-grandfather) was a native of Connecticut, and died in Canada at an advanced age. His son, Lemuel Bradley (grandfather), was born in eastern New York, but removed to Canada with his parents when a boy. In later life he returned to New York, and for twenty years before his death was a resident of the town of Wilson. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and lived to be ninety years old. Sisson Bradley (father) was a native of the same place, and removed from Canada to the United States in 1830, locating in this county, in what is now the town of Porter. There he lived until 1857, when he removed to the town of Wilson, and died there in 1865, at the age of sixty-eight. He was a member and deacon of the Christian church, a whig and republican in politics, and a farmer by occupation.

He settled in the woods and cleared out a fine farm. He married Melvina Nobles, and reared a family of twelve children, eleven of whom reached maturity, and ten still survive: Fannie, widow of Cornelius Vroman, lives in Michigan; Nancy, wife of Almon Drinkwater, resides in Wilson; Mariah, unmarried and living at Wilson; Joseph, to whom a separate paragraph of this sketch is devoted; Eveline, also of the village of Wilson; James C., the principal subject of this sketch; Leona, married Dennis Pettit, and resides in Chicago, Illinois; Maribah, widow of Ezra Simmons, living at Spokane Falls, State of Washington; Emeline, wife of Alonzo Simmons, residing in the town of Wilson; and Labeaum M., a farmer of the town of Wilson. The mother of these children was a native of Herkimer county, this State, a devoted member of the Christian church, and died in 1885, aged seventy-nine years.

James C. Bradley was reared on the farm, receiving his education in the public schools of his neighborhood. He remained on the farm until 1859, when he removed to Michigan, and lived in that State one year. In the summer of 1860 he drove a team through to Nevada City, Colorado, and for a year and a half was engaged in running a quartz mill near that place. He then embarked in the mercantile business, which he conducted for about six months, after which, in 1862, he procured a team of horses, and started to drive through to California. After a long, tedious and dangerous journey, he finally reached the Pacific coast, and spending some time looking for profitable employment, at length engaged in farming, which seemed to offer greatest promise at that time. One year in that occupation seemed to satisfy him, and he

crossed the mountains into Nevada, where he passed another year in various speculations. From there he continued to Colorado, where he spent two years, and then, in 1866, came back to Niagara county, where he has ever since been a resident of the town of Wilson. He engaged in farming exclusively until 1888, when he opened his present hotel, the Ontario, which has won a reputation as being among the best hostelrys in Niagara county. In partnership with his brother, Joseph, he is still interested in farming and fruit growing.

In 1873 Mr. Bradley was married to Mary C. Pearce, a daughter of Rev. Harvey Pearce, of Ransomville, this county. He is a republican in politics, and a member of Nevada City Lodge, No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons.

Joseph Bradley, a brother to James C. Bradley, was born March 10, 1832, in what was then Upper Canada, but is now the Province of Ontario, and came to Niagara county with his parents when only two years of age. He was reared on the farm, and educated in the public schools. After leaving school he learned the trade of carpenter. In 1862 he started for California, arriving on the Pacific coast in January, 1863. He remained there two years, engaged in farming, and then came to Colorado, and worked as a millwright, passing some eighteen years in that State, with occasional visits to New York. He was in the Black Hills during the Indian troubles there, and passed through many exciting scenes. He also spent two years at Leadville, but in 1880 returned to Niagara county, and in connection with his brother, James C., has since been engaged in farming in the town of Wilson. These gentlemen are large land owners, and take rank

among the most substantial, prosperous and esteemed citizens of Niagara county.

In 1874, Joseph Bradley was wedded to Henrietta, daughter of George B. Gaskill, of the town of Cambria. He is a member of Ontario Lodge, No. 376, Free and Accepted Masons, and in politics is a staunch republican.

HARRISON PERRY. Of the different occupations, none is more pleasant to follow than that of farming, and one who has become successful in that pursuit is Harrison Perry. He was born in New York in 1819, and is a son of V. E. and Rebecca (Carr) Perry, both of whom were natives of Saratoga county. In 1837 V. E. Perry came from Seneca county, and settled in the town of Porter, Orleans county, where he devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits. For eight years he was constable in the town of Seneca, and died after coming to Porter, being seventy-seven years of age. He married Rebecca Carr, who lived to be within one year of being as old as himself. In religious sentiment they were attendants of the Baptist church. They had a family of twelve children: Ransom, Elie, Richmond, Van Rensselaer, Arnold, Harrison, Melancthon, Catherine, Mary, Betsey, Evelyn, and one who died early.

At eighteen years of age Harrison Perry came to the town of Porter, where he followed farming for a time, and then went to Lewiston, where he resided until the spring of 1845. At that time he removed to the house in which he now lives. Residing here but a short time, in 1867, he again became a resident of the town of Porter, where he remained until 1873, when he returned to his old home in Wilson, and has resided there ever since.

He has been twice married. He first married a lady of Morrison county, who died July 16, 1882, in the fifty-sixth year of her age. On April 12, 1883, he united in marriage with Catherine Lake, whose parents were natives of Seneca county. She was a member of the Free Methodist church, and died February 23, 1889. By his first marriage he has seven children: George W., married Jennie Brewer, whose death occurred May 26, 1886, leaving motherless Stanley Perry, a son of eight years of age, and he then married Mary Wilcox, and to them has been born one child, Glen E. Perry; the next son of Harrison Perry united in marriage with Sarah Hotchess, who died February 18, 1889, and left two daughters—Minnie and Viola—and he then married Delia Perry; Harrison, Jr., married Mariah Fields, by whom he had two sons and two daughters: Grace, Maud, Gilbert, and one who is dead; Douglass, who married Della Knapp; another son of Harrison Perry married a Miss White, and has one son and three daughters: Frank, Louisa, Daisy, and Grace; Elizabeth, united in marriage with Sanford S. White, and they have two children: George and Harrison; and Ida, married Edward Tower, and to them have been born one son and five daughters: Gertie, Myrtle, Mariah, Effie, Alden, and one other.

In politics Mr. Perry has been a progressive worker in the Democratic party. He owns a beautiful farm on the Youngstown road, about four miles from Wilson, and there enjoys the comforts of a happy home, while devoting a portion of his time to the supervision of his land and the care of his stock. He has always been useful and active in his community, where he is well known as a careful and industrious farmer.

FRANK J. HAMLIN, a successful business man and popular salesman, now engaged in the coal business at Niagara Falls, is a son of George B. and Mary A. (Walsh) Hamlin, and was born August 11, 1852, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. His grandfather, John Hamlin, was a native of New Hartford, Connecticut, and enlisted in the American army as an officer in the war of 1812, and was killed in that conflict. His son, George B. Hamlin (father), was born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, December 11, 1809, and was reared and educated there. He was a grocer and provision dealer, and did business successively at Buffalo, New York, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and in the summer of 1853 removed to Niagara Falls, this State, where he died, in 1889. Two years of his life were spent as an oil operator, and later he opened a livery stable and did a large business for some time, but several years before his death he retired, and passed his last days in quietude and free from care. Politically he was a democrat, and served as trustee of the village of Niagara Falls for a number of years. He married Mary A. Walsh, by whom he had five children, three sons and two daughters: George W., died in 1890 at York, Nebraska, where he was engaged in the insurance business; Charles H., resides at York, Nebraska; Anna S., lives with her brother, Frank J.; and Mary A. The maternal grandfather of Frank J. Hamlin was Michael Walsh, a native of Ireland, who came to America and located first at Buffalo, New York, but afterwards (1840) removed to Niagara Falls, where he died June 27, 1888, at the good old age of eighty-nine years. He was a merchant all his life, and married Anna Watson, by whom he had a family of five children who reached maturity.

Frank J. Hamlin received his education in the public schools of Niagara Falls, and after completing his studies there, supplemented his general education by a thorough business training in Bryant & Stratton's college. He then accepted a position as clerk and salesman in a large boot and shoe store in Lockport, this State, where he remained seven years. At the end of that time he resigned his position and went west, where he spent one year principally looking over the country. He then returned to Niagara Falls and accepted a clerkship for about nine months, and in 1878 embarked in the tobacco and stationery business in that village, which he conducted successfully until May, 1891. In the meantime (October, 1890), he had engaged in the coal and wood trade, and finding this enlarging so rapidly as to demand all his time, he closed out the stationery business, and has since devoted his attention almost entirely to his coal and wood trade.

In politics Mr. Hamlin is a staunch republican, and takes an intelligent interest in the success of his party. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and also of Niagara Frontier Lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted Masons. He is a capable, energetic and successful business man, and very popular among his many friends.

WILLIAM A. PHILPOTT, Jr., a leading business man of Niagara Falls village, and the proprietor of one of the finest manufacturing establishments of the county, was born at Dover, Kent county, England, February 15, 1845, and is a son of William A. and Harriet (Best) Philpott. The Philpott family has long been resident of England, and Arnold Philpott (great-grandfather) was born at Deptford and removed

to Kent county, where he died about 1836. His son, John Philpott (grandfather), was born in 1795, and died about 1861. He was a trinity, or cinque port pilot under the British government, and married a Mrs. Johnson, by whom he had two children: John and Charlotte. After his first wife's death he married Martha Johnson (*nee* Austin), who bore him three sons and two daughters: William A., Mary, James, Sarah, and George. William A. Philpott (father) served a seven years' apprenticeship to the trade of carpenter, and in 1849 came to the village of Niagara Falls, where he has been engaged ever since in carpentering and contracting. He married Harriet, daughter of William Best, of Barfreston, near Dover, England, and has had seven children: William A., Jr.; James B., George R., Charlotte (dead), Charles H., Walter (dead), and Edward E. Mr. Philpott is a republican in politics, a deacon of the Baptist church, and a member of the Royal Temp-lars. For further particulars concerning him and his children, see his sketch, which appears in this volume.

At four years of age William A. Philpott, Jr., was brought to Niagara Falls village by his parents, where he received his education in the public schools of that place. Leaving school, he was engaged in the steamboat business on the Niagara river for four years, and then went into the Pennsylvania oil field, on the Allegheny river, where he remained for two years. At the end of that time he entered the foundry and machine shops of McMullen & Bryan, at Titusville, Pennsylvania, and learned the trade of machinist, which he followed successively in the locomotive department of the Atlantic & Great Western railroad at Kent, Ohio, and the machine shops of the Holly Manu-



T. S. Passett

facturing Company at Lockport, New York. He left the latter place to become machinist of the Pettebone Paper Company, with which he remained until 1880, when he formed a partnership with Frederick Leuppie, under the firm name of Philpott & Leuppie, and they opened a machine shop on the State reservation, which they operated until 1885. In that year they removed their shop to the river bank and hydraulic canal, in the mill district, where they remained until July, 1891, when they sold to McGarigle & Sweeney, and built their present large and substantial manufacturing establishment on the corner of Fourth and Niagara streets. It is a large, two-story stone building, 40x80 feet in dimensions, with a basement, slate roof, and iron cornices. It is the finest building of its kind in the village of Niagara Falls, and will compare favorably in many respects with like establishments in the great commercial and manufacturing centres of the Empire State. Mr. Philpott is now manufacturing the Perfection wire stretching machine for book-binders and printing offices, but expects shortly to add several other lines of work. It is unnecessary to say that success has attended his efforts in his latest field of manufacturing, as the demand for his machines in all parts of the country tells an indisputable story of success.

In 1868 he married Alice Gladding, who died in 1872, and left one child, Maud A. After her death he married Lucy Huntingdon, *nee* Zeyfang, who passed away in 1885, and in 1887 he wedded her sister, Margaret Barber, *nee* Zeyfang.

Politically, Mr. Philpott is a republican, yet has no time to spare from a rapidly increasing business to give attention to poli-

tics or allow his name to be used as a candidate for any office. He is a member and trustee of the Baptist church, and was the first select councilor of Niagara Falls Council, No. 17, Royal Templars of Temperance. He is a past master of Niagara Frontier Lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has filled all of the appointed and elective offices. Mr. Philpott has always been interested in the honor and military standing of his State, and enlisted on November 20, 1885, in the 42d separate company, New York State National guards, in which he served until November 25, 1890, when he was honorably discharged. He is widely known and esteemed in his community.

THEODORE S. FASSETT, one of the leading business men of North Tonawanda, and a member of the lumber firm of Smith, Fassett & Co., is a son of Major Asa and Amanda M. (Ver Valen) Fassett, and was born in Albany, the capital of the State of New York, on February 19, 1848. The Fassetts were of the Irish families which left the Emerald Isle to settle in the New England States of the American Union. One member of the family in Vermont was Amos Fassett (grandfather), who left the Green Mountain State to settle in Albany, New York, where he died at eighty-two years of age. He married, and one of his sons was Major Asa Fassett, who was born in 1804, in the capital city of the State, in which he resided until his death in 1872. He was a man of quiet worth, not fond of ostentatious show, but ever ready when necessity or duty demanded to accept any position to which his fellow citizens called him. He served as chief of

staff with rank of major in one of the old militia brigades of the State, was a democrat in his political views, served as a supervisor of Albany county, and always attended the services of the Presbyterian church. He married Amanda M. Ver Valen, of Holland descent, a native of New York city, but almost a life-long resident of Albany. She preceded her husband to the tomb, dying in 1853.

Theodore S. Fassett was reared in his native city, where he obtained his education in the public schools and Albany academy. Leaving school he resolved upon a business pursuit, and became a tally boy in the lumber yards of Albany, where he was successfully employed in different positions until 1873, when, having become familiar with every detail of lumbering, he came to North Tonawanda and helped organize the lumber firm of Lane, Fassett & Company. During the next year Mr. Lane withdrew from the firm, and his place was taken by James R. Smith, of Buffalo, and the new firm was organized under the firm name of Smith, Fassett & Company. It continued until 1881, when James A. Fassett, a brother of the subject of this sketch, withdrew, and J. R. Smith and Mr. Fassett continued the present firm of Smith, Fassett & Company.

In 1875 Mr. Fassett united in marriage with Mrs. A. A. Bates, of New York city.

Politically Mr. Fassett is a democrat, and although no politician, served one term as president of his village. He was instrumental in the organization, and served as the first president of the Tonawanda Lumberman's association, serving also the second term. He is a member of Tonawanda Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Tonawanda Lodge, No. 247, Free and Accepted Masons. He has been interested, to

some extent, for several years in the financial institutions of the village, and is now a stockholder and director of the State bank of Tonawanda.

In a recently published history of Tonawanda we find the following mention of Mr. Fassett's lumbering interests: "The Tonawanda Island lumber district (owned by Messrs. Smith, Fassett & Company) is rapidly becoming famous as the *ne plus ultra* of all lumber plants. Situate in the east channel of Niagara river, though but a little more than one hundred acres in extent, it is perhaps the busiest lumber center in the world. It is the very heart of the business in Tonawanda, and the value of the lumber yearly stored in the lofty piles that so thickly cover it, would mount well up into the millions. It is a busy hive of industry, dotted with mills, offices and store houses, and intersected by long rows of lofty piles of lumber, laid out in streets like a city, and many of the piles as high as a business block in New York or Chicago. The discouragements met by Messrs. Smith and Fassett in reaching the present grand development of the property, are said to have been many and great, but the work is done; and where but one year ago orchard, and swamp, and forest would have met the sight, now three mammoth planing mills are throwing out their smoke high in air, and millions of feet of lumber loom up in regular piles." In 1882 Mr. Fassett and his partner, Mr. Smith, purchased Tonawanda Island of the late William Wilkenson, of Buffalo, New York, for forty-five thousand dollars. Since that time they have paid out over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in ditching, draining, and docking the island, which was formerly used by Mr. Wilkenson as a pleasure ground, and



OFFICE OF SMITH, FASSETT & CO., NORTH TONAWANDA.

for raising fruit. They have nearly two miles of dock front under lease to several large lumber firms, and do an enormous amount of business themselves, handling yearly from twenty-five to thirty-five million feet of lumber, and from forty to fifty millions of shingles. Their trade extends over New York and the New England States, and south into Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The water works and the electric light plant of the village are situated on this island.

Theodore S. Fassett is a regular attendant and contributor to the Protestant Episcopal church. His success is due to his own efforts, and his great plant has largely added to the prosperity and material development of North Tonawanda.

HIRAM B. TABOR, M. D., was a prominent physician of Wilson for nearly half a century, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him, as much on account of his great personal worth as for his unusual skill as a practitioner. He was born at Topsham, Orange county, Vermont, on the 21st of November, 1813, and was the son of Luther and Mary (Bishop) Tabor. He was reared in the State of Vermont, and after acquiring a good English education entered Woodstock Medical college, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of M. D. He removed from Orange county to Grand Isle, Grand Isle county, Vermont; and from the latter place, in 1837, to Wilson, this county. Here he engaged in the practice of his profession, and on account of his skill and his sympathetic treatment of patients, he soon acquired an extensive practice. He was an earnest student of the practice of medicine, and an

enthusiast in his profession, always keeping abreast of the times in matters pertaining to the healing art. He possessed a rugged constitution with great powers of endurance, which aided materially in his success as a practitioner. He was an active and prominent member of the Niagara County Medical association, and served for a time as its president. He continued in active practice at Wilson until his death, in 1885, at the age of seventy-two years.

Dr. Tabor was twice married. In 1839 he wedded Charlotte Gifford, a niece of Squire Reuben Wilson, who was one of the oldest, wealthiest, and most respected citizens of the town of Wilson. Shortly after their marriage Mrs. Tabor fell a victim to typhoid fever, and in 1840 Dr. Tabor was married to Sarah McNitt, a daughter of John W. and Catherine (Hubbard) McNitt. By this union he had a family of five children: Elbertine A., married R. Baldwin, now editor of the *Warrensburg Standard*, at Warrensburg, Missouri; Justine E. (now deceased), who married Charles Johnson, a lumber dealer at Greenville, Michigan; Eldridge H., a painter by trade, who married Anna Sickles, and now resides in the village of Wilson; Corienne, deceased, who married John H. Crossman; and Fred, who married Belle Dwight, and is a farmer of the town of Wilson. Mrs. Sarah Tabor was born in Jefferson county, this State, in 1818, and is a member of the Presbyterian church at Wilson, where she still resides, being in the seventy-fourth year of her age.

John W. McNitt, father of Dr. Tabor's last wife, was born in Jefferson county, this State, about 1784, and removed to the town of Somerset, Niagara county, in 1830. He lived here until his death, in 1848, at the age of sixty-four years. He owned a large

farm and acted as a land agent. He was a prominent democrat, and served as a member of the constitutional convention. He occupied the position of associate judge of Niagara county at the time of his death. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, to which he contributed liberally, and may appropriately be said to have been a pillar in that church. He married Catherine Hubbard, by whom he had a family of ten children, three sons and seven daughters.

In politics Dr. Tabor was a staunch democrat, and wielded great influence in favor of the success of democratic principles. He was elected and served as coroner of Niagara county, and was a member of the board of education in the village of Wilson for a number of years. It was principally through his efforts and influence that the Wilson academy was abandoned, and the Union school substituted, which has proved of such great benefit to the educational interests of Wilson. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Wilson, and was prominent in Masonic circles, being for many years worshipful master of Ontario Lodge, No. 376, Free and Accepted Masons.

J. CHARLES HARRINGTON, one of the younger business men, and the present city treasurer of Lockport, is a son of Henry and Polly (Baer) Harrington, and was born in the town of Royalton, Niagara county, New York, November 25, 1859. His paternal grandfather, James Harrington, was a native of Vermont, and after arriving at man's estate came from the Green Mountain State to New York, where he resided until his death. He was a carpenter by trade and followed carpentering for several years. He

married Lydia Mory, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. His son, Henry Harrington, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Rensselaer county, in 1795. He came, in 1840, to the village of Orangeport, in the town of Royalton, where he followed farming until 1861, when he removed to the city of Lockport, in which he lived a retired life until his death in 1874. He was a farmer by occupation, a republican in politics, and a Methodist in religious faith and church membership. He married Sarah Snyder, by whom he had five sons and five daughters, of whom four sons are yet living and are engaged in farming. After the death of his wife, Mr. Harrington married for his second wife, Polly Baer, daughter of John A. Baer (maternal grandfather), a farmer and pioneer settler of the county, who came from Pennsylvania about 1831. By his second marriage he had three children, two sons and one daughter: J. Charles; Mary E., wife of Robert H. Pearson, of Lockport; and Edward B., a member of the Niagara county bar and a resident of Lockport.

J. Charles Harrington was reared in the town of Royalton and the city of Lockport, and received his education in the excellent Union school of Lockport. Leaving school he was engaged for about ten years as a clerk in a grocery, and during the latter part of this time he acted as assistant treasurer under Edward J. Wakeman, who was city and county treasurer for about eight years. In April, 1889, Mr. Harrington was elected city treasurer to succeed Mr. Wakeman, and his services in that office were so satisfactory that at the expiration of his term, in 1891, he was re-elected for a second term, upon which he is now serving.

November 8, 1882, Mr. Harrington united in marriage with Belle, daughter of Edwin

Mecorney, a native of Connecticut and a resident of Lockport, where he follows his trade of machinist. Mr. and Mrs. Harrington have three children, two sons and one daughter: Harry, Sarah, and Howard.

In politics J. Charles Harrington is a republican, and believes in the triumph of the principles of his party as necessary to the highest prosperity and full development of the State and Nation. He is a member of John Hodge Lodge, No. 69, Ancient Order of United Workmen of Lockport, and stands high as an enterprising citizen and successful business man.

ISAAC BURTON was one of that substantial class of men to be found in every section, whose number, whose law-abiding and law-sustaining disposition tends much toward the establishment and sustenance of public authority and the maintenance of civil and religious institutions. He was born in the town of New Lebanon, Columbia county, New York, September 15, 1812. His father, Asa Burton, was born in Columbia county, June 20, 1784, and died there May 24, 1821, when in the very prime of mature manhood. He was of English descent, and passed all the days of his life in his native county, where he owned a farm and gave his time to the cultivation and improvement of his land, which was a heavy labor in that day of farming, when agricultural machinery was unknown, and all farm labor had to be done by main strength.

Isaac Burton was reared in the town of New Lebanon, and received his education in the common and private schools of his neighborhood. His father's early death left him at ten years of age to his mother's care,

and a few years later, when he left school, he turned his attention to farming, which was then the main business in Columbia county. At twenty-four years of age he married, and twelve years later, in 1847, removed to the farm upon which his widow now resides, in the town of Wilson, where he spent the remainder of his life in farming and stock-raising.

On New Year's day, 1835, he united in marriage with Sarah A. Darling, and their union was blessed with one child, a son, Asa R., who married Clara, daughter of Abner Sherman, of Columbia county, and is now engaged in farming on the old homestead.

Mrs. Sarah A. Burton is a daughter of Zephaniah Darling, a native of Dutchess county, who was a prosperous farmer of Columbia county, in which he died at an advanced age. She was born in the town of New Lebanon, Columbia county, January 3, 1809, and since her husband's death, in 1875, has still continued to reside upon the home place of fifty-two acres, which is located on the Randall road, five miles from the village of Wilson. Mrs. Burton is a very active and industrious woman for her years, and enjoys the respect and good will of her friends and neighbors.

Isaac Burton was a republican in political matters, and gave his active and steady support to the party whose great leaders, Lincoln and Grant, had received his vote in the dark days of the war and the trying scenes of reconstruction. Mr. Burton was, in the true sense of the name, a home man, and never allowed the attractions of business or any other cause to draw him away any length of time from his home, where he appeared at his best. Upon his farm improving its fields, and at his fireside wel-

coming his friends, his life passed pleasantly away, and when his years in the sunlight had swept to the sixty-fifth milestone, the dark shadow of death fell on the 12th day of November, 1875. He passed from earth, from friends, and from time, and entered into the unseen world, and into the shoreless ocean of eternity. Isaac Burton had lived a useful life, had died peacefully in the full enjoyment of his mind, and left a vacancy hard to supply in his family and in the community where he lived. His remains, after very appropriate services, were laid in North Ridge cemetery.

DANIEL V. HIBBARD is one of the enterprising and prosperous business men of North Tonawanda. He is the son of D. J. G. and Hannah A. (Vosburgh) Hibbard, and was born at Buffalo, New York, December 12, 1856. His paternal grandfather, Daniel Hibbard, was a native of New York State, and served in the capacity of justice of the peace, at Black Rock, and also had the honor of being the first postmaster at that place. He was a good business man and enjoyed the distinction of being a leader among the men of his day. D. J. G. Hibbard (father) was a resident of Buffalo, this State, was a straight republican, and at the time of the war was an anti-slavery enthusiast. He was a man of striking personality, broad and liberal in his views, and his advice upon current matters was sought by all who enjoyed his confidence. He was the owner of many large canal boats, and devoted his attention principally to that line of work. He died in 1866 at the age of forty years, and he is yet remembered for the many good and charitable deeds of which he was the author.

His wife, Hannah A. (Vosburgh) Hibbard, was his counselor in all his ventures, and his success was greatly attributable to her Christian fortitude. She was born in Derby, Connecticut, in 1827, was a member of the Episcopal church, and is still living.

Daniel V. Hibbard was educated in the common schools of Buffalo, and at the early age of thirteen years he began at the bottom of life's ladder as a messenger boy in the Western Union telegraph office. Subsequently he obtained a situation in the Grand Trunk railway depot, and in appreciation of his perseverance and strict application to his duties, he was given a clerkship, in which capacity he served for ten years. For five years he was a clerk in the office of the Erie railroad company. The officials of that road discovered in him that keen perception which is the foundation of all business success, and as a reward for his faithfulness, he was appointed agent at Warsaw, Wyoming county, on April 24, 1886, which position he held until December 1, 1888, when he was made ticket, freight and express agent at the Erie depot at Tonawanda. Mr. Hibbard is recognized by the company of which he is an employee, as a faithful, industrious agent, who comprehends the fact that his employer's interest is his interest, and to that end is his every effort expended.

On June 5, 1883, he married Hattie B., daughter of F. Henry Damon, formerly of Buffalo, this State, but now a resident of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard enjoy the confidence and esteem of the citizens of their town, and a nobler tribute cannot be paid to man.

Mr. Hibbard, like his father, is a republican, and believes in hewing close to the line, let the chips fall where they may. He

is of that class of men who, whenever placed as representatives of the people's interests, are always true to the trusts reposed in them, regardless of consequences. Mr. Hibbard is an Episcopalian, and is earnest and faithful in his religious duties.

GEORGE W. BATTEN. The prosperity of a country depends upon the active measures taken to advance its public interests; and of those who have labored successfully in this work is George W. Batten. He is a son of Joseph and Ann (Hawkins) Batten, and was born in the city of Lockport, Niagara county, New York, February 22, 1856. Daniel Batten (grandfather) was a native of England, and set sail for America about 1826, and became one of the pioneers of Lockport, where he resided until his death, at the ripe old age of eighty years. He was a well educated man of his day, followed the occupation of book-keeper, and adhered to the religious creed of the Presbyterian church. He married a woman of Irish descent, and to them were born two sons and three daughters. Joseph Batten (father) was born in 1832, in the city of Lockport, where he has spent the greater part of his life. For a number of years he was manager of a glass factory, is a glass blower by trade, and has always been a firm supporter of the Democratic party. Being a man of good judgment and keen perceptive powers, and one interested in public affairs, he has been called to fill many important positions. Twenty-five years ago he became chief engineer of the fire department of Lockport, then he served as alderman of the city for a number of terms, and for a time was chief of police of Lockport. In 1875 he was elected sheriff of Niagara

county for a term of three years, and ever since the expiration of his term of office, in 1878, has lived upon a farm in the town of New Fane. His years of business life have been years of activity and usefulness, while success has marked his career as a public official. He married Ann Hawkins, a daughter of Edward Hawkins, who is still living. She was born in England in 1833, and when three years of age was brought to America. She first resided at Niagara, Ontario, Canada, where she remained but a short time, when she was brought to Lockport, and has lived there ever since. To Mr. and Mrs. Batten have been born one son and four daughters, all of whom are attendants of the Episcopal church: George W.; Corrinne M., married W. F. Ellison, who is engaged in the mercantile business in New York city; Lizzie J., united in marriage with Oscar Loosen, who is in the boot and shoe business, under the firm name of J. K. Perry & Co., of Lockport; Ann M.; and May Belle.

George W. Batten was educated in the common schools of Lockport, and learned the trade of machinist, serving as an apprentice for three years. At the age of twenty-one he became deputy sheriff under his father, and with whom he lived on a farm for a period of three years. At the expiration of that time he was appointed under-sheriff under Thomas Stainthorpe, and at the close of his term, in the autumn of 1884, he was elected sheriff, and served satisfactorily in that office for three years. Since 1887 he has been engaged in the insurance business in Lockport, with good success.

January 6, 1886, he married Susan Van Wagoner, daughter of Morgan Van Wagoner, of Lockport. To their union has been born one child, a daughter, named Inez.

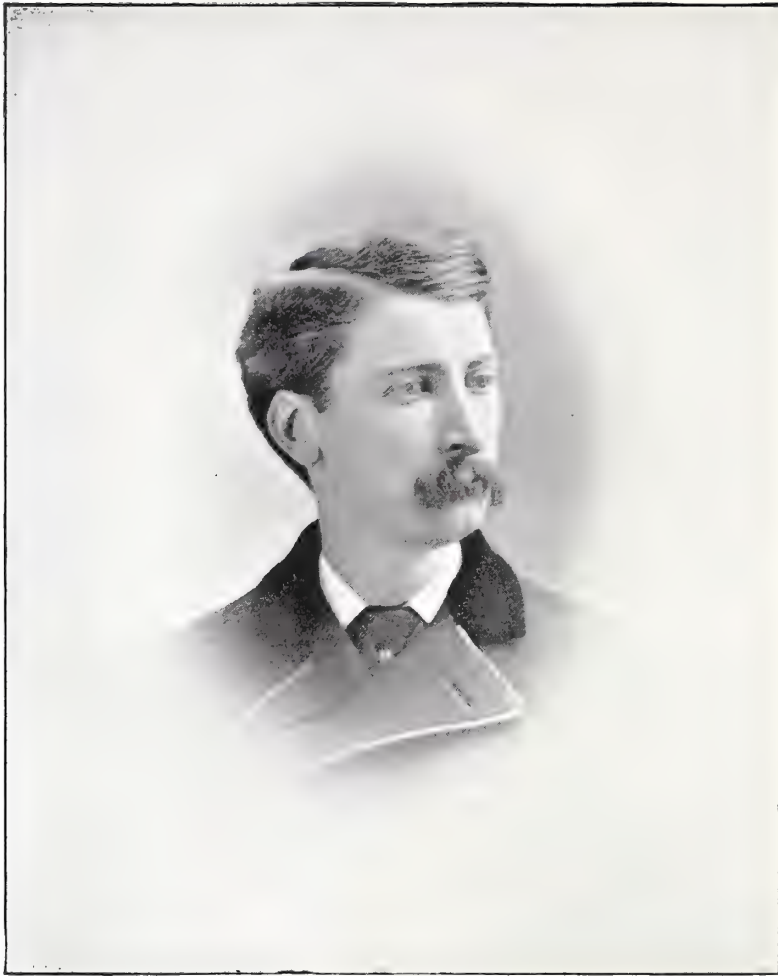
In political sentiment Mr. Batten is a democrat, and in the interests of his party he is a persistent worker. In 1890 he was elected chairman of the democratic county committee, in which office he is still serving. He is a member of Red Jacket Lodge, No. 646, Free and Accepted Masons, at Lockport, and also holds membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a strict member of the Presbyterian church, and takes a deep interest in the advancement of the cause of his church and Christianity. He is a member of the executive committee of the Business Men's association, and has held the office of director of the Niagara County Protective association. As a public officer he always sought to fully discharge his duties, as a business man he has always looked well to the interests of his community, while as a citizen he has so conducted himself as to win friends and secure the confidence of those who know him.

EDWARD O. BABCOCK, a prominent dealer in books, stationery, wall paper, and artists' materials at Niagara Falls, and an intelligent, enterprising, and useful citizen of the county, was born in the town of Chautauqua, Chautauqua county, New York, November 29, 1861, and is a son of Asal and Emma E. (Gallop) Babcock. The Babcocks are descended from English stock, the family being planted in this country at a very early day by three brothers, who emigrated from the mother country, and were among the earliest settlers in New England. Asal Babcock (father) was born in Rhode Island about 1818, and died in Chautauqua county, New York, in 1870, his wife living to mourn his loss till Sep-

tember, 1889, when she died at their home in Chautauqua. He removed to that county about 1851, and followed the vocation of farming until his death. In politics he was a republican, but never took a very active part in political contests. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and reared his family in that faith. He married Emma E. Gallop, daughter of Orrin Gallop, by whom he had a family of three sons and five daughters: Lucius, now a banker at Foreman, Sargent county, North Dakota; Helen and Emma, both of whom were accidentally drowned in Chautauqua lake while enjoying a moonlight sail on that water, about 1864; Mary, married Luther Barney, a native of Chautauqua county, now residing at Foreman, North Dakota; Alfred, also a resident of North Dakota, who is engaged in farming at Babcock, Sargent county, that State; Estella, married Frank Rheubottom, a farmer of Chautauqua county, New York, who also acts as a captain on the lake of that name; Ida, wife of Frank Spurr, resides near Foreman; and Edward O.

Edward O. Babcock was educated in the public schools of Jamestown, New York, graduating from the Union school of that city in 1879. He soon after began business there on his own account, opening a stationery and wall paper store. As time passed he added other articles, until he was dealing in many varieties of goods allied to his two main lines. He remained at Jamestown engaged in that trade for about eight years, but in 1884 removed to Niagara Falls and opened a store at Nos. 77 and 79 Falls street, where he has built up a first-class business. He keeps a full and complete stock of books, stationery, office supplies, wall paper, and artists' materials.

On October 20, 1886, Mr. Babcock was



Asher T. Cudaback.

united in marriage to Jennie Davy, daughter of James Davy, of Niagara Falls, New York. They have one child, Howard Orville, born in February, 1892.

In politics Mr. Babcock is an ardent republican, but entirely without political ambition. He sings in and is leader of the choir at the Presbyterian church in Niagara Falls, having a good deal of musical talent, which he has carefully cultivated. He is a member of the 42d separate company, national guards of the State of New York, of which he is corporal.

ASHER T. CUDABACK, an extensive real estate owner and dealer of Niagara Falls, and an ex-deputy collector of customs at the port of Suspension Bridge, is a son of John S. and Jane (Hamlin) Cudaback, and was born March 1, 1844, in the town of Wilson, Niagara county, New York. There is something of mystery and romance connected with the origin of this family in America and France. A male child was found, it is said, one bright morning in June, on the heights of Quebec, Canada, and was cared for by a wealthy French gentleman without children, who happened to be traveling that way. This man took the child to France, named it Quebec Cudaback (which was afterwards changed to Cudaback), and legally adopted it. The foster father of Quebec Cudaback was quite wealthy, and at his death Quebec inherited his vast estate. He married, and reared a family of two sons, who at his death came into possession of great wealth. Certain ecclesiastical dignitaries in France desired a part of the estate, and being refused, they successfully plotted for the exile of the Cudaback brothers and the confiscation of

their property. The two young men were driven penniless from their native country, and took refuge in Holland. James Cudaback (great-grandfather) was a son of one of these exiles, and was born in Holland, where at an early age he was bound to a hard master, who lived in the lowlands of that country. When he became of age he emigrated to America and settled in the township of Wantage, Sussex county, New Jersey, where he finally purchased the farm known as "Pepper Cotton Hill," and owned and operated a grist mill. He was a Jacksonian democrat, served as a private in the Revolutionary war, and married Mary Westbrook, a lady of wealth, by whom he had a family of three sons and three daughters: John, Richard, James, Mary, Nellie, and Sallie. His farm consisted of two hundred and forty-eight acres, located on the lake road to Olcott. His son, John Cudaback (grandfather), was a native of New Jersey, and removed to the town of Wilson (then Porter), this county, in June, 1816. He became the owner of the old homestead which had been purchased from the Holland Land Company, and lived there until his death in 1832. He was a farmer, a democrat, and a member of the Baptist church. While in New Jersey he was lieutenant in the light horse cavalry of that State, and took part in suppressing the whisky insurrection. He was twice married: first to Roxie Cadwell, by whom he had two sons and three daughters, and after her death to Lydia Pitts. His son, John S. Cudaback (father), was born in New Jersey, and came to New York with his parents in 1816. He now owns the old homestead near Wilson, where he still resides at an advanced age. He was a whig, and became a republican on the organization of that party, and has

served as highway commissioner. For fifty-five years he has been a member of the Presbyterian church at Wilson. He married Abigail Whitney, by whom he had five children: Sophia, married John Ort, deceased; John, married Frances Hamilton, deceased; Harvey, married Lydia Labar, and resides in the town of Porter, this county, where he is engaged in farming; William, living at home; and Asher T. His first wife died in 1845, and two years later he married Jane Hamilton, to whom was born two daughters: Jennie, married Rev. Samuel Davis, of the Universalist church; and Mary F., living at home with her father. Mrs. Jane Cudaback died April 28, 1891.

Asher T. Cudaback was educated at the Wilson academy in this county, and after leaving that school took a course of training at Bryant & Stratton's Business college at Buffalo, from which institution he was graduated in 1864. He at once accepted a position in the dry goods house of J. L. Breyfogle, of Lockport, as clerk and salesman, and remained there four years. In March, 1868, he resigned that post to accept the office of deputy collector and inspector of customs at Suspension Bridge, having been tendered this position by Col. Timothy E. Ellsworth, collector of customs. He continued in the faithful and satisfactory discharge of the duties of this office until the beginning of President Harrison's administration. Several years ago he commenced operating in real estate, and this trade has increased in volume until he probably owns as much if not more than any man or firm dealing in real estate in the town of Niagara, all bought before the construction of the tunnel began. This property he secured through his own individual effort. He has over eight hundred

building lots, and a number of farms in the town of Niagara.

On September 24, 1873, Mr. Cudaback married Mary J. Rogers, daughter of Dr. Ryland J. Rogers, of Suspension Bridge, and this union was blest by the birth of one daughter, Grace R., who was born August 13, 1874, and now resides with her parents at their home in Niagara Falls.

Politically Mr. Cudaback is a republican, but was never a very bitter partizan, rather inclining to liberal views and independent action in politics. He is a member of the church of the Epiphany at Suspension Bridge, of which he has been vestryman and treasurer for a number of years, and of Wilson Lodge, No. 376, Free and Accepted Masons. He is one more of the sons of Niagara county who, starting in life with nothing but inherited ability and a willingness to use it, have climbed the ladder step by step until they have won financial independence and political, civil, and social distinction among their fellow citizens.

WILLIAM SAMWAYS, one of the oldest justices in Niagara county, and an intelligent, agreeable and affable gentleman, is a son of John and Mary (Kiech) Samways, and first opened his eyes on the things of this world at the village of Littleberry, Dorchester county, England, on September 19, 1810. He was reared and educated in that country, finishing his studies under a private tutor, named Dyer. After completing his education he learned the business of horticulture, and applied himself to that profession while in England. In 1833 he emigrated to America, landing in New York city on June 10. He looked around for employment as a horticulturist, visit-



RESIDENCE OF A. T. CUDABACK, NIAGARA FALLS.

ing Long Island and other places in his search for a situation, but finding nothing in that line, he adapted himself to the circumstances and began work in the Clinton hotel, of New York city, as clerk. Here he remained until 1836, when he removed to Buffalo, this State, and became steward of the American hotel, giving such entire satisfaction to the management that he continued in charge there for eight years, when he resigned to accept a similar position at the Cataract house, at Niagara Falls, where he remained for ten years. After this he held the position of steward at the Clifton house for three years, and in 1860 was elected justice of the peace of Niagara Falls, and has continued to serve the people in that capacity ever since. Possessing naturally a quick perception, combined with a deep sense of justice, he has acquired a knowledge of the law which well qualifies him for the important functions pertaining to this office—the most gratifying proof of which is found in his long continuance in the position. He has also been elected and served five terms as president of the village of Niagara Falls, was clerk two years, and served three years as associate justice of Niagara county, an office corresponding to justice of sessions.

In politics Mr. Samways has always been a vigorous and active democrat, ready alike to work for the success of his party or defend its principles and policy. He was twice nominated as a candidate for the State assembly from this county, and, in 1876, came within fourteen votes of election, although the district had a republican majority of nearly six hundred at that time. No words could tell more emphatically or eloquently of the high esteem in which Mr. Samways is held by his fellow citizens who

know him best. In religion he is a Roman Catholic, but was formerly a member of the Episcopal church, and a vestryman in that church for several years.

In the year 1831, while yet in England, he married Rebecca Wenham, and by this union had a family of nine children: Peter, William, Mary, William (2), Louisa, William (3), and Mariah, all of whom are dead: and two yet living—Jane E., married Henry F. Pierce (who died in 1887), and now resides at Niagara Falls; and Tom, who enlisted in company B, 151st New York infantry, in 1862, as a drummer, but afterwards served in the ranks, and now lives at Niagara Falls. Mr. Samways's first wife died in 1854, at Niagara Falls, aged forty-one years, and in 1877 he married Alice Leary, who died in November, 1884.

Standing now with his face toward life's sunset, he can look back over an active life, well spent and crowned with a good degree of success. Enjoying the respect and esteem of the people among whom he early cast his fortunes, and possessed of a social nature and manners that win all who meet him, he is a fine type of the old-time gentleman.

SEBASTIAN GEYER, a prominent grocer of Niagara Falls, and for many years exciseman of the village, is a son of Joseph and Mary (Buchbinder) Geyer, and was born September 15, 1832, in Middle Frankonia, Bavaria, Germany. His grandfather, Joseph Geyer, was born, lived, and died in Germany. He owned a fine farm in that country, and spent his days in the cultivation of the soil. Joseph Geyer (father) was also a land owner in the Fatherland, but sold his possessions, and in 1844 came to America and located for a

time in the city of Buffalo. Later he purchased a farm in Erie county, and removed his family thereto. He devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, and died at his home in that county in 1872. He was a strict member of the Catholic church. He married Mary Buchbinder and had a family of children, all born in Germany: Paul, a farmer, now living on the old homestead at West Alden, New York; Sebastian, the subject of this sketch; Joseph, deceased about 1870; Elias, enlisted in a New York regiment and served through the civil war, being wounded at Indianola, Texas, and now lives in the State of Indiana; and Margaret, deceased. After the death of his first wife Joseph Geyer married again.

Sebastian Geyer attended the schools of Germany until the family decided to come to America, and had already made rapid progress in his studies, though only twelve years of age at that time. Within three weeks after landing in this country his mother died, and it became necessary for him to go to work, so that he had no further advantages in the way of an education. He began life as a laborer, and in 1857 came to Niagara Falls and served as a general mechanic in and around the International hotel for some years, when he became night clerk, and in 1867 was promoted to be steward of that hotel. He served in that capacity for two years, and then embarked in the grocery business at Niagara Falls, opening a store on Falls street. This venture prospered in his hands, and he has been engaged in that line ever since.

In October, 1853, Mr. Geyer united in marriage with Mary Perry, whose parents had died while she was yet young. To them was born a family of seven children: Mary, married R. A. Ferguson, proprietor

of the Niagara Falls hotel, at Niagara Falls, and has two children, Ida and Robert; Frank, married Lily Romain, resides at Toronto, Canada, and has three sons, Frederick, Frank, and Joseph; Lucy, married Harry H. Hine, lives in the city of Chicago, Illinois, and has one son, Charles; Frederick, married Sarah B. Denney, and is in the tobacco and cigar business at Niagara Falls; Annie, married George J. Rice, who runs a meat market at Niagara Falls, and has one child, Roy; Joseph, living at home with his parents; and one who died in infancy.

In religion Sebastian Geyer is a strict Roman Catholic, and has been president of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent association of Niagara Falls ever since its organization, in 1887, being the first to suggest and aid in its formation. It now has a reserve fund of one hundred thousand dollars, and is very prosperous. He has served as excise-man for eighteen consecutive years, as assessor, and as president of the village in 1886.

GEORGE D. PARRISH, a highly respected and well-to-do farmer of Niagara county, is a son of William and Catherine (Lake) Parrish, and was born in the town of Porter, Niagara county, New York, June 2, 1852. His father, William Parrish, was born in Canada, and came into the United States about 1840. He lived in this part of New York continuously from the time he came from Canada, and died in 1881, at the age of fifty-six years. He was a republican in politics, and was always interested in the success of his party. In 1848 he married Catherine Lake, by whom he had three children.

George D. Parrish was educated in the

common and select schools of Wilson and at Lima, Genesee county, this State. He has devoted his whole life to farming and fruit growing, and has ninety-three acres of the most fertile land in which to plant and grow the choicest products of the soil, ten acres of which are used exclusively for fruit.

On February 22, 1870, Mr. Parrish was united in marriage to Adelia L. Halstead, daughter of Charles Halstead, of Porter. To them have been born two children: Verna, born October 26, 1876; and Charles W., born September 11, 1878. Charles Halstead was born in 1805, in Seneca county, this State, and on June 10, 1810, removed with his parents to the town of New Fane, this county. In 1845 he bought and cleared the farm where he still resides, and on which he first built a log house. He is one of the pioneers and the oldest settler in the county. He is a republican, and married Sarah O. Bristol, and had three children: Warren B. (dead), Albert H., and Adelia L. Mrs. Halstead was born in Batavia, this State, April 4, 1813, and her parents removed to this State from Connecticut.

In politics Mr. Parrish is a republican, takes an active part in the affairs of his party, and is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church of Porter. He is one of the substantial and reliable citizens of the county, and is living a quiet life on his farm, enjoying the good will and esteem of his fellow citizens.

WILLIAM EMERT. Lockport presents no fairer example of self-made and prosperous business men than that of William Emert, who is a son of Autan and Julia (Hammes) Emert, and was born in the kingdom of Prussia, on the Moselle

river, January 11, 1829. His parents were natives of the same place and died there. His father was for a number of years engaged in raising grapes and trading in wines, in which business he was very successful. He was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and was married in the year of the opening engagements of the war which commenced in Prussia, and during which a law was passed that excluded all married men from the war. Mrs. Emert was also a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and died in 1831, at twenty-nine years of age.

William Emert was reared in his native country until he was of age. He received a good practical education, and when twenty-one years of age entered the German army, where he remained eighteen months. He then got a two years' leave of absence from military service, set sail for the United States in 1852, and came to Lockport, where he located the same year. In his native country he learned the baker's trade, but not being able to find employment in that business at Lockport, he began working on a farm at the rate of fifty cents per day, where he remained but a short time, and then worked in a brick yard at ten dollars per month until he received employment in a lumber yard, in which he was engaged three years. In 1859 he formed a partnership with F. Perry in the brick manufacturing business, and during the war sold them at three dollars and fifty cents per thousand. Having a desire for agricultural pursuits, he withdrew from the firm and bought a farm in Erie county, where he enjoyed the life of a farmer for two years. At the close of this time he came to Lockport and formed a partnership with Jesse Shaeffer in the produce business, when.

after losing seventeen hundred dollars in a space of six months, he withdrew from the firm, and for ten years was engaged in handling produce. In 1873 he engaged in the flour, feed, and commission business, and afterward added groceries. His industry and perseverance has won for him a large grocery and produce trade in the city of Lockport, where he owns some very valuable property beside his business establishment, and a fine fruit farm situated just outside the city limits.

On October 28, 1855, Mr. Emert was united in marriage with Mary E. Keller, of Erie county, this State. This union has been blessed with three children: Charles W., Edwin J., and Herbert K.

William Emert and family are all members of the Evangelical Lutheran church. He is treasurer of the Sunday-school, and has always taken an active part in church affairs. He supports the Republican party, and is a member of John Hodge Lodge, No. 69, Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a pleasant, genial, and courteous gentleman, who has made his own way through the world, and deserves much praise for the success he has achieved.

SIDNEY S. CROSS, one of the oldest and most successful business men of Lockport, is a son of Daniel and Loriania (Bowe) Cross, and was born near the city of Lockport (on what is known as Slayton settlement road), Niagara county, New York, May 22, 1820. His grandfathers, Cross and Bowe, were both natives and lifelong residents of Vermont. His father, Daniel Cross, was born and reared in the Green Mountain State, and at an early age entered one of the Continental armies, and

through nearly eight years of privation, toil and suffering, fought for the sacred cause of freedom, and the independence of the thirteen colonies in their great struggle against the "mother country," then under the control of a tyrannical and obstinate parliament and an unjust ministry. When peace was declared Daniel Cross was honorably discharged, and returned to his Vermont home, where he spent several years on his farm. He then came to Niagara county, where he followed shoemaking for a number of years, and died at an advanced age. He married Loriania Bowe, and reared a family of six children.

Sidney S. Cross was reared in Niagara county when it was mostly in the woods, and encountered all the privations and hardships of backwoods life. Under such circumstances he obtained but a meagre education in a section of country which then had but few schools and poorly qualified teachers. Before he attained his majority he commenced life for himself as a day laborer, but soon quit that kind of work and became a street wood-sawyer in Lockport. After having secured a few dollars by manual labor, he obtained some assistance from a friend, and in 1841, opened a small grocery. Here he met with success, and each year's prosperity enabled him to increase his stock and enlarge his business. He soon branched out and established a second grocery store in Lockport, where he continued in the very front rank of that line of business for over a quarter of a century. About 1866 he retired from the grocery and engaged in the real estate and loan business, which he has followed with the best of success ever since. In politics he was an old-line whig, and when that party went down under adverse fortunes

he became a republican. He has served in nearly all the offices of his city, and has made a creditable record as a public official.

On November 21, 1841, he married Anna Ballou, who died in 1861, and left three children: Frederick, married to Catherine Jones, and is in the grocery business at Lockport; Loraine, wife of William Jones, of Lockport; and Washington H., who married Hattie Carpenter, of Utica, New York, and is in the real estate business. After Mrs. Cross's death Mr. Cross married Elizabeth Benedict, who died in a few years thereafter, and he then wedded Sarah Ann Mortimer.

Throughout life Mr. Cross has always made it his aim to be ahead of his business, and never allow his business to be ahead of him. His natural tact and keen insight, together with good judgment, has enabled him to become remarkably successful in whatever line of commercial enterprise he has been engaged. He has always enjoyed the confidence of the people, which has also contributed to his success in business life, and at the present time his real estate transactions involve some of the most valuable property that is in the market. Sidney S. Cross is one of the founders of Cataract Lodge, No. 54, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Lockport, in which organization he has always been an active, prominent, and useful member.

GEORGE H. PIERCE, an active and successful young business man of fine reputation, was born at Suspension Bridge, Niagara county, New York, January 24, 1868, and is a son of Henry F. and Jane E. (Samways) Pierce. His grandfather,

George H. Pierce, came to the falls in 1854, and remained there until 1866, when he removed to Suspension Bridge. He lived the remainder of his life there, and died there, in 1868, at the age of sixty-two years. He went into the lumber business the same year he came to the falls, which he continued for a number of years, and was also engaged in the retail coal trade at Suspension Bridge for a time. Politically he was a democrat, and took considerable interest in party affairs. He was an active member of the Baptist church, and married Abigail Roberts, by whom he had three children. Henry F. Pierce (father) was born at Wheatfield, Niagara county, in 1840, and removed to Niagara Falls with his parents in 1854, where he lived until after his marriage, in 1866, when he moved to Suspension Bridge with his father, and remained there until 1868, when he returned to Niagara Falls, and resided at that place until his death, in 1887, at the age of forty-seven years. He studied law, and was graduated from the Albany Law university in 1860, after which he practiced his profession for a short time at Suspension Bridge, and then embarked in the lumber and coal business. In partnership with G. H. Howard, he also conducted a private bank at Clifton (now Niagara Falls), Ontario, Canada, and was a prosperous and successful business man. Politically Mr. Pierce was a staunch and ardent democrat, ever active in the interest of his party and influential in its councils. He was president of Niagara Falls village for two years, and served as supervisor for three years. He was also a member of the board of education, and president of the fire department, and always took a deep and active interest in the pro-

gress and development of the village. He entered the 28th New York infantry at the beginning of the war as first lieutenant, and was taken sick and returned home, but afterwards entered the 2nd New York mounted rifles as first lieutenant, and was promoted to major in the same regiment. He was afterward brevetted lieutenant-colonel. In 1866 he married Jane E. Samways, and to them were born three sons and six daughters.

The maternal grandfather of the present George H. Pierce is William Samways, who emigrated from England to this country in 1833, and now resides at Niagara Falls. A sketch of this gentleman appears elsewhere in this volume, which see.

George H. Pierce, after attending the common schools of his native county, entered De Veaux college, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1886. He then entered Hobart college, at Geneva, this State, where he remained one year, but on account of business demands on his time, did not remain to graduate. In 1888 he began the wholesale coal business at Suspension Bridge, in partnership with J. M. Hancock, the firm name being Hancock & Pierce. This partnership has been continued to the present time, and the firm has been very successful, having built up a large and lucrative trade.

In politics Mr. Pierce follows the traditions of his ancestors, being an active, intelligent democrat, who takes great interest in the triumph of democratic principles, and is rapidly acquiring influence among his party associates. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and regular in attendance on its services. He is yet a young man, but has already laid the solid foundations for a successful business career, and, possessed of

energy, enterprise, and superior business ability, bids fair to leave an enduring mark on the development and history of the village and county.

JOHN G. FREEMAN, an old and popular citizen and business man of Lockport, who has traveled extensively abroad and occupied many positions of honor and trust at home, was born in the town of Cambria, Niagara county, New York, April 3, 1821, and is a son of Alexander and Mary (Gould) Freeman. Alexander Freeman was born January 27, 1796, in Ontario county, this State, and came to Niagara county with his parents in 1806, when a lad of only ten years. He grew to manhood here and became one of the early, hardy, honest, enterprising pioneers of western New York. On February 20, 1817, he married Mary Gould, daughter of the late John Gould, Sr., of Cambria, and settled on a tract of land purchased of the Holland Land Company. This land was then a wilderness, but he cleared up a fine farm and erected comfortable buildings thereon, and lived here until his death, April 9, 1869, when seventy-three years of age. His wife had preceded him some thirty years, dying August 16, 1840.

John G. Freeman received his early education in the public schools of his native county, and, afterward, at the age of twenty, supplemented this instruction by a course of two terms in the academy at Millville, Orleans county. To this broad foundation in general knowledge he has added by wide reading and a close study of events. After leaving school he engaged in the occupation of farming, and altogether has passed a quarter of a century on the farm. In 1856



John G. Freeman

he embarked in the dry goods business in the city of Lockport—his store being located on Main street—and was thus engaged two years, when he became half owner of what was then known as the *Journal and Courier* newspaper, and spent some six years as an editor and publisher. Later he began buying and shipping grain, becoming one of the principal grain and produce dealers of that city. He conducted this business for a period of six years, after which he removed to his farm in the town of Cambria, and for some years again engaged in the cultivation of the soil and in fruit growing. He afterward moved into the town of Lockport and had charge of the poor house in that town for two years. In 1888 he was president of the Niagara County Pioneer association, and was prominent in organizing the Niagara County Justice of the Peace association, and is now secretary of the Niagara County Protective association.

In his political faith and affiliations Mr. Freeman is a republican, giving that party a loyal and active support at the polls and elsewhere. He served as superintendent of schools in the town of Cambria for twelve years, and has always taken an active interest in the great cause of popular education. He was also elected and served in the capacity of justice of the peace for the extended period of sixteen years in the town of Lockport, and four years in the town of Cambria, few of his decisions ever having been reversed. He was endorsed twice by both parties in the town of Lockport, in his race for justice of the peace. He is at present serving as supervisor of the town of Lockport, this being his third term in that position. An election to a third term in this office is unusual in that town,

and the present instance may be regarded as a fitting tribute to the fidelity and good judgment that has characterized his administration of that and other offices which he has so frequently been called upon to accept.

While attending school at Millville, Mr. Freeman became acquainted with Sarah Owen Thomas, and on September 13, 1842, they were married. She died October 25, 1891, greatly beloved by a wide circle of friends.

For nearly half a century Mr. Freeman has been connected with the Masonic fraternity, being now a member of the lodge at Lockport. He has been quite a traveler in his day, having visited most of the points of interest in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and France, and was a regular weekly correspondent to the *Journal*. He has always been active and enterprising, and now, at the age of seventy-one, is hale and hearty, and bids fair to see many more years of popularity and usefulness.

SOLON S. POMROY, editor of the Niagara Falls *Journal*, and a highly esteemed writer and business man of Suspension Bridge, was born September 22, 1830, at Bennington, Wyoming (then Genesee) county, New York, and is the son of Seth and Betsey (Lewis) Pomroy. His great-grandfather, Seth Pomroy, was one of three brothers who came from England in the eighteenth century and settled in North America. When trouble arose between the mother country and her American dependencies, he espoused the patriots' cause, and served as a captain in the Revolutionary army. He was a farmer by occupation, and after the struggle of the colonists had been

crowned by a glorious independence, he returned to peaceful pursuits, and lived and died in the old Pomroy homestead at East Hampton, Massachusetts. He married early, and had a family of five sons and four daughters. His grandson, Seth, father of Solon S., was born in 1783 and reared on the old homestead in Massachusetts. After attaining manhood he went to Long Island, then to Skeneatlas, this State, where he kept a drug store one year, after which he went to Genesee county and became one of the pioneer teachers of that section. He also followed farming for a number of years, and in 1839 came to Lockport and began contracting and building. In politics a whig and later a democrat, he served as constable and justice of the peace, and during the last ten years of his life was overseer of the poor in the city of Lockport. He died in August, 1865, aged eighty-two years. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and one of the founders and first elder of the Second Ward Presbyterian church. He was twice married—first to Betsey Lewis, by whom he had one son, Solon S., and two daughters: Chloe, who died in 1867; and Saloma, married to John F. Fisher and now living in Kansas.

On December 25, 1859, Mr. Pomroy was united in marriage with Helen M. Strong, daughter of Charles Strong, a prominent merchant of Lockport. To this union were born two children: Nellie M. and Kate W., the latter married to John Hancock and has one child, Dorothy. Charles Strong enlisted as a quartermaster in the 151st New York volunteers, and was mustered out as major. He died in 1865, but his widow is still living in Lockport.

Solon S. Pomroy received his education in the academy at Lockport, under the

tutelage of the late M. C. Richardson. After leaving school he learned the printing business, and at the age of eighteen was made local editor of the Lockport *Daily Courier*, in which capacity he served two years, and then became editor-in-chief until 1854. In 1857 the paper was sold to John G. Freeman who consolidated it with the *Journal*. In 1859 Mr. Pomroy began the publication of an independent weekly newspaper called the *Niagara Chronicle*, and in 1860 he established the Lockport *Daily Union*, and edited it four years, when he sold the property to Royal Chamberlain and R. M. Skeels. He then embarked in the commission business with his father-in-law, Charles Strong, and the firm did a large general commission business until Mr. Strong's death in 1865. In the year 1867, Mr. Pomroy became treasurer of the Lockport Glass Company, which position he occupied for two years, when he removed to Saginaw, Michigan, and started the East Saginaw *Daily Courier* (the first democratic paper in that State outside of Detroit), and published it two years. The *Courier* is still a flourishing paper. In 1871 he returned to Lockport and became editor of the Lockport *Morning Times*, after which he went to Kansas City, where for two years he was manager of the *Kansas City News*. Returning once more to Lockport he remained on the *Times* until 1878, when he removed to Suspension Bridge, and the next year purchased the Suspension Bridge *Journal*, which he yet owns and edits, and which in his hands has become one of the leading democratic newspapers in this part of the State. He originated and helped carry forward the agitation which resulted in the erection of the Cantilever bridge connecting the United States with Canada at Suspension

Bridge, and was one of the commissioners for locating its site. This bridge has been of immense advantage to the development and growth of the town. In politics Mr. Pomroy has always been a democrat, and as a citizen and journalist has labored for the good of the party and the spread of sound democratic doctrines. He was canal collector at Lockport in 1857 and 1858, and elected to the State assembly in 1866 from the first assembly district of this county. He is a prominent member and vestryman of the Episcopal church, and is widely known as a conscientious gentleman, a pungent writer, and an intelligent business man, who has taken an active interest in the material development of not only his own village, but of Lockport and Niagara county as well.

A. AUGUSTUS PORTER belonged to a family that has distinguished itself for probity, intelligence, industry, success, and scholastic ability. He was a son of Albert H. and Julia (Matthews) Porter, and was born in 1836, at Niagara Falls, Niagara county, New York. The family is of English extraction, and for several generations native of Connecticut. Augustus Porter (grandfather) was a native of Connecticut, but came to this county about the close of the last century. He was a surveyor by profession, and did much of the early work in the western part of New York. He first located at Schlosser landing, this county, about 1805, where he remained but a short time, finally locating in the village of Niagara Falls in 1808. His house was burned in the war of 1812, and the house now standing on the same location was built in 1818. He built the first grist mill at Niagara Falls, and together with Mr. Barton,

of Lewiston, had exclusive control of the portage business from Schlosser to Lewiston, a distance of seven miles; also owned vessels on the lake, and being one of the pioneers, his business was such as is usually engaged in where a new country is being fitted for civilization and productiveness. He was the real projector of the hydraulic canal, but did not live to see it consummated. His sons and grandsons, however, were instrumental in placing this great improvement on a solid foundation. In politics he was a democrat, or republican, as termed in the early history of political parties, but the Jeffersonian party was organized in 1801, and it was opposed to the Federal party. He was the first postmaster at Niagara Falls, served as county judge of the territory which is now embraced in the counties of Erie and Niagara, then all embraced in Niagara, and Buffalo was the county-seat. He served in this capacity for several years, serving when judges were appointed and corresponded to our present judge. He also served as a member of the constitutional convention that was called to revise the constitution of the State. He married Lavina Steele, by whom he had one child, Augustus. After her death he married Jane Howell, and had three sons and two daughters. One of these sons, Augustus S., was a graduate of Union college, studied law, went to the State of Michigan, where he was mayor of Detroit, and elected to the United States senate for one term. He returned to Niagara Falls, where he lived the remainder of his days, leaving two daughters at his death. Peter B., another of their sons, graduated from Hamilton college, read law, was elected to the assembly two terms from Niagara county, was honored with being elected speaker of the house one session, and died

at an advanced age. Lavina E., the eldest daughter, is deceased; and Jane S., youngest daughter, married David J. Townsend. Albert H. Porter (father), the eldest son of Augustus Porter, was born in October, 1801, at Canandaigua, New York, came with his father to Niagara county, where he was reared on the old homestead, and where he resided until his death, January 31, 1888. He was a general business man, built the first mill to manufacture paper by machinery, locating it on Bath island, operating it for a number of years. He also owned and controlled much valuable real estate, and was active and energetic in business affairs. He married Julia Matthews, by whom he had five children: Vincent M., died in youth; Albert Augustus; Vincent M., born July 14, 1841, in the village of Niagara, was graduated from Union college at Schenectady in 1863, after which he engaged in engineering for several years, and since then has devoted his time and attention to real estate dealings, and the settling up of his father's estate, which was large and complicated, and from that time has more extensively engaged in real estate transactions. He is a republican, takes an active part in party matters, and is the oldest of this branch of the family living, and resides on the old homestead property; Julia M., wife of John H. Osborn, of Auburn, New York, who is secretary of the Osborne Reaper works, of that city; and Jane H., wife of Arthur Robinson, a manufacturer of Rochester, New York.

Albert Augustus Porter was graduated from Amherst college in 1859, and after leaving school studied law with Smith & Lapham, of Canandaigua. He was admitted to practice law in 1862, and came to Niagara Falls, where he followed his profession with

good success until his death on March 15, 1888. In politics he was a republican, and took an active part in political contests. He was appointed a United States consul at Clifton by President Lincoln, which position he held for several years. He was president and trustee for the town of Niagara Falls for a number of years, served as a member of the board of education, and was an Episcopalian in religion, of which church he was a vestryman.

In 1862 he married Julia G. Jeffrey, a daughter of Alexander Jeffrey, a native of Edinburg, Scotland, who came to the United States and located in Canandaigua. To Mr. and Mrs. Porter were born three sons and three daughters: Alexander J., who embarked in business on his own account at Auburn as manager of one of the departments of the Osborne Manufacturing Company for eight years, came in March, 1888, to Niagara Falls, and devoted his time and attention to developing the Niagara Tunnel Power Company, and subsequently engaged in the manufacture of paper, acting as secretary and treasurer of the Pettebone Paper Company. He is a director in the street railway company, the Cataract bank, Niagara County Savings bank, Niagara River Navigation Company, secretary and treasurer of Niagara Falls Power Company, and secretary and director of Niagara Falls Water Works Company. He is a republican, a member of the Republican State committee, and is popular with the people, as he was elected supervisor of Niagara, a democratic town, by about one hundred majority; Albert H., a civil engineer by profession, was for a number of years on the new Croton aqueduct in New York city, and is now located at Niagara Falls, where he is chief engineer of the Niagara Falls Power Company. He

is a member of the board of education, a republican in politics, and a member of the Episcopal church; Augustus G., attending DeVeaux college; Bessie R., wife of Clarence R. Edwards, a first lieutenant in the United States army, stationed at Fordham, New York; Julia M., and Charlotte R., both at home.

A. J. Porter well sustains the business reputation of his father, and is connected with most of the leading branches of business in Niagara Falls. He and those of the family who are still living may be justly proud of the ancestral name, as it is linked closely with the development and history of this section of New York. We find nothing to mar the record, and this great success has been the result of scholastic culture and intelligent business tact and skill, coupled with honesty, integrity, and industry.

WILLIAM LANE, M. D., has passed an epoch in the study and practice of medicine which, measured by time, would cover but a small extent in the age of medical science; but, counting the advance in the knowledge of diseases and their treatment, it covers more space than all of the previous centuries combined. In all departments of the profession there has been but the one word—advance; and it now stands before the world as a science which is rapidly approaching a condition of comparative perfectness. Dr. William Lane was born in Gainsborough township, Lincoln county, Ontario, on May 3, 1833. He was reared in his native town, and at the age of seventeen years had acquired a good academic education. He entered Victoria college at Toronto, from which institution he was graduated in 1861, with the degree

of M. D. This education was supplemented by a course at the Physio-Medical institute at Cincinnati, of which institution he is also a graduate. Dr. Lane is the first person of his native township to graduate at a medical college, and the second to obtain a diploma from a university. After receiving his collegiate degree he located in southern Illinois, and was fast building up a practice when he determined to emigrate to St. Catharines, Ontario, where he practiced medicine for ten years. In 1874 he located at New Fane, Niagara county, New York, where he was engaged for sixteen years in the practice of his profession. There being no good schools at New Fane for the education of his children, Dr. Lane moved to North Tonawanda in the spring of 1891, and his children were sent to the Buffalo schools. He is building up a fine practice at North Tonawanda, and he is known in the community as a man whose sterling worth, unaffected manners, generous impulses and active brain make him a leader among men. His courteous bearing, his high sense of honor, his acknowledged ability and professional skill, have secured for him that honorable fame to which all men aspire. In many a home there is an unwritten history of his medical skill, and humane devotion to the interest of the sick, and this if written would be the highest tribute possible to bestow. Dr. Lane is recognized as being wise, skillful, and trustworthy. His quiet firmness, his ability and skill, make him an ideal physician. Dr. Lane is a prohibitionist, recognizing the needs of our country in the matter of a reform in the liquor laws. His advocacy of this principle is strong and humane, and he has the keen foresight to recognize that the time is coming when our country will be

rescued from the gulf of intemperance into which it has fallen.

In 1861, Dr. Lane was married to Martha, daughter of John Corwin, of Drummondville, Ontario. They have three children, two sons and one daughter: Frank is in the printing business, and Mary and William are preparing for the practice of medicine and law. Dr. Lane is a member of the Niagara County Medical society, and in church relationship he is a Methodist.

Dr. Lane's paternal grandfather was a native of New England. He was a farmer, and a united empire loyalist. He moved to Canada after the Revolutionary war, where he remained until his death. His maternal grandfather was an officer of the Hessian army, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Saratoga. Dr. Lane's parents were Nathan and Mary (Moot) Lane. Nathan Lane was a native of one of the New England States, and moved to Canada with his parents when quite young. He lived in Canada until his death, in 1850, at the age of sixty-one years. He was a farmer, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife, Mary Lane, Dr. Lane's mother, was a native of Albany, New York, and came to Canada when but twelve years of age. She died in 1865 at the age of seventy-three.

O. W. CUTLER, proprietor of the Union Printing and Publishing house, at Lockport, and a popular local leader in the Democratic party of Niagara county, residing at Suspension Bridge, is a son of John and Betsy (Knowlton) Cutler, and was born in Newbury, New Hampshire, April 1, 1846. His grandfather, Joseph Cutler, was a native of Massachusetts, but removed to Newbury,

New Hampshire, where he lived until his death, in 1854, at the age of sixty-three years. He was a farmer who owned much land, and conducted extensive operations. In political belief he was a democrat of the strict school, and was active in behalf of his party's interests. He married Sallie Wells, and by this union had a family of three children, who grew to mature years. His son, John Cutler (father), was born in Newbury, New Hampshire, in 1820, and died in that State in 1857. During his early life he was engaged in teaching school, but later became a farmer and merchant. He married Betsy Knowlton in 1844, and had a family of two sons and one daughter, the subject of this sketch being the only one who grew to maturity. John Cutler was a very ardent and enthusiastic democrat, taking an active part in the political campaigns of his time. Indeed, his death might be traced to overwork in the Buchanan campaign of 1856, during which he contracted a cold, which ran into quick consumption and terminated his earthly career in the year following. He served as chairman of the board of selectmen for a number of years, and was postmaster at South Newbury, New Hampshire, during the administration of President Pierce. He also served as adjutant in a regiment of militia in that State, a position in which he took special pride, his nature containing a large military element. He was one of the most prominent and influential men of his town, being regarded as a leader by his fellow townsmen. He was a ready debator, and an excellent extemporaneous speaker, possessing tact, ability to quickly seize a point in his favor, or see a weak place in his adversary's argument, and gifted with unusual eloquence in delivery.

The maternal grandfather of O. W. Cutler was Nathaniel Knowlton, a native of New London, New Hampshire, in which State he resided until his death, in 1855, at the age of sixty-five years. He was an extensive farmer, and a Jacksonian democrat, active and influential in local politics. He was a member of the Universalist church, and married Martha Witherspoon, to which union was born a family of seven children, most of whom lived to reach manhood and womanhood, and take active and important parts in the great drama of life.

O. W. Cutler received his education at Colby academy, in the State of New Hampshire, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1864. After leaving school, he accepted a position as clerk and traveling salesman for the firm of Jordan, Trask, Presby & Co., of Boston, Massachusetts, and continued in their employ for two years. At the expiration of that time he began business on his own account, engaging in the manufacture of woolen goods at Hartland, Vermont, which industry he conducted for one year. In 1867, taking the oft-quoted advice of Horace Greeley, he started to "go west" in search of his fortune, but missing his train, was compelled to stop over at Suspension Bridge, where he met a friend who introduced him to Dr. Wallace, the druggist. The result of this accidental meeting with the doctor was that Mr. Cutler became the purchaser of the drug store owned by the former, and settled down to business in Suspension Bridge, abandoning his chances for a fortune in the far west. He conducted the drug business successfully for ten years, and then became agent for the Holly Steam Heating Company, of Lockport, this county. During his connection with this company he negotiated

some very important sales of the right to use their system of steam heating. Among the many large cities with which he negotiated successfully was the city of New York, which was probably the largest deal of the kind ever made in this country. In 1880, Mr. Cutler purchased the publishing house of the Union Printing and Publishing Company, from John Hodge, James Jackson, Jr., and F. R. Delano; and later purchased the interest of William Farnell in the business, and is now sole owner and proprietor of the establishment.

On June 1, 1866, Mr. Cutler was united in marriage with Mary A. Tallant, daughter of John L. and Sarah Tallant, of East Concord, New Hampshire, and to this union were born two children: John, who is assistant manager of the Lockport *Union* newspaper; and Nellie J., residing with her parents at their elegant home at Suspension Bridge.

In politics O. W. Cutler has always been a stanch democrat, and has acquired an influence in his party which has long ago made him a leading figure in the politics of his county. He has held the offices of trustee, treasurer, and member of the board of education in Suspension Bridge, and has also been president of the village, and president of the board of water commissioners. It was he who agitated the question and was largely instrumental in securing water works for the villages of Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls. He was appointed collector of customs of Niagara district, at Suspension Bridge, by President Cleveland, and served during his administration. He has represented his people many times in democratic State conventions, and in 1880 was a delegate to the National convention at Cincinnati, which nominated General

Hancock for the presidency. Mr. Cutler is also prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Niagara River Lodge, No. 758, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master; and of Genesee Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar, of which he is past commander. His energy, activity, intelligence and usefulness have won for him a position of commanding influence in this section of the State, and he is recognized as a leader in the various circles in which he moves.

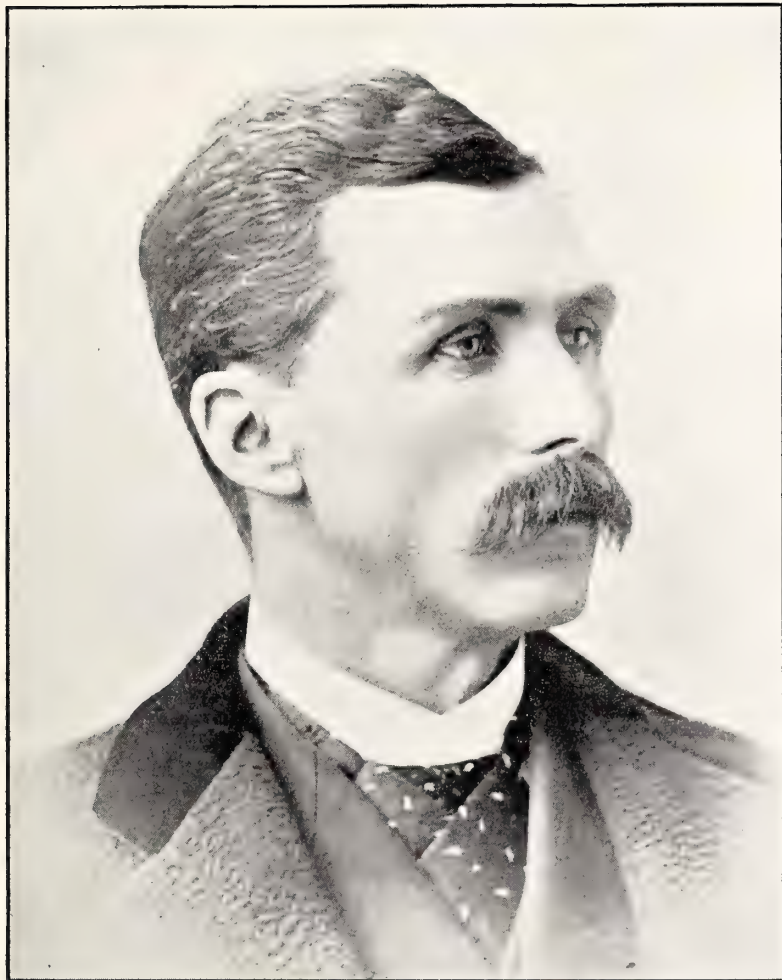
HENRY PUTMAN, of Wilson, is truly a self-made man, who has built ships and navigated the waters all his life, until, within the last few years, he has been engaged in the manufacture of woodenware. He is a son of Daniel and Sarah (Renshaw) Putman, and was born in 1838 at Somerset, Niagara county, New York. Daniel Putman (father) was born in the town of Schenectady, Schenectady county, this State, in 1795, and died February 17, 1878, in the town of Wilson, in the eighty-third year of his age. He was a cooper by trade, and followed that occupation all his life. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and saw something of pioneer life and the red men. Upon returning from hunting they either wanted his ammunition or what game he had, and he generally gave them the game, as powder was scarce, and without it there was little security. He was an old-line whig, but on the formation of the Republican party he became a democrat. He married Sarah Renshaw, a native of England, who was brought by her parents to this country when but five months old. To them were born twelve children, eight of whom are living: Elizabeth, the eldest, married Laman Clark, and lives in Mich-

igan; Hannah, married Samuel Robinson, of Illinois; Charlotte, married Abram Lake; Clariasa, married Richard McCracken; Sarah, married Steven Judd; Benjamin, married Arnettie Worden, and resides at Wilson; Jane, and Henry. Mrs. Putman died on August 8, 1891, in the eighty-sixth year of her age.

Henry Putman came to the town of Wilson when a mere boy, where he received a very limited education. At the early age of seventeen years he went to navigating, which he followed until 1885. He built three vessels, being captain of one of them for five years, and afterward built one without any assistance, of which he was captain for one year. After leaving the water, in 1885, he erected his present manufacturing establishment. He manufactures bushel measures, pickets for fencing, and headings for barrels. He employs several hands, and does a large business.

In politics Henry Putman is an aggressive democrat, who believes in no half-way political measures, and who has always been an active worker for the success of democratic principles. He is a member of Lodge No. 331, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is one of the energetic and successful business men of his community.

WILLIAM JESSE BYAM, a prominent citizen of Niagara Falls, who has won distinction as a publisher and at the bar, was born at Melville, Ontario, Canada, January 21, 1847. His parents were Rev. George F. and Maria A. (Pike) Byam. Rev. George F. Byam has for many years been an active minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. His father, Rev. John W. Byam (grandfather), was of English-



William J. Byam

Welsh descent, and was born in Vermont. The family is related to the Buckners, of the southern States. At the early age of fifteen William J. Byam was employed as assistant master of mathematics in the Picton high school, of which school he became principal when only nineteen years of age, having in the meantime taken a two years' course of instruction in Upper Canada college, at Toronto, Ontario. At the age of twenty-three he graduated from the Canadian Military academy at Toronto, taking first place in the artillery and cavalry departments and second place in the department of infantry. In 1872 he began the study of law with Charles Francis, of Trenton, Ontario, where he remained some four months, and then entered the office of Hon. John Hilliard Cameron, of Toronto, where he applied himself to study for more than a year. In June, 1874, he became a student in the office of William F. Cogswell, in the city of Rochester, New York, and was admitted to practice in October, 1877. He went to Caledonia, Livingston county, in 1878, where he continued to practice until 1884. In September of the latter year he went to London, England, to superintend the publication of the celebrated poetic romance, "Onnalinda," written by John H. McNaughton, "the bard of Caledonia," and the father-in-law of Mr. Byam. The book was produced by Kegan Paul Trench & Company, the great London publishers. Mr. Byam remained in England until the summer of 1885, engaged in placing, by subscription, five hundred copies of this work in the hands of the British nobility at a guinea a copy. Having secured the subscriptions of three hundred and forty-one out of the five hundred and nine peers of that realm, he issued a prospectus contain-

ing *fac similes* of all these signatures, and placed it in the hands of twenty-seven canvassers, who, during five weeks of the London season, in May and June, 1885, sold an edition of four thousand copies at a guinea each. After this the book was placed on the market in the regular way, and Mr. Byam returned to this country. The poem makes a book of two hundred and sixty-six pages, seven by eleven inches, and has had a larger sale in Europe than in this country. In 1886 he arranged for the production in the United States of an edition *de lux* of the same work. William T. Smedley was the artist who made the drawings, and Frank French did the engraving. The book was printed by the well known firm of Theodore L. De Vinne & Company. An artist's proof edition, limited to one hundred and eleven copies, was issued and sold to the elite of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia at one hundred dollars a copy, all the orders for this edition being taken by Mr. Byam. Among the names of patrons on this special list are those of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Amelie' Rives, the Astors, and many others of national reputation. When about ready to issue a popular edition of the book in this country, his partner in the publishing business failed for a large amount, from which Mr. Byam lost so heavily that he was forced to retire from the publishing business and resume the practice of law. He began practice in the city of Chicago, Illinois, but in June, 1891, came to Niagara Falls and associated himself with Charles H. Piper, Sr., under the firm name of Piper & Byam, attorneys and counsellors at law.

In politics Mr. Byam has always been identified with the Democratic party, and is a great friend and admirer of ex-President

Cleveland. In Canada he was a member of No. 9 Company, Queen's Own Rifles, and served during the border troubles connected with the Fenian raid of 1866. He has crossed the ocean eight times, six times on business connected with the publication in Europe of Mr. McNaughton's great poem, "Onnalinda."

On October 1, 1879, Mr. Byam was united in marriage to Dora M., daughter of John H. McNaughton, the distinguished poet and literatus, of Caledonia, Livingston county, New York. To this union two sons and a daughter have been born: John Hugh, George Lytton, and Helen Katharine.

John H. McNaughton, the father of Mrs. Byam, was of Scottish parentage. His father and mother came from Perthshire, Scotland, and settled at Caledonia, Livingston county, New York, and there the poet was born, July 1, 1829, and resided all his life. "Babble Brook," his home, in the beautiful Genesee valley, was secluded in a grove of maples and evergreens, and there, with his family and occasional literary visitors, he wrote and lived, serene and content. His first published work was a scientific treatise on music, a subject to which he had devoted much attention, and upon which he wrote a number of valuable papers for foreign and American journals. He soon drifted into song-writing, and some of his songs became suddenly popular. Mr. Sheppard, the veteran music publisher, relates this incident:

"One morning I was sitting in the back part of my store, wondering at the sudden influx of music buyers calling for a certain song sung at a concert the previous evening. I noticed a stranger, quite a tall, slim young man, pacing back and forth with folded arms, between the files of music buyers, and

casting furtive glances at the busy clerks. Presently he walked up to me, his steel blue eyes glittering, and said:

"'Will the proprietor tell me what he pays for the MS. of such a song as that those people are buying?'

"'A good deal,' said I, 'for a song that will make an audience cry as that did; but let me tell you, young man, not one song writer in a hundred makes such a hit.'

"'Ah, indeed?' That was all he said, and passed out of the store. A few days after I received a MS. song, the handwriting of which I recognized, and with it this laconic note: 'That other song of mine I gave you. If you want this one the price is marked in the corner. Yours, etc., J. H. McNaughton.'

"The price," continued Mr. Sheppard, "was outrageous, but I paid it, and never regretted it."

The first volume of poems written by Mr. McNaughton, "Babble Brook Songs," was published in 1864. Many of his songs in sheet music form have won a phenomenal success. Of "Faded Coat of Blue," "Belle Mahone," "Jamie True," and "Love at Home," over one hundred thousand copies each have been sold, and others have proved nearly as popular. But his chief work, that by which he will doubtless be best known, is his rare poetic creation, "Onnalinda," which has won recognition in the highest literary circles in this country and in Europe. After a too short life of sixty-two years, this gifted man laid down to his final sleep on December 22, 1891. His obsequies were attended by friends and admirers from all parts of western New York and the province of Ontario. His death left a gap in literature which will not soon be filled.

Mr. Byam is proprietor of the British copyright, and still controls the publication of "Onnalinda" abroad. The publication of "Onnalinda" in America was by Mr. Byam and James J. Guthrie, of Caledonia, New York, under the firm name of The Onnalinda Publishing Company, and the office of publication was at 27 Union Square, New York.

WILLIAM F. EVANS is a son of Thomas and Judith (Feather) Evans, and was born on May 5, 1823, in Reading, Pennsylvania. John Evans, the grandfather on the paternal side, was a native of Wales, from which country he emigrated to America in 1801, and located in Berks county, Pennsylvania, where he lived and died. He was a farmer by occupation, and married Martha Morris, a Welsh lady, by whom he had two sons and three daughters, all of whom were born in Wales. Thomas Evans (father) was born in Wales in the year 1800, but was reared on the farm in Berks county. He learned the trade of cooper, at which he worked all his active life, and died in Ephrata, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, at thirty-one years of age. He married Judith Feather, a daughter of Samuel Feather, one of the early settlers of Berks county, whose ancestors came from Germany many years before. He had four children: William F., Charles, John, and Samuel. Charles lives in the State of Tennessee, and served in the Mexican war, entering the army of General Scott, from Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. He served through the Mexican war, and after peace was declared, and we obtained that vast area of country lying between the Mississippi and Rio Grande rivers, the soldiers returned.

He, however, enlisted in the regular army, where he remained two years, when, on the application of his mother, General Scott granted his discharge, and upon the breaking out of the rebellion, he entered the service in the beginning, and served through the whole war. He was active and efficient in organizing several companies, and afterwards became quartermaster of the 76th Pennsylvania volunteer infantry. John was engaged as a dry goods merchant in Reading, Pennsylvania, and died in 1857, aged thirty years. Samuel lives in Reading, Pennsylvania, and is a shoemaker by trade. He entered the civil war, and enlisted in the 46th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, first as a three months man, and then for three years, and afterwards as a veteran. He served in the famous Ringgold artillery, and entering the war as a private, was mustered out as a lieutenant. He and his brother Charles were with General Sherman on his famous March to the Sea, that broke the backbone of the rebellion. They were never taken prisoners, nor wounded.

William F. Evans was educated in the common schools of Pennsylvania, and after leaving school, he learned the trade of carriage trimmer and upholsterer, at which he worked for a number of years. He came to Niagara Falls in 1849, where he has resided ever since. In 1853 he embarked in the grocery business at the Falls, in which he continued with good success for over twenty years. He was appointed postmaster of Niagara Falls by President Lincoln, during his first term. He furnished a representative in the army to suppress the rebellion, and served under President Grant as internal revenue assessor for the twenty-ninth (now thirty-third) district of the State of New York, and since his retire-

ment from this position, has devoted a large share of his time to the settling up of estates, in which he has been quite successful, and some of the largest estates in the village have been committed to his charge.

On July 2, 1846, Mr. Evans married Sarah A., daughter of David Evans, of Niagara county, a pioneer of western New York, by whom he has three children: Helen F., now the wife of Solomon F. Arkush, who is engaged in the city of New York as a designer for the Buttrick Fashion Publishing Company; Mary E., and Willie M., died in early life.

In religion Mr. and Mrs. Evans are members of the Presbyterian church of Niagara Falls, in which he is an elder and trustee, and of whose Sabbath school he has been superintendent for twenty years. He is an active temperance advocate, and is opposed to the liquor traffic in all its phases, and regards it as one of the strongest foes the Christian church has to fight. He is a republican, and is proud of his party's record in the suppression of the rebellion, the abolition of slavery, the restoration of the union, and the progress and development made since the war. He believes that parties are essential to the administration of this government.

Sarah A. Evans, wife of William F. Evans, died December 26, 1891, aged sixty-seven years, four months and three days. She was helpful in her church relations, charitable and benevolent in character, and devoted to the home and family. In the days of the war, while Mr. Evans was postmaster, Mrs. Evans was active, with other good women, in furnishing supplies for sick and wounded soldiers. Her home on Main street was headquarters for collecting and preparing supplies in those busy and anx-

ious days. During a residence here of over forty years, Mrs. Evans had seen the little village grow to its present proportions, and was familiar with many of its pioneer residents.

JAMES Z. ROBERTS, the subject of this sketch, was born in the town of Wheatfield, May 15, 1851. He is the oldest son of Seth F. and Eliza J. Roberts, and is now living upon the old homestead where he was born. February 17, 1875, he married Elnora A. Crosby, youngest daughter of Samuel B. Crosby. The result of this union has been four children: William, Frank, Grover Cleveland, and Viola E. In 1880 he moved with his family to the west, but the climate did not agree with him, and he was obliged to return. After the death of his father, he settled on the farm his father had bought from the Holland Land Company when it was a wilderness, where he now resides. He is a man of broad and liberal views.

Seth Roberts, grandfather of the subject, served as a colonel in the patriot war, in 1838. He commanded a regiment of home guards. He was born in 1783, and in 1823 he removed to Niagara county, where he died in 1869. Thomas Gardiner, his maternal grandfather, was born in Nova Scotia, settled in Canada, and at the time of his death was captain in the regular army. Seth F. Roberts (father) was born in Genesee, Livingston county, December 30, 1809, and came to Niagara county with his father in 1823. Here he bought a tract of land which at that time was in the forest, and by clearing during the summer, and teaching school in winter, he was soon in possession of a beautiful home which is now owned by the subject of this sketch. When he came to this county he owned nothing, but by

honest and ambitious endeavors he had acquired about eighteen thousand dollars at the time of his death, February 14, 1880. He was three times supervisor in the town of Wheatfield, and held the office of justice of the peace for twenty-four years. He was a cousin of Hamilton Fish, of whose name he bears a part; was one of the early Masons, and has always voted the democratic ticket. At the age of forty he married Jane E. Gardner, who was born at Fort Niagara, near the Canada line, in 1832. To this union were born two sons and two daughters: Viola A., Alice J., Seth G., and James Z. Viola A. married Dr. W. Q. Huggins, and they have two children. Seth G., a merchant by occupation, married Elma Fuller, and has three children. Alice J. is a professor of music in one of the largest female colleges in the State.

Samuel B. Crosby was born in the town of Andover, New Hampshire, August 31, 1795, and died December 11, 1883. He was a man of strong religious convictions and of the strictest type of Puritan orthodoxy. He was an original member of the First Congregational church; was of a generous disposition, and lived a life of Christian manliness. He was a republican, and always known to be true to his party. He first married Louisa Lewis, by whom he had five children: Emily, Carneal, Almira, Mariva, and David. After his first wife died he married Achsah Lewis, who was born October 16, 1808, and is now dead. By this last marriage Mr. Crosby had eight children, three sons and five daughters, two of whom are dead: Augustus S. married Maryett Anderson, resides in Shawnee, and has two children—Nellie and Edward; Augusta, married to A. D. Thompson, and has one child—Belle; Thomas B., who married

Emily Tompkins, and has two children—Walter and Fannie, and resides at Suspension Bridge; Theodocia, married Frank Kime, a farmer in the town of Lockport, and to them have been born one son and two daughters—Everett, Emma, and Mabel; and Frank P., a traveling salesman, who married Anna Hollet, and resides at Boston, Massachusetts.

James Z. Roberts owns a farm of one hundred acres of land, which is in a good state of cultivation. He has nine acres of apple orchards and six and one-half acres of peach orchards, both of which contain many choice fruit-bearing trees. In politics he supports the Democratic party, and is a member of Niagara Lodge, No. 375, Free and Accepted Masons, of Lockport.

HARMON B. TOWER is a man of unusual scholarly attainments and intelligence. He was born in the town of Porter, Niagara county, New York, August 28, 1838, and is a son of Peter and Olive (Baldwin) Tower. Peter Tower was born in Covington, Massachusetts, July 10, 1791, and came to the town of Porter, this State, in 1813, seeking a place to permanently locate, and not being satisfied with the territory, went to Palmyra, where he remained two years, but returned to this town in 1815 and purchased a farm of one hundred acres, on which he spent the remainder of his life. He added to this farm until he had two hundred and fifty acres. He bought and improved other farms and sold them, but the old homestead he never parted with. He was a republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He was active, energetic, and hospitable. He was called to fill several important town

offices, and at one time had charge of the government grounds around Fort Niagara. The first town meeting was held in his house, and the first school outside of the village was on his property. He was a carpenter and cabinet maker, and carried on a lucrative trade in these branches of business. He also engaged in merchandising from 1831 to 1862, his store being on his farm, which building he afterwards remodeled for a residence. He was personally acquainted with William Morgan, who so mysteriously disappeared, Morgan having boarded with him. Combined with his extraordinary business qualities, he was a man of generous impulses. He never turned the poor from his door, his hospitality being without stint. His last illness was of short duration, and he passed away on April 1, 1882, surrounded by relatives and friends. His remains were interred in the Tower cemetery, on the place he loved so well, and his funeral was largely attended by many prominent people of the surrounding country. He was married twice. His first wife was Hannah Bailey, whom he married in 1819, and by whom he had six children, three of whom are now living: Mrs. Lianda Robinson, residing in Flint, Michigan; John E., of Wilson; and William, of Charlotte, Michigan. Mrs. Tower died December 27, 1831, and he was married a second time, to Olive (Baldwin) Smith, widow of Hiram Smith, on June 13, 1838, by whom he had seven children, five of whom are living: Luke, George P., Harmon B., Peter S., and Olive A., who was the wife of Lewis Hosmer, deceased, of Porter. They are all married, and reside in the town of Porter. Mrs. Tower was born at Dorset, Vermont, May 22, 1803, and came with her parents to Ticonderoga, this State, where her child-

hood days were spent. In 1829 she married Hiram E. Smith, by whom she had one child, a daughter, that died in infancy, and they removed to Youngstown. After the death of Mr. Smith, in 1831, she resumed teaching, having taught twenty-one terms in all, and beginning when but sixteen years old. An incident in the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Tower which illustrates their goodness of heart, was the care they took of Mr. and Mrs. Smith (her former husband's parents) in their declining years. Mrs. Tower was a very intelligent woman, and possessed of good business qualifications, having had charge of her husband's store for many years in connection with her household duties. During her last illness she was surrounded by her relatives and friends, and was ready when her summons came to go. She died March 17, 1886, at the residence of her son, Luke Tower, and her remains were interred in the family burying ground, on the farm where she spent the last fifty-three years of her life. She was a consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal church, the beautiful and impressive burial service of that church being read by the officiating clergyman, Rev. John S. Seibold, of Buffalo. The floral offerings were two beautiful wreaths, besides smilax and cut flowers strewn on the casket.

Harmon B. Tower received his education in the common schools of his neighborhood, and has taught twelve terms of school. He is a farmer as well as teacher, and owns one hundred and forty acres of land, pleasantly located, one-half mile from the R., W. & O. railroad depot, at Ransomville. His farm is well adapted to fruit growing, of which he raises a large quantity, giving special attention to apples, peaches, pears and

plums. All his land is under a good state of cultivation.

Harmon B. Tower, on June 10, 1861, was united in marriage with Harriet M. Henry, a daughter of Lewis and Isabelle (Hosmer) Henry, who have had four children. Mr. and Mrs. Tower have had seventeen children, of whom thirteen are living: Clarence J., married Minnie Leggett, and they have two sons—Duane and Harmon, J.; Zernah A., married G. Elmer Manning, and has two children—Marian and Donald; Belle H., wife of Dr. A. B. Allen, of Buffalo, New York; Emma L., Ida May, Lewis C., Walter C., Eugene H., Gertie G., Jessie F., Isa M., Peter T., and Bennie P., are living at home with their parents. Those deceased are: Florence M., died July 11, 1871; Floss, died August 26, 1871; Grace P., died September 9, 1880; and Harry M., died September 11, 1888.

In political opinion Mr. Tower is a firm believer in the doctrines and principles of the Republican party. He is a member of Ransomville Lodge, No. 266, Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a fair-minded, well disposed man, always taking a deep interest in his party, and is one of the best citizens of the county.

ROBERT A. FERGUSON, proprietor of the Niagara Falls hotel at Niagara Falls, and a well-known and popular hotel man, is a son of Robert and Hannah (Waters) Ferguson, and was born October 13, 1846, in Monroe county, Michigan. Robert A. Ferguson (father) was born in the north of Ireland, at Sligo, about 1822, and came to America with his sister Anna when only three years of age, his father and mother both having died in Ireland. His sister was

the eldest of the family, and had married John Pettepiece in Ireland. She and her husband settled at Richmond, near Ottawa, Canada, where they still live at an advanced age. While yet a lad Robert left his sister's home in Canada and came to Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence county, New York, where he grew to manhood and received a fair education. He afterward went to Oswego, Oswego county, where he married Hannah Waters, whose father was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, and a linen draper by trade, who emigrated to Kilkenny, Ireland, where he died. His widow, with her children, of whom Hannah was next to the youngest, came from Ireland to America and settled at Oswego, New York. By his marriage with Hannah Waters Mr. Ferguson had a family of six children: Mary L.; Charlotte H.; Charles, who died at the age of thirteen years; Lizzie; William H., married Josephine Curry, of Niagara Falls, and is engaged in the art business at that place; and Robert A., the subject of this sketch. Some time after his marriage Robert Ferguson (father) removed to the city of Rochester, where he remained three years and then went to Detroit, Michigan, where he embarked in the wholesale and retail grocery trade. Later he sold out there and removed to Niagara Falls, this State, and engaged in the livery business for a number of years. Some time previous to his death he became proprietor of a hotel, known as the Falls house, and was engaged in that business until he died. He was a democrat of strong convictions, and earnestly supported that party all his life.

Robert A. Ferguson received a good common school education, and after leaving school opened a livery stable at Niagara Falls, continuing in that occupation for

about ten years. He then became interested in the Whirlpool Rapids & Park Company, and was in that business for three years, when he engaged in hotel keeping, assuming charge of the Falls hotel, which he conducted until 1890. In that year he erected the large building known as the Niagara Falls hotel, of which he is now proprietor. It is located on Main street, and is 80 x 45 feet in dimensions, and three stories high. The building contains thirty bed rooms, and commodious parlors, dining rooms, and office. It is conveniently arranged, handsomely furnished, and is very popular with the traveling public.

August 29, 1871, Mr. Ferguson married Mary Geyer, a daughter of Sebastian Geyer, of Niagara Falls, who is engaged in the grocery business. To this union have been born two children: Ida S. and Robert S.

In his political opinions Mr. Ferguson is a democrat, and always gives his party a loyal support. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and also of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent association of Niagara Falls.

JAMES WINCHELL OWEN, one of the most successful, best known, and most widely traveled business men of Niagara Falls, was born at Middlebury, then Genesee, now Wyoming county, New York, February 22, 1823, and is a son of Eliphalet and Abigail (Heath) Owen. His grandfather, Frederick Owen, was a native of Connecticut, born at Toland, that State, who afterwards removed to Vermont, and became one of the patriotic band of noble men who risked life and everything they held dear on earth to establish American independence. He first saw the smoke of

battle at Bunker Hill, and served through the entire long and tedious war without receiving a wound. During his term of service he was entrusted with important dispatches, serving as courier and aid. He was a Jacksonian democrat in politics, and married Peggy Hibbard, by whom he had nine children. He died in Wyoming county, this State, in 1837, aged eighty-five years.

Eliphalet Owen (father) was born in 1784, and was a farmer who came to Wyoming county in 1806. When the war of 1812 was declared, he, anxious to emulate his father's patriotism, promptly enlisted in the American army, and bore a part on the historic field at Lundy's Lane, and many another hotly contested battle ground. He was also a democrat in politics, and was elected to several responsible positions by his friends and neighbors. He was an active member of the Baptist church, and was one of the founders of the Wyoming academy, which became a noted institution of learning, and in which he educated many young men for the ministry. He was broad-minded and liberal in his views, and philanthropic in disposition. He contributed to the erection of forty-two churches. He married Abigail, daughter of Stephen Heath, of Genesee, Livingston county, in 1808, and reared a family of six children: Zenas H., deceased; Eliphalet, Jr., was a Baptist minister, and employed by the government in the Freedmen's bureau, at Alexandria, Virginia, during the civil war, and is now deceased; Rosina M., deceased; Joshua D., lives in Elgin, Illinois, and owns and operates six farms; James W., and Anson H., who lives at Warsaw, Wyoming county.

James W. Owen was married on December 25, 1843, to Sarah A. Miller, by whom he had three children: Rose E., married to

Eugene Plumley, a farmer at Bennington, Wyoming county; Allie J., and Charles F. For his second wife he married Hannah C. Johnson, and to them has been born one child, Frances L.

James W. Owen was reared on the old homestead, and educated in the Wyoming academy, which his father had done so much toward establishing. After leaving school he embarked in the mercantile business at Perry, Wyoming county, after which he purchased a flouring mill and engaged in the milling business for seven years, when he sold out the mill and bought the fine farm he now owns in that county. He went into the handling of mill furnishings for Howes, Babcock & Company, and scored a remarkable success in that line in the United States and Europe. He came to Niagara Falls in 1866, and in 1867 went to Europe to introduce the goods made by this company, where he remained for a year and a half, and succeeded in making his wares known in nearly every European country. After his return to this country, he traveled over the western half of the American continent, and in 1872 went to London, and visited the world's fair at Vienna in the interest of his firm. Returning to this country he represented the company at the great Centennial exposition at Philadelphia, in 1876. He is a democrat in politics, and has served as town clerk and inspector of elections, etc. He has been a member of the Presbyterian church for four years, but was formerly a Baptist.

LEWIS A. BOORE, superintendent of the Niagara Falls Gaslight Company, and an energetic and popular citizen of the county of Niagara, was born in Buffalo,

New York, the Queen city of the lakes, January 13, 1862, and is the second child of Lewis and Clara Eugenia (De Staebler) Boore. His grandfather, Lewis Boore, was born in England, and was an officer in the British army, coming to Canada in the English service, where he resigned and located at Toronto. After living there some years, he removed to the United States and became a resident of the city of Buffalo, New York, where he resided until his death. He married Nancy Doran, and reared a family of three sons and five daughters. Lewis Boore (father) was born in the city of Toronto, Canada, in 1837, and came with his parents to Buffalo, and has lived in that city ever since. When only eleven years of age, he entered the employ of the Buffalo Gaslight Company, and has been connected with that corporation to the present time. Since 1872 he has been the superintendent of the gas works. In politics he is a staunch democrat, and a member of the Roman Catholic church. He married Clara Eugenia De Staebler, a daughter of George De Staebler, a native of Paris, who emigrated to America and located in Buffalo, this State, where he died. Mr. De Staebler was a cabinet maker by trade, and had served for a time in the army of France. By this marriage Mr. Boore had three sons and seven daughters, all of whom are yet living: Clara E., married Hamilton Johnson, of Buffalo; Lewis A., the subject of this sketch; Kittie, married Robert J. Latta, also of Buffalo; Mary Agnes, Sarah A., Harriet L., Addie T., Edward Francis, William, and Elizabeth Chinery.

Lewis A. Boore received a collegiate education at St. Joseph's college, Buffalo, New York, and after completing his studies, learned the trade of gas engineer at the gas

works in that city. He was employed by the Buffalo Gaslight Company until 1881, when he removed to Rochester, New York, as ticket agent on the B., N. Y. & P. railroad, until 1883, when he accepted the superintendency of the Niagara Falls Gaslight Company, of Niagara Falls, New York, in which position he continued until 1890, when he was elected secretary of the company (succeeding A. W. R. Henning). He has given close attention to the business of manufacturing illuminating gas, and is as well posted on the subject, perhaps, as any man in western New York.

He was united in marriage to Margaret McKinnon, on March 1, 1885. She is a daughter of Alexander McKinnon, of Niagara Falls, and their marriage has been blessed with two children: Lewis A. and Edward F.

In politics Mr. Boore is a democrat, keeping well posted on current political issues, and giving his party a hearty support on nearly all questions. He is a member of Niagara Frontier Lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted Masons; Genesee Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar; and of Niagara Chapter, No. 200, Royal Arch Masons; and is very popular in Masonic circles, as he is with the general public.

MIGHELLS B. BUTLER, an active, popular, and successful business man of Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls, was born at Phelps, Ontario county, New York, November 23, 1856, and is a son of Edgar D. and Mary (Bachman) Butler. His grandfather, William Butler, was a native of New England, and removed to Ontario county, this State, where he died. He was a farmer by occupation. His son, Edgar D. Butler

(father), was born in Ontario county in 1823, and grew up there, receiving his education in the common schools of that day. He removed to Niagara Falls, where he was employed at his trade—that of a carpenter—for some time. About 1866 he migrated to the State of Michigan, where he purchased a farm and became a farmer, which vocation he followed until his death. He married Mary Bachman, by whom he had one son, Mighells B.

Mighells B. Butler was educated at De Veaux college, from which educational institution he was graduated in 1876. He then entered Harvard college and remained one year, after which he returned to De Veaux college and taught two years as master and commandant, and then attended medical lectures at the college of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city. In 1881 he was graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical college, and practiced medicine in the Hygienic institute at Geneva, New York, about one year. He then embarked in the dry goods business at Ithaca, this State, as a member of the firm of Jackson & Bush, where he remained for a year. In 1884 he removed to Suspension Bridge, and formed a co-partnership with M. V. Pearson, under the firm name of M. V. Pearson & Co. In 1890 this firm opened a store in the village of Niagara Falls, and Mr. Butler has personal charge of this business. By strict attention, energy, and enterprise he has succeeded in building up a large trade, and the firm handles immense quantities of goods.

In politics Mr. Butler is a democrat, believing implicitly in the principles and policy of that party, and doing what he can to advance its interests and secure its success. He has served as trustee of Suspension

Bridge, discharging the duties of that position with satisfaction to the public and credit to himself. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and active in promoting its interests. He also holds membership in Niagara Frontier Lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted Masons, at Suspension Bridge. He enlisted as second lieutenant in a separate company of the 42d New York national guards, and was promoted to the position of captain of the company, which place he now occupies. Mr. Butler has been highly successful in his business life, and being well educated, energetic in disposition, and engaging in manner, he has won the respect and esteem of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

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ROBERT D. YOUNG, the well known mason and contractor of Niagara Falls, has devoted half a century to his chosen calling. He was born in England, June 7, 1836, and is a son of Thomas and Ann (Dixon) Young. His grandfather was James Young. Thomas Young (father) was born May 10, 1805, at Malton, England. He emigrated to America in 1837 and settled in Ontario, Canada, where he remained until 1852, when he removed to the United States and located at Niagara Falls, and resided there until his death in 1868, at the age of sixty years. He was a contractor and mason by vocation, and did an extensive business; was a republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Ann Dixon, by whom he had five children: Mark T., who resides at Clarksville, this county; James P., died at the age of twenty-three years; Elizabeth A., also deceased; Robert D., and one who died in infancy. The maternal grandfather of

Robert D. Young was Robert Dixon, who was a native of England and born March 4, 1770. His daughter Ann (mother) was born March 16, 1810.

Robert D. Young was educated in the public schools of Canada, and at the age of sixteen came to the United States with his parents, and located at Niagara Falls. He learned the trade of mason with his father and has followed that calling all his life, frequently taking large contracts in that line of work. Of late years his business has become quite extensive.

On October 20, 1862, Mr. Young was united in marriage to Elizabeth Wells, daughter of Thomas Wells, and a sister of Mark Wells, whose biography appears in this volume—which see for her ancestral history. She was born April 22, 1836, and died in January, 1890. By her union with Mr. Young she had an only son, who died in infancy.

Robert D. Young has always been a republican in his political belief, and has given that party an unswerving support ever since its formation. He is a member of different Masonic organizations.

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CHARLES H. PIPER, Sr., a successful attorney, and a gentleman who enjoys the distinction of being the first and oldest lawyer at Niagara Falls, is a son of Jonathan and Sarah (Harvey) Piper, and was born at Northwood, New Hampshire, on April 3, 1824. The Pipers of this country are probably all descended from Jonathan Piper, who was a native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, England, and emigrated to America about 1653, settling at Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he followed the vocation of a farmer until his death, in 1676.

His lineal descendant, Jonathan Piper (father), was born at Stratham, Massachusetts, January 21, 1781, and died at Northwood, New Hampshire, in 1829. He was a merchant and farmer by occupation, in politics a Jacksonian democrat, and an active and influential member of the Congregational church. He married Sarah Harvey, daughter of John Harvey, by whom he had a family of five children. Sherburn B. Piper, the eldest of these, was graduated at Dartmouth college, after which he studied law and located at Lewiston, this county, where he practiced his profession for a long period, and where he died in 1885, aged seventy-seven years. He was prominent at the bar and in the politics of the county, being a leader in the Democratic party, and three times its candidate for congress from this district. He was once a candidate for canal commissioner, and was elected as one of the democratic electors at the presidential election in 1852, being a member of the electoral college which voted for President Pierce. He served for a number of years as supervisor of his town, and was elected and served two terms in the State legislature at Albany, and also occupied the office of district attorney one term. The second of the five children of Jonathan Piper was Dollie H., who died in early life, and the third was John L., who, after attaining manhood, became a publisher in New York city, and died there in 1852, aged about forty years. The fourth child was Sarah, who married Rev. Winthrop Fiefield, and is still living, while the fifth and last was Charles H., Sr., the subject of this sketch. His maternal grandfather, John Harvey, was a native of Massachusetts, and died at Northwood, that State. He was a farmer, hotel keeper, and merchant, very active,

and did a wide range of business. He was a lieutenant in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, and took part in the battle at Bunker Hill.

Charles H. Piper, Sr., received his education in the academy at Lewiston, this State, and after leaving that institution, began the study of law in the office of his brother, S. B. Piper, and later entered the law office of Dayton & Murray, at Lockport. He was admitted to the bar in 1849, and has been in continued practice ever since. He removed to Niagara Falls May 6, 1850, being the first lawyer to locate in the village for the practice of his profession. In politics he is a democrat, and now holds the position of commissioner of the United States circuit court for the northern district of New York. He is a member of the Episcopal church at Niagara Falls. He is a member of Sacarissa Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past grand, and of Frontier Lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted Masons.

On June 29, 1849, Mr. Piper was married to Charlotte Hulett, daughter of Judge Hulett (see sketch), of Niagara Falls, and to their union was born a family of seven children: Edith, who married William Douglass, manager in a large wholesale house at Toronto, Canada, where they reside; Charles H. Piper, Jr., who was born at Niagara Falls, October 17, 1860, and educated at De Veaux college, from which he was graduated in the class of 1877. He then began reading law in his father's office, at Niagara Falls, and some time after entered the law office of William C. Fitch, of Buffalo. He was admitted to the bar of Niagara county in January, 1882, and has been in active practice at Niagara Falls since that time. Politically he is a democrat, and has served as clerk of the

village and justice of the peace one term, and in the spring of 1889 was elected to the position of police justice of the village for a term of three years. He is a member of Bellevue Lodge, No. 316, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Niagara Falls, and is extremely popular and widely known as a successful and rising young man, whose future promises to be bright and prosperous. On September 1, 1885, he was united in marriage with Lizzie J. Pfeiffer, daughter of Bernard Pfeiffer, of the village of Niagara Falls. She is a lady of refinement and taste, and is very popular in social circles. Theodore H., third child of Charles H. Piper, Sr., also studied law, and now resides at Hammondsport, Steuben county, this State, engaged in the practice of his profession. Jonathan, the fourth child is a telegraph operator at Hammondsport; Amelia, married Frank Morris, general manager in the hardware store of Morse & Co., at Warsaw, New York, where they reside; John W. B., at the age of nineteen, is the confidential clerk of A. J. Porter, one of the most prominent business men in the village of Niagara Falls; and Hulett V., now a student of Germantown, Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM A. PHILPOTT, Sr., one of the oldest carpenters and well-known contractors and builders of the city of Niagara Falls, was born at Dover, Kent county, England, May 15, 1824, and is a son of John and Martha (Johnson) Philpott. His paternal grandfather, Arnold Philpott, was a native of Detford, England, and removed to Kent county, where he died about 1836. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and married and reared a family of three children, one of whom,

William Philpott (father), was born in 1795 and died about 1862. He grew to manhood in his native county of Kent, where he received a good practical English education. He then entered the maritime service of Great Britain, and for several years was a trinity or cinque port pilot. He was twice married. His first wife was a Mrs. Johnson (*nee* Austin), by whom he had three children: Ann, John, and Charlotte. After his first wife's death he married Martha Johnson (*nee* Austin) and had by his second marriage five children: William A., Mary, James, Sarah, and George.

William A. Philpott attended the public and select schools of his neighborhood, and at an early age became an apprentice for a term of seven years to a first-class carpenter. At the end of his apprenticeship he commenced life for himself as a carpenter, but after working for a short time at various places in Kent county, he concluded to seek a more inviting field for work in America, and sailed for New York city, in which he tarried but a short time before coming to Niagara Falls, in 1849. He has here followed carpentering and contracting up to the present time. He has made contracting in several of its branches a specialty for over forty years, and has given such close attention to his work, as well as rendering such satisfaction as a skilled carpenter, that he has always received a large patronage from those who desired the erection of good and substantial buildings.

In April, 1844, he married Harriet Best, a daughter of William Best, and a native of near Dover, England. To their union have been born eight children: William A., Jr. (see his sketch which appears elsewhere in this volume); James B., a carpenter and contractor of the county of Wind-

sor, Canada; George R., a real estate agent of Kansas City, Missouri; Charlotte, who died in 1875; Charles H., now in the hardware business in San Francisco, California; Walter, who died in 1876; and Edward E., a druggist of Suspension Bridge.

Since coming to this country Mr. Philpott has been a republican in politics, yet is no aspirant for office, and never allows political affairs to interfere with or take his time from his business. He and all of the members of his family are members of the Baptist church of Niagara Falls, of which he is a trustee and deacon, and a member of the building committee. He is a charter member and past officer of a council of the Royal Templars.

HON. LEE R. SANBORN, a leading republican, prominent Masonic dignitary, and honored citizen of Niagara county, residing at Sanborn, is a son of Rev. E. C. and Elizabeth (Randall) Sanborn, and was born near Brockport, Monroe county, New York, August 8, 1831. His grandfather, Mark Sanborn, was born in New Hampshire, March 16, 1750, and was of English extraction, as was his wife, whose natal day was July 17, 1754. Ebenezer Cleveland Sanborn (father) was born in 1794, and after attaining manhood became an itinerant preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church, being located first at Brockport, New York, on coming into this State. He was twice married, his first wife being Almira Smith, by whom he had five children: Myra Ann, Ruth, Salina, Israel G., and Josiah W. After her death he married Elizabeth Randall, by whom he had two children: Lee R., and one who died in infancy. All these children are now de-

ceased except the subject of this sketch and Josiah W., who entered the United States army.

Lee R. Sanborn was educated in the common schools of this State, and in that most elevating of educational institutions, an intelligent and refined Christian home circle. In 1848 he removed to this county and located in what is now the village of Sanborn. Here he engaged in manufacturing pursuits and in the lumber business, and became so popular that the citizens named the town Sanborn in his honor. He has done much for its business success and moral improvement. The sterling honesty and integrity of his character, and the uprightness of his conduct in dealing with his fellow men, early brought him into prominence with the people of his village, who called him to positions of trust and responsibility. He has held nearly all the important offices in the town. Mr. Sanborn is a republican in politics, and in 1870 and 1871 he represented his district in the State legislature, and took an active part in the stormy sessions of that body. In 1886 he was appointed by the governor as a member of the board of management for the New York State institution for the blind at Batavia. He has served continuously as president of the board of trustees of this institution. While giving prompt attention to public trusts, and contributing to every business enterprise of his own town, he has at the same time been engaged in managing his extensive lumber interests in northern Michigan. He entered the grand council of Royal Templars of Temperance, of New York, in its fifth year, at Auburn, and in 1887 was elected as representative to the supreme council, and by that body was at once made a life member of the board of

directors. He was appointed by the late supreme councilor, Hon. John H. Crocker, as chairman of the finance committee, to which position he has been regularly reappointed by succeeding executives. Through the hands of this committee passes every bill before it is paid. Mr. Sanborn is a gentleman of superior culture, and has long been known as a strong supporter of the work of all beneficiary societies; is affable and pleasant in disposition, an able speaker, and a warm friend and earnest advocate of all institutions calculated to ameliorate the conditions and alleviate the sufferings of his fellow men. By his kindly disposition and many acts of benevolence he endears himself to all with whom he comes in contact, and every interest that engages his attention is benefited and prospered by his services.

On September 9, 1849, Mr. Sanborn was united in marriage to Julia C., daughter of Edward Crawford, and to this union was born a family of six sons: John E., who married Mary Stevens, by whom he has one son and one daughter, and resides in Michigan, where he is engaged in the lumber business; William H., married Eleanor Defoe, and also lives in Michigan, engaged in the lumber business; Enoch C., married Addie M. Dodge (who died September 25, 1880), and resides at Ossineke, Michigan, where he is postmaster and a general merchant; James L., married Lorette Roberts, by whom he has three children, and is a real estate and lumber dealer in Michigan; Charles G., married Helen Goss, has one son and one daughter, and is proprietor of the roller mills at Sanborn; and Clinton F., who married Clara E. Sutherland, by whom he has one daughter, and is a dealer in agricultural implements, produce, lumber,

etc., and travels very extensively. The father of Mrs. Lee R. Sanborn (mother), Edward Crawford, was born in New York in 1812, and in 1835 married Emaline Ranolds, daughter of Squire Ranolds, a wealthy land owner. Mr. Crawford died in 1886, aged seventy-five years, but his wife is yet living, healthy and active, though in her seventy-eighth year.

Hon. L. R. Sanborn owns forty acres of most fertile land, devoted mostly to fruit growing. It is well watered, handsomely arranged, extremely productive, and the fences, buildings, etc., are substantial and elegant. He owns an evaporator, and secures recreation in superintending the preparation of his fruit in first-class shape for careful and fastidious buyers. He is a member of Genesee Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar, and is a Scottish Rite Mason, and member of Ishmalia Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a Royal Templar, past grand councilor of the State, and a member of the supreme lodge of the United States, E. A. U., and Ancient Order United Workmen, and is an honorary member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

HENRY HUBBS, a well-known hotel man, and prosperous and respected citizen of Niagara Falls, is a son of Samuel and Jemima (Banta) Hubbs, and was born in the town of Royalton, Niagara county, New York, April 17, 1841. The Hubbs' came originally from Holland. John Hubbs (grandfather) lived and died in Saratoga county, this State. He was a farmer by occupation, and also dealt in live stock. In politics he was a whig, and married, and had a family of eleven children: Alexander, David, George, William, Ammidee,

Viletta, Mary, Julia, Betsy, and Samuel. Samuel Hubbs (father) was born in Saratoga county, this State, about 1806, and removed to Niagara county in 1838, settling in the town of Royalton, where he lived until his death in 1852. By occupation he was a farmer, a whig in politics, and married Jemima Banta, a daughter of Peter Banta, by whom he had eight children, seven sons and one daughter. Six of the sons died in infancy, and the daughter, Elizabeth, married J. Bunnell, and is now deceased.

Henry Hubbs received his education in the common schools of Royalton, and remained on his father's farm until he was eleven years of age, when he hired out as a laborer to a neighboring farmer. He continued to work on the farm until he was thirty years of age, when he came to Niagara Falls and began the construction of what is now known as the Temperance House. This building is a handsome structure, and well adapted to hotel purposes, containing fifty-eight sleeping rooms, and a fine office and parlors, and affording excellent accommodation for at least one hundred guests. Mr. Hubbs is an attentive and accommodating host, and his hotel is deservedly popular with that large class of Americans whose business or inclination cause them to spend much time in travel. At this house they find the comforts of a home, and every attention that could be desired.

In October, 1862, Mr. Hubbs was united in marriage to Charlotte Hyatt, by whom he had one daughter, Lottie. His wife died in 1864, and he was again married, this time wedding Jane E. Phelps, a daughter of Randolph Phelps, of the town of Royalton, this county.

In politics Mr. Hubbs is a republican, but has never taken any active part in political contests, contenting himself with discharging the ordinary duties of good citizenship, and casting his vote for the men and measures most likely, in his judgment, to subserve the best interests of the public. He is an active worker of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and takes a patriotic interest in every movement calculated to strengthen American institutions and popularize government of the people by the people.

JOSEPH V. CARR, a prominent hotel keeper and secret society man of Niagara Falls, is the son of John and Elizabeth (Spencer) Carr, and was born December 23, 1840, at Lyons, Wayne county, New York. His grandfather, John Carr, Sr., was a native of Maryland, who removed to Wayne county at an early day and settled on a farm where the village of Lyons now stands. Here he lived and died, a farmer by occupation and a democrat in politics. He married and had a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters: John (father), George, Upton, David, Rebecca, who married David Gay; Polly, married William Bockoven; and Charlotte. John Carr (father) was born in Maryland about 1802, and came to Wayne county when a young man, where he lived until his death, in 1854. He was a shoemaker and dealer, a democrat in politics, and in religion a member of the Episcopal church. He married Elizabeth Spencer, and reared a family of eleven children: John, died in 1852, aged twenty-one years; William Edward, a farmer, living in Missouri; Charlotte, who married Charles Smith, now deceased, and lives at Fort Scott, Kansas; George W., a

farmer at Coldwater, Michigan; Sarah, died in 1845; Francis A., who enlisted in the army in the fall of 1862, served through the war in General Banks's army corps, with which he was engaged on several hotly contested fields without receiving a wound, and after the war married and now lives at Lyons, Wayne county; and Joseph V. Charles Spencer (maternal grandfather) was a native of England, and followed a seafaring life. For many years he was a well known sea captain.

Joseph V. Carr's educational advantages were few, his father dying when he was only eleven years of age, after which he worked on a farm about eight months out of the year for seven years, receiving from nine to fifteen dollars a month. Such advantages as came in his way, however, were gladly improved, and formed the foundation of what has become a good business education. In 1862, he came to Niagara Falls as night watchman at the Cataract house, when it was run by Whitney & Gerald. He was steward of this popular hotel for nineteen years, beginning at a salary of twenty dollars a month, and receiving a salary of two thousand dollars a year when he resigned. In 1880 he opened a hotel on Goat Island and conducted it successfully for two years, when he took charge of the Niagara house, one of the best hotels in the village of Niagara Falls, where he is still located and still busy attending to the wants of the traveling public. Politically he is a democrat, and while not taking any very active part in politics, has served as trustee of the village of Niagara Falls, and other minor offices. He is a member of Niagara Frontier Lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted Masons; Niagara Chapter, No. 200, Royal Arch Masons, and Genesee Commandery, No. 10,

Knights Templar, at Lockport, beside being a member of Ishmalia Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Buffalo.

On November 5, 1867, Joseph V. Carr was united in marriage with Emma Clark, daughter of Charles Clark, deceased. To this union was born one son, William E., who entered DeVeaux military school, and was graduated therefrom in June, 1886, after which he matriculated at Hobart college, Geneva, this State, and was graduated with the class of 1890. He is now studying law in the office of Ely & Dudley at Niagara Falls.

ANDREW J. HAMLIN, an old and highly respected citizen of Niagara county, and a retired business man of Niagara Falls, is a son of John and Susan (Treadway) Hamlin, and was born July 29, 1831, in New Hartford, Oneida county, New York. John Hamlin (father) was a native of Connecticut, but came to New York and settled at New Hartford, where he died in 1837, at fifty-five years of age. He was a blacksmith by trade, and an inn keeper. He served in the war of 1812 as a fife major, was a democrat in politics, and married Susan Treadway, by whom he had seven children, six sons and one daughter, all of whom are dead except Andrew J. and his sister, now Mrs. Dr. Barrows, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Andrew J. Hamlin received a good common English education in the schools of his native county and in Buffalo, to which place he removed with his mother and the rest of the family in 1840. He was a clerk in the city of Buffalo for about six years, and then went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he was engaged as a clerk but a short time, when, in 1854, he came to Niagara Falls

and embarked in the grocery business. He continued successfully in this line of trade for thirty-five years.

On April 14, 1862, he was united in marriage to Sarah H. West, who bore him one child, a son, Frederick J., who is in the saloon business at Niagara Falls.

In political opinion Mr. Hamlin is a democrat, and has been frequently honored by political preferment, being elected and serving for twenty years successively as treasurer of the village, and also as town collector for one year. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, connected with Niagara Frontier Lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted Masons; Niagara Chapter, No. 200, Royal Arch Masons; and Genesee Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Council No. 6, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is active and earnest in his support of the various interests of the village.

GEORGE F. ATHEARN, the popular clerk and book-keeper of the State reservation at Niagara Falls, who has had some practical experience in the rough but romantic life of the great west, is a son of Cyrus and Lydia (Stetson) Athearn, and was born May 24, 1833, in the city of Buffalo, New York. His grandfather, George Athearn, lived for many years in, and was probably a native of Nantucket, Massachusetts. He was of Irish extraction, was a sailor and whaler by occupation, and died at his home in Nantucket. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Athearn was Snow Stetson, born in a suburban village near Boston, Massachusetts, followed ship-building nearly all his life, and died in the city of Boston at an advanced age. Cyrus Athearn (father) was born at Nantucket,

Massachusetts, on July 7, 1791, received his education in the schools of his native town, and while yet a young man went to New York city and began business for himself as a dealer in flax seed. In 1822 he removed to Buffalo, New York, and commenced manufacturing and dealing in tobacco. He was married in New York city two years later to Lydia Stetson, by whom he had a family of three sons and three daughters, only two of whom are now living. The deceased were: Adaline, Frances M., James, and one who died in infancy. Those living are Eliza, and George F., the subject of this sketch. Cyrus Athearn continued in the business of a tobacco manufacturer until his death in 1854. Politically he was an old-line whig, and was elected and served as president of the then village of Buffalo one term. He was one of the organizers of Trinity Episcopal church at Buffalo, and a devoted member of that church until his death.

George F. Athearn received his education in the schools of Buffalo, and after completing his studies there he went west in 1857, and engaged in the forwarding business on the Mississippi river between Dubuque, Iowa, and St. Paul, Minnesota. He was thus employed for three years, when he removed to California and engaged with the Overland Mail Company, their route extending from San Francisco, California, to St. Louis, Missouri. This was probably the longest mail route ever operated by one company or under one contract, being two thousand eight hundred and eighty miles in length. Mr. Athearn's section extended from San Francisco to Los Angeles, a distance of five hundred miles, and he made two round trips every month for nine months, having driven in that time over eighteen thousand

miles. He then joined an Arizona mining company and went down into Arizona near the Mexican frontier, and became interested in mining. He served as treasurer of this company for two years, and afterwards entered the employ of the United States government at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Indian agency. Here he remained for three years, and then followed mining for some time. In 1874 he determined to return to New York and locate at Niagara Falls, his mother having removed to that village in 1869. She died at her home there in 1877. Soon after coming to Niagara Falls, Mr. Athearn was offered and accepted the position of book-keeper and clerk for the Prospect Park Company. He served the company in that capacity until the State purchased and assumed control of the park, and his work had been so correct and efficient that the State authorities retained him in the same position. He has continued to occupy this place to the present time, faithfully discharging its responsible duties, and rendering satisfaction alike to his official superiors and all who have business with his office.

On January 1, 1890, Mr. Athearn was wedded to Augusta Spencer, a daughter of John L. Spencer, of Lockport. Mrs. Athearn is an intelligent, capable woman, possessing many interesting traits of character and very popular among her friends and acquaintances. She is a member of the Episcopal church.

In politics Mr. Athearn is a straight republican, taking an intelligent interest in the great political questions of the day, and actively supporting the cardinal principles of his party, and yet so broad in his views and so tolerant of the opinions of others as to be popular even among his political

opponents. He is a member of St. Peter's Episcopal church at Niagara Falls, and active in support of all church interests. He lives in a beautiful but unpretentious home, and enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him.

JOHN GENTZ, of North Tonawanda, is a son of John and Mary Gentz, and was born in Germany, on the 24th day of May, 1846. He came to the United States when in the sixth year of his age, with his mother, and located in Niagara county, where he was brought up on a farm. He received a common school education, and was about to engage in business for himself, when the grim spectre of war overshadowed the country, and after the war had raged for more than three years, and the destiny of the country seemed to be in doubt, he enlisted in company B, 10th United States infantry, and served three years. He was engaged in the battles of the Wilderness, Virginia, May 6, 1864; Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia, May 19, 1864; North Anna River, Virginia, May 24, 1864; Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 2 and 3, 1864; siege of Petersburg, Virginia, and Weldon railroad, Virginia, August 18, 19, and 20, 1864. He was wounded at Weldon railroad, but not discharged in consequence of the wound, but was discharged after the term of three years had expired. He enlisted February 4, 1864, and was discharged February 4, 1867, and after being discharged, returned to North Tonawanda, where he has resided ever since. For many years he engaged in ordinary day labor, from which he accumulated a small amount of money, and in 1884 he engaged in the grocery business, which he has continued to the

present time. He has built up a lucrative trade, and owns the large store, built in 1889, and which is still increasing in value, on Oliver street, and where he carries on his business.

In December, 1870, he united in marriage with Frederica Demler, of Tonawanda. They have one child, a son, Albert C., who is a bright, active young man, of good business habits, and now a partner with his father in the grocery business. Mr. Gentz's mother lived but one year after her arrival in this country. She was a native of Germany, and a devout member of the Lutheran church.

In Christian faith Mr. Gentz is a Lutheran, and in politics is a republican, with which party he has been identified for many years, and cherishes the memory of the heroes who bled and died that the country might be saved. He is respected in the community, and is a man of business integrity and character.

GEORGE P. SMITH, one of the most progressive and leading business men of North Tonawanda and Niagara county, is a son of Hon. Henry P. and Christiana (Long) Smith, and was born in the city of Lockport, Niagara county, New York, June 15, 1842. On the paternal side he is of English descent. His grandfather, Isaac Smith, was a native of New London, Connecticut, and in early life removed to Warren county, New York, in the neighborhood of Lake George, where he embarked in lumbering for a short time, after which he came to Niagara county, and finally settled in Michigan, where he died. He married, and reared a family of fourteen children, eleven sons and three daughters, of whom the sons made in measurement a combined height of

sixty-six feet. One of these stalwart sons was Hon. Henry P. Smith. He was born in Warren county in 1811, and came with his parents, 1819, to Niagara county, where he died in 1874. He resided on a farm near the suspension bridge until 1830, when he came to North Tonawanda, where he resided until his death, except eight or ten years spent at La Salle. He embarked in the lumber business in 1844, and had charge of the first lumber rafts that were towed on Lake Erie. These rafts he towed from different points on that lake to North Tonawanda. He dealt extensively in lumber, was successful in all his business ventures, and stood well in the different communities where he resided at different times. He was an active member of the Presbyterian church, took a deep interest in whatever affected his county, and always worked with a will in whatever he engaged. He was a whig, an American, and a republican in politics, and was elected by the republicans in 1860 as a member of the New York legislature, although he never voted the republican ticket until the day he was elected as an assemblyman. His widow, whose maiden name was Christiana Long, is a native of Marietta, Pennsylvania, and resides at the present time at La Salle, this county. She was born in 1819, and is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She is a daughter of Benjamin Long, who came from Pennsylvania to this county in 1825, and settled near North Tonawanda, where he died, in 1862, aged seventy years.

George P. Smith was reared principally in North Tonawanda, and received his education in Genesee college. In a short time after leaving college he engaged in the lumber business on Grand Island, in Ni-

agara river, which he followed there until 1862, when he removed to Saginaw Bay, Michigan, where he has been interested in the lumber business ever since. In 1874 he returned to North Tonawanda, remained two years, then went back to Saginaw Bay, where he resided for nine years, and at the end of that time came back again to North Tonawanda, of which place he has been a resident ever since. He is now president of the Tonawanda Lumber and Saw Mill Company, which owns the largest and most complete steam saw mill in western New York. This mill is built entirely of iron and steel, and cuts special bill timber of white or Norway pine or oak of any size or length. Their property has a dock frontage of twelve hundred feet on the Niagara river, and is ten acres in area, while to accommodate their increasing business they have rented another yard of twenty acres. They employ over one hundred and twenty men, and their trade extends over various sections of the eastern and middle States. Their offices are located on River View avenue, near Washington, and they have nearly two hundred thousand dollars invested in their well equipped plant. The immense amount of business transacted by this company does not take all of Mr. Smith's time, and his well-known business ability, experience and success, have led many other business firms to sell him stock and engage his services in the management of their different plants. Thus he is president of the Tonawanda Standard Light and Power Company, the Standard Gas Company, of Tonawanda, the Tonawanda Street Railroad Company, the Iron-ton Land Company, of North Tonawanda, the United States Water Works Company, the North Tonawanda Land Company, and the Niagara Real Es-

tate and Investment Company, which was organized in 1892. He is secretary and treasurer of the Tonawanda City Water Works, besides holding stock in several other business enterprises, and owning considerable real estate at North Tonawanda. He is connected with various business enterprises in New York and other States, and is president of the Michigan Pipe Company, of Bay City, that State, the Du Bois City Water Works Company, of Pennsylvania, and the Springville Water Works Company, of New York. He is also a director of the Lumber Exchange bank and the Niagara City Land Company, and vice-president of the New York Lumber and Wood Working Company, of Batavia, this State.

In 1884 Mr. Smith married Susan Otter-son, of Michigan, but a native of Woodstock, Canada.

He has been for several years a prohibitionist in politics, and is a member, steward, and the class leader of the North Tonawanda Methodist Episcopal church, of whose Sunday school he is also superintendent. He was lately elected a trustee of the Young Men's Christian association. George P. Smith has a very beautiful home in North Tonawanda, and has collected a well assorted and very valuable library. His life so far has been a life of activity and event, and he has so learned to hold his ground and push his way over obstacles, that he now seems able to "fashion his luck to his will."

HUGH FRASER, the active and efficient freight agent of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad, at the village of Lewiston, is a son of John and Margaret (Finlayson) Fraser, and was born in the parish of Biggar, Scotland, December 21,

1825. David Fraser (grandfather) was born in Invernesshire, Scotland, and was a manufacturer of woolen goods. He was also engaged in the mercantile business, and died in his native country in 1834, at the age of sixty-four years. His son, John Fraser (father), emigrated from Scotland to the United States in 1842, and settled in Vermont, where he resided one year. At the expiration of that time he removed to Canada, and located in the town of West Flambora, Wentworth county, where he resided until 1878, when he died at the advanced age of eighty-five years. He was a Presbyterian, and like his father, was engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods, but lived a retired life a few years prior to his death. He united in marriage with Margaret Finlayson, a woman of the same religious belief as that of himself, and who was born in the parish of Peeblesshire, Scotland, and died in 1846, at the age of fifty-three years, in West Flambora.

Hugh Fraser was reared in his native town, and received a fair education in the common schools. In 1842 he came to America, and settled in the village of Lewiston, where he has lived ever since. Coming to Lewiston, he was at first engaged as a clerk in the mercantile business in the house of his uncle, Hugh Fraser. In 1850 he embarked in the general mercantile business for himself, and continued in that capacity for three years. Two years later he became an employee of the New York Central railroad. In 1889 he was appointed agent of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad, and Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg railroad.

On October 29, 1851, he married Maria L. Tryon, daughter of Amos S. Tryon, of the village of Lewiston. To their union

have been born four sons: Blake P., is passenger agent of the Pennsylvania railroad, and is a resident of Buffalo; William E., is a division freight agent of the Pennsylvania railroad, and resides in Williamsport, Pennsylvania; John T., is a traveling agent for the firm of J. Langdon & Company, who are an incorporated coal firm of Elmira and Buffalo, this State; and George H., the youngest, assists his father in the railroad office in the village of Lewiston.

In religious sentiment Mr. Fraser is a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics a democrat. For a number of years he has been trustee of his village, and was elected to the office of justice of the peace, but declined to qualify. By retaining Mr. Fraser in their employ for so many years, the New York Central Railroad Company has thereby shown their appreciation of his faithful and efficient services, and indorsed him as an honest, reliable and able business man, whose qualifications especially fit him for his present position.

E. ASHLEY SMITH. The following should have appeared in connection with Mr. Smith's biography on page 264, but was accidentally omitted: His paternal grandfather, Simeon Smith, was of English descent, a resident of Springfield, Massachusetts, and in addition to agricultural pursuits, also worked at his trade as carpenter and joiner. E. Ashley Smith's mother is descended from Abraham Newell, who sailed with his family from Ipswich, England, in 1634. Mr. Smith was the first president of the Niagara White Grape Company, and has been an active elder of the First Presbyterian church of Lockport since 1874, representing it in the meetings

of the presbytery and general assembly. He has always been, since early manhood, an earnest, hard working Christian, and his efforts have been especially fruitful in the department of Sunday school work, in which he has been engaged for many years as active superintendent of the school connected with the First Presbyterian church, which is one of the most flourishing, attractive, and effective in the State. Mr. Smith is generous, of large sympathy, with a heart always responsive to the calls of the needy and all demands of the Lord's cause. He is a courteous, affable gentleman, always energetic, prompt, and reliable.



JOHN VAN WAGONER. A well known citizen and prosperous farmer of Orangeport is John Van Wagoner. He is a son of Captain Everett and Sarah (Albertson) Van Wagoner, and was born at Milan, Dutchess county, New York, March 7, 1816. The Van Wagoners came originally from Holland, and Nicholas Van Wagoner (grandfather) was a native of Dutchess county and lived there until his death. His father was one of the "Nine Partners," a great company of land owners in the town of Pleasant Valley and after whom a village was so named. By occupation he was a farmer and manifested great zeal and enthusiasm in the development and improvement of his farm. He was a church member, and married Elsie Ostrander, by whom he had four sons and one daughter. Captain Everett Van Wagoner (father) was born in the town of Pleasant Valley, Dutchess county, and some time during his life removed to Livingston county, where he resided for a number of years. In 1837 he came to Niagara county and settled in the

town of Somerset, where he died in 1840, at the age of sixty-five years. He was reared upon the farm and almost his entire life was devoted to agricultural pursuits. In the war of 1812 he served as captain of a company, and for a time previous to this was lieutenant of this company of militia. The captain of this company, which was drafted into service, failed to report for duty, and Lieutenant Everett Van Wagoner volunteered to fill the vacancy. He took command of this company, was commissioned captain, and was stationed at Harlem Heights. In politics he was a close adherent to whig principles, and became commissioner of highways of his town. He married Sarah Albertson, by whom he had four sons and one daughter: Solomon, Eliza, Morgan, Alfred, and John, all of whom are deceased but John. All were born in Milan, Dutchess county, and with the exception of the daughter (who died while young), moved to Somerset, Niagara county, about the year 1835, where they bought homes, were successful farmers, held responsible town offices, and during the years 1866 and 1867 retired from business and moved to the city of Lockport, where they lived the latter part of their lives, and are now resting beside their wives and parents in the family lot at Glenwood.

John Van Wagoner was educated in the common schools, with the exception of one term in the academy in Rochester. He went with his parents to Livingston county and there lived until 1834, when he removed to Niagara county and located in the town of Somerset. There he purchased a farm, but afterwards went to Hartland, where he was a resident for fourteen years. At the expiration of that time he returned to Somerset, and in 1882 came to the vicinity

of Orangeport, where he has since resided. He follows the same occupation as did his father, and delights in keeping his farm in a neat and flourishing condition.

In April, 1838, he married Catherine Fisk of Somerset, and to this union have been born six children: George, Charles, Jeanette (deceased), Martha, Mary, and Neal J. Mrs. Van Wagoner died in 1874, and on March 20, 1878, Mr. Van Wagoner united in marriage with Clara Whitlock, of Somerset, born in Greenfield, Saratoga county.

He is a republican in politics, and labors earnestly for the success of his party. He and his wife are members of the Christian church of Orangeport, and have been faithful in attendance and earnest in the religious work of their church. Mr. Van Wagoner is a courteous and honorable gentleman, a successful man in his occupation, and is deserving of the success he has achieved and the esteem in which he is held in his community.

HON. SHERBORNE B. PIPER. One of the prominent names which has helped to strengthen and give importance to the Niagara county bar is that of Sherborne B. Piper. He was a son of Jonathan and Sarah Piper, and was born in Northwood, in 1807. He came to Niagara county, when twenty-eight years of age. He was a graduate of Dartmouth college, and coming to Lewiston he took charge of the Lewiston academy, of which he served as principal for two years. Later he entered the law office of the late Judge Cooke, of Lewiston, with whom he read law. He was admitted to the bar, and by strict adherence to his profession and unswerving energy applied to his work, he became one of the

leading lawyers of Niagara county. He was elected State Senator on the democratic ticket in 1877, and having faithfully carried out the principles of his party, he had the honor of being re-elected and serving a second term. On September 20, 1885, he died at his home in Lewiston, at the age of seventy-eight years. In religion he was a faithful member and supporter of the Roman Catholic church, and took an active part in the wide and important field of politics. He was a very able jury pleader, and enjoyed an extensive practice in the legal profession. He owned a large amount of real estate, and was a man of considerable means.

On November 15, 1835, he was united in marriage with Ann Eliza Goodwin, of Lewiston. She now resides with her son, Alexander G., and her daughter, Martha G.

Alexander G. Piper, the eldest child and only son of Hon. Sherborne B. and Ann Eliza (Goodwin) Piper, was born April 5, 1845, and reared in the village of Lewiston. He received his education in the public schools and Wilson academy. With a desire to enjoy the climate of the southern States, he removed, in 1871, to Brunswick, in the southern part of Georgia, where he remained until the autumn of 1889. He was there engaged in farming, and for a time served as notary public and *ex officio* justice of the peace. Leaving Brunswick he returned to Lewiston, where he has resided ever since. He is engaged in fruit raising, and lives with his mother and sister. He is a republican in politics, and stands well in his community as an honest and industrious man, and a highly respected and intelligent citizen.

Hon. Sherborne B. Piper was an active, zealous, and influential worker in the politi-

cal and religious fields, and never wavered in his friendship or hesitated to make any sacrifice in behalf of his principles. His remains now lie entombed in a tasteful spot in the beautiful Lewiston cemetery.

HIRAM A. PHILLIPS, was formerly a farmer by occupation, but being advanced in years, has retired from active life and now lives in retirement. He is a son of Isaac and Anna (Gamble) Phillips, and was born in the town of Gorham, Ontario county, New York, June 17, 1817. His father and grandfather were both natives of New Hampshire, and removed to near Saratoga Springs, Saratoga county. In 1807, when a large part of the State of New York was but a wilderness, Isaac Phillips (father) came to the town of Gorham, Ontario county, where he purchased a tract of two hundred acres of land, at four dollars per acre. Like many other pioneers of the Empire State, his first improvement upon the farm was that of a log dwelling, and a few years later a large part of his forest tract was converted into a beautiful farm. He resided upon this farm until his death, when he had arrived at the ripe old age of eighty-nine years. In politics he was a whig, and held the offices of justice of the peace and supervisor of his town. Coming to Saratoga county he married Anna Gamble, and to these parents were born ten children, three of whom are still living: Elizabeth, who resides in Quincy, Michigan; Lebeus, is a resident of Gorham, Ontario county, and is now enjoying the life of a prosperous farmer; and Hiram A.

Hiram A. Phillips received his education in the common schools of Ontario county, and was reared upon the farm, where he

spent thirty years of his life, then moved to Royalton, Niagara county, in 1847. In 1870 he came to the city of Lockport, where he was employed as clerk for a period of two years. At the expiration of that time he engaged in the picture business, which he followed for some time. At present he is not engaged in any active business, but enjoys the pleasures of a retired life. He still owns a farm of one hundred acres, situated in the town of Royalton.

On September 6, 1838, he married Susan Simpson, a daughter of George Simpson, who was a native of Scotland, and died in Ontario county some time after his emigration to this country. This union was blessed with one son, William E., who united in marriage with Emma J. Taylor, and now resides in the town of Royalton. Mrs. Phillips died April 25, 1855, and Mr. Phillips, on February 24, 1857, married Abigail I. Morse, daughter of Isaac Morse, of Chester, New Hampshire. She died February 3, 1886.

In political sentiment he closely adheres to the Republican party, and labors earnestly for its success. As one whose integrity and intensity of purpose have been the means of a prosperous life, Mr. Phillips deserves merit. With a spirit of self-dependence and a persevering character, he lives a happy life and has surrounded himself with many friends by his upright and honorable course in life.

GEORGE HOOVER was one of the old residents of Niagara county who moved to Erie county, New York, and resided there a number of years, but returned to the town of Cambria, this county, to end his days. He was the son of John and Mary B. (Singer) Hoover, and was born in

Yates county, New York, December 10, 1812. John Hoover (father) was a native of Pennsylvania, and married Mary B. Singer, also born in that Commonwealth. To them was born a family of nine children, seven sons and two daughters: Henry S., died in 1889, at the age of eighty-two; Elizabeth, deceased in 1887, aged seventy-nine years; John, who died in 1886, in his seventy-seventh year; David, departed this life in 1877, aged sixty-two; Samuel, died in 1880, in his sixty-third year; William, deceased in 1873, at the age of forty-eight; Catherine, passed away in 1882, aged nearly sixty-one; Solomon, slept in death, 1889, in his sixty-third year; and George, whose name heads this sketch, died June 16, 1888.

George Hoover was a man of good standing, and a member of the Reformed Mennonite church for over forty years. He married Sarah Zacharius, a daughter of George and Susanah Zacharius, of Royalton, this county, March 17, 1834. She was born August 24, 1810, and died November 16, 1882. To them was born a family of five children, only four of whom survive, two sons and two daughters. The eldest of these is Barbara A. Hoover, who was born in Niagara county, December 12, 1835, and while yet an infant went with her father and mother to Erie county. In that county she grew to womanhood, and received her education in the public schools. The other surviving children are: Lyman G., a farmer of the town of Wheatfield, who was born in Erie county, March 10, 1838. He married Mary A. Riegle, of Sanborn, December 15, 1881, and two children have been born to them: Ada S., born November 15, 1882, and Melvin G., born March 17, 1888. Matilda L., deceased, born September 17, 1840, and died in Erie county, March 22, 1877;

Julia A., born September 5, 1844, in Erie county. She and her sister, Barbara A., reside together in the town of Cambria. Dennis J. Hoover, a farmer of the town of Wheatfield, was born in Erie county, New York. He married Anna Wagner, of La Salle, Niagara county, October 2, 1886. They have two daughters: Frances M., born October 4, 1887, and Gertrude M., born in April, 1889.

WILLIAM A. FRAZER, a leading lumber dealer and highly successful business man of Suspension Bridge, is a son of John and Sarah (Orr) Frazer, and was born in Lockport, New York, April 22, 1852. His grandfather, Archibald Frazer, was born in the north of Ireland, but was of Scotch descent. He was a large landed proprietor, renting to Irish farmers, and lived and died on that island. His son, John Frazer (father), was born February 14, 1825, in northern Ireland, but emigrated to America in 1847, and settled at Smith's Falls, Canada, where he remained two years, when he removed to Lockport, New York, at which place he now resides. Prior to the civil war he was in the grocery business, but during the war he engaged in the hotel business, as proprietor of the old Washington house, at Lockport, which became headquarters for the volunteer soldiery of Niagara county. He is now an extensive fruit grower and farmer. Politically he was a whig, and is now a republican, always taking an active interest in local and general politics, but without political aspirations. He is a member of Grace Episcopal church, and contributes liberally of both time and means for the advancement of all church interests. In

1845 he married Sarah Orr, and had a family of six sons and one daughter: John J., a carriage manufacturer, who married Anna M. Doty, daughter of J. W. Doty, of Lockport, and resides in that city; William A., subject of this sketch; Isaac D., a lawyer in New York city, who married Louisa M. Martin, daughter of George W. Martin (now a contractor of Buffalo, New York), studied law with Ellsworth & Potter, of Lockport, and was graduated at the law school in Albany; Robert S., married Lizzie E. Weaver, of Lockport, and resides at Tonawanda, where he is engaged in the lumber business in the employ of his brother, William A.; George H., a graduate of the New York law school, married Ida Phalen, of the city of Brooklyn, where he is now practicing law; Washington A., married Aggie Preston, daughter of Frederick J. Preston, of Clifton, Ontario, Canada, and is the confidential clerk of his brother, William A.; and Sarah J., living with her father. On August 27, 1891, Mrs. Sarah Frazer died, aged sixty-four years.

William A. Frazer received his education in the Union schools of Lockport, being graduated therefrom. In 1873 he received the appointment of deputy collector and inspector of customs at Suspension Bridge, New York, from T. E. Ellsworth, of Lockport, and was re-appointed by Mr. Flagler, and also by Mr. Cuttler, but resigned in three months after Mr. Cuttler's appointment, to look after his growing business interests. In 1885 he purchased the Suspension Bridge planing mill, and has owned and operated it ever since. An extensive lumber yard is connected with the mill, and all kinds of mill work promptly done. The business has been steadily increasing, and now employs about fifty men regularly. In addi-

tion to this, Mr. Frazer owns a saw mill at Georgian Bay, Algoma, Canada, in which he employs about forty hands, and at which point he owns the timber on fifty-three thousand acres of land. He also runs a lumber yard at Tonawanda, this county. Besides his extensive mill and lumber interests, he owns a tract of sixty-five acres of land in Suspension Bridge, which is now being subdivided and laid out in building lots. This is bound to become a very valuable property. He was also the instigator, and is now general manager and treasurer and the largest stockholder of a prosperous enterprise, known as the Niagara Casket and Coffin Company (limited), of Thorold, Ontario, Canada, with a paid up capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, and has also acquired a lot of valuable real estate in Welland county, Ontario. He has a large number of tenement houses at Suspension Bridge, New York, and is notable for his generosity and leniency as a landlord. In addition to all this, many of the prospering young firms of builders in this place owe their start in life to his patronage.

On October 7, 1879, he was united in marriage with Jennie R., daughter of David Robb, of Buffalo, New York, and to this union three children have been born: William D., born in 1883; Dorothea, born in 1885, and died in 1888; and Elizabeth R., born in 1889. Mrs. Frazer is a lady of culture and refinement, and well suited to be the life companion of a man like Mr. Frazer.

In politics Mr. Frazer is a stalwart republican, and has always taken an active interest in the success of his party, being a local leader possessed of tact and influence, but without ambition for official position. He is a member of Grace Episcopal church

at Lockport, and is one of the vestrymen of the church of the Epiphany at Suspension Bridge. He is a member of Niagara Lodge, No. 375, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Ames Chapter, No. 88, Royal Arch Masons. His business career has already been one of phenomenal success, and standing on this vantage ground, in the very prime of life, possessed of health, energy, and the intuition which marks the successful man of affairs, the future outlook naturally takes on a roseate hue, and promises brilliant achievements.

ELDERT VAN WOERT DOX is an aged and upright resident of the village of Wilson, whom his friends and neighbors delight to honor. Dignity, integrity, probity, and usefulness distinguish his character, and he has reared a family who reflect these virtues and light the shadows of advancing age with peculiar radiance. He was born in Waterford, Saratoga county, New York, on November 14, 1816. His parents were John and Alida (Van Woert) Dox, the former dying in Onondaga county in 1842, aged seventy-one years, and the latter passing away at her home in the same county in 1858, at the age of eighty-three. The Doxes are of English lineage, and were among the first settlers of the manor of Rensselaerwyck, in the province of New York, then comprising a considerable portion of the present counties of Albany, Rensselaer, and Saratoga. Isaac Dox (grandfather) was a resident of Waterford, this State, and died there in 1821, aged seventy-six years. John Dox (father) was born at Waterford, but removed with his family to La Fayette, Onondaga county, the year after the opening of the Erie canal.

He was a farmer by occupation, and a staunch democrat in politics. He married Alida Van Woert, a daughter of Eldert Van Woert (maternal grandfather), and for the latter the subject of this sketch was named. Mr. Van Woert died in Saratoga county in 1827, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. His ancestors were of Holland Dutch descent, and were also among the very early settlers of the manor of Rensselaerwyck.

Eldert Van Woert Dox was next to the youngest of a large family of children, and distinctly remembers seeing General La Fayette at Waterford on his celebrated tour through the United States in 1824. He received his preparatory training in Pompey Hill academy, at Syracuse, and at Casanovia seminary. After ample preparation he entered Union college, at Schenectady, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1837. He immediately began the study of law with Noxon & Leavenworth, at Syracuse, and later took a course in the law school of Yale college, being graduated therefrom in 1840. Settling the same year at St. Louis, Missouri—which, with its suburbs, contained about fourteen thousand inhabitants at that time—he there commenced the practice of his profession. When he had been in that city something less than a year, the death of his only brother rendered it necessary for him to return to New York to take charge of the farm. This he successfully managed for a period of ten years, at the same time practicing surveying, a knowledge of which he had acquired under the tutorship of Jireh Baker, an old and celebrated surveyor of Onondaga county.

On April 28, 1842, Eldert Van Woert Dox was united in marriage with Susan

Yates, daughter of Joseph Yates, then of Erie county, but formerly of Schenectady county. She was born in the latter county June 16, 1816. Her father was the lineal descendant of an old Holland family, and a near relative of Governor Yates. He removed to Wilson, this county, in 1850, and invested largely in real estate in that village. By his marriage as above set forth, Mr. Dox had a family of seven children. The eldest of these was a son, Isaac Dox, who received his preparatory training in the Wilson collegiate institute and at Claverack academy, Columbia county, and then entered Union college, from which he was graduated in 1865. After graduation he took a two years' course in the engineering department of the same institution, and upon the completion of this course immediately engaged in railroad engineering, and has followed this business ever since. He has been very successful, especially in tunnel work, and occupies the position of resident engineer on the Buffalo & Geneva railroad, now in course of construction. He is forty-eight years of age, married, has one son, and his family resides at Lockport, this county. The second child was a daughter, Sarah A., who was also educated at Wilson collegiate institute and Claverack academy, was a successful teacher, and for a time had charge of the Bloomfield seminary in Pennsylvania. She was subsequently married to George E. Hackett, and died at Altoona, Pennsylvania, in 1870, at the age of twenty-six years. The third in order of birth was a son, Edward Everett, who received his education in the Wilson academy and Lockport Union school, and after engaging in railroad work for several years, finally settled in his native town as a carpenter and joiner. He is forty-three

years of age, and married Maria E. Haner, by whom he has one son, named Lee R. Rutger Dox is the fourth child, and his early training was obtained in the Wilson academy and Lockport Union school, whence he entered Rochester university, where he took a full course of four years. He afterward took an additional course of three years at the Rochester Theological seminary, and then became a minister of the Baptist church, and in this sacred calling he has been engaged ever since. He now has charge of the Tioga Street Baptist church in the city of Philadelphia, where he has earned considerable reputation as an able and popular pulpit orator. He is forty years of age, married, and has three children, all sons.

The fifth child of the subject of this sketch was a daughter, Virginia Dox, who was educated in the schools of Wilson, Lockport, Claverack academy, Mt. Carroll seminary, in Illinois, and Ann Arbor university, in Michigan. Teaching has been her life work, and nobly has she adhered to it. She has for several years been employed by the New-west educational commission among the Mormons in Idaho, the Jesuits at San Mateo, in New Mexico, and the Indians in Oklahoma. She has also lectured in the eastern States in behalf of the commission. She now has charge of the Mexican department of the New-west academy, in Albuquerque, New Mexico. She is thirty-eight years old and unmarried. The next child is Frances Alida, who was educated in the schools of Wilson, and married Hervey Sanford, a prosperous real estate and insurance agent, residing in that village. She is thirty-six years of age, and has no children. The youngest, Charles Yates Dox, obtained his education in the

best schools of Wilson and Lockport and the Commercial academy at Rochester. He took to engineering at once, and has followed the profession ever since, being employed mostly on electric and cable roads. He is thirty years of age, married, has one daughter, and has his home in West Valley, Cattaraugus county.

Eldert Van Woert Dox has led a fairly active business life. He has served as justice of the peace for nearly forty years, and was custom house officer one season. He is a member and elder of the Presbyterian church, and has been repeatedly elected as trustee. He has frequently served as trustee and chairman of Greenwood Cemetery association, and was a member of the board of trustees of Wilson Collegiate institute until its transformation into the Wilson Union school, the establishment and perpetuity of which is due very largely to his personal influence and exertions. In politics Mr. Dox was a democrat until 1848, when he became a republican, and has since been thoroughly identified with that party. He has never sought or received political favors, but has repeatedly been elected trustee and president of the village of Wilson on a purely business basis. He contributes liberally and cheerfully to many charitable and benevolent objects. His principal occupations in life have been dispensing justice, surveying, and fruit growing. He and his wife now occupy the old mansion alone, but the solitude that might otherwise invade its walls is dispelled by the remembrance that their sons have all grown up to be respectable, intelligent, honorable, honest, and industrious men, and are all good republicans, with no danger of their ever doing anything to bring the gray hairs of their parents in sorrow to the grave.

Mr. Dox says the greatest mishap of his life was the destruction of his business block, on Young street, by the memorable fire of August 19, 1890, whereby the contents of his office, law books, records, valuable papers, field notes, and charts—accumulated during forty years of service as surveyor and justice—were wiped out of existence, entailing an irreparable loss. Mr. Dox is still in fairly good health, with a reasonable probability of many years yet of life to be enjoyed in peace and happiness as a fitting reward for a long life of active usefulness, and all the sacred duties of life faithfully done.

REV. PATRICK VINCENT KAVANAGH, C.M., a prominent educator, a sound theologian, an able preacher, and the present head of Niagara university, Western New York, is a son of Patrick and Mary (Butler) Kavanagh. He was born in Ireland, May 12, 1842. His father, also born in Ireland, towards the close of the last century, came in 1849 to Buffalo, New York, where he died in 1876, in the eighty-first year of his age. He was a farmer by occupation, a Catholic in religious faith and profession. He was married to Mary Butler, likewise born in Ireland, and who passed away in Buffalo in 1878, at the age of seventy-eight years.

At seven years of age, Patrick Vincent was brought by his parents from Ireland to Buffalo. In his youth he attended Saint Patrick's school, Saint Joseph's school, and the Buffalo high school, spending a year in the latter place; after which he entered the seminary of Our Lady of Angels (Niagara university), Suspension Bridge, New York, graduating from that celebrated institution

in 1866. On August 19 of the same year, he was ordained priest by the late Bishop John Timon.

Shortly after his ordination he was made prefect of discipline in the collegiate department of the university, and was also chosen as a professor; serving in both capacities until March, 1871, when he was elected vice-president of the university. After seven years of attentive and effective service in the last named position, he was, in 1878, upon the departure of the late president, Robert E. V. Rice, C. M., for Europe, elected to succeed him as president of the Niagara university, and has served in that important capacity ever since.

The institution over which Father Kavanagh presides is situated on the highest point of Mont Eagle ridge, on the New York bank of the Niagara river, between Suspension Bridge and Lewiston, and was originally known as the college and seminary of Our Lady of Angels, a name suggested by Pope Pius IX. In front of the institution flows the turbulent Niagara, which Richelieu once dreamed of harnessing as a tributary to New France. To the southwest is the famous Devil's Hole, with Table Rock above, where the English in 1763 were massacred by the French and their Indian allies. Close by runs a stream still known in local history as "Bloody Run," from the fact that its waters were purpled by the awful slaughter of the English convoy.

Two hundred and fifty feet below this stream, a little to the west, and in full view from the seminary grounds, is the famous whirlpool, in whose seething waters more than one foolhardy swimmer has met death. Near by one gets a view of the Seminary Rapids, said to be the most dangerous on the river. Northward, on the Canada side,

stands Brock's monument, commemorating the spot where that general fell while fighting against the Americans in the war of 1812. Under the shadow of this monument lies the quiet village of Queenstown, and directly opposite, the no less quiet and picturesque village of Lewiston, both once so famous in our second war with England. Still beyond stretches the broad expanse of Lake Ontario, with the coast line of Toronto sixty miles away, at times sharply defined in the distance.

The entire region in the neighborhood of the institution is invested with historic and poetic interest. Here Hennepin contemplated the glories of nature when the Falls were as yet unknown to Europeans, and nature was here clothed with all her primeval wildness. La Salle roamed here in quest of new discoveries; here Chataubriand sat and dreamed, drinking in those inspirations which lend such a romantic charm to his writings.

In May, 1857, the college and seminary of Our Lady of Angels was founded by the Rev. J. J. Lynch, C. M., afterwards archbishop of Toronto. On April 20, 1863, it was chartered, and on December 5, 1864, was totally destroyed by fire. Pope Pius IX. contributed one thousand dollars toward its rebuilding, and a year later one wing of the present splendid edifice was erected. In 1865 the main building was projected, and three years later the other wing was added. In 1867 the college museum, containing choice specimens, a laboratory, etc., for the use of the students, was in full operation. In 1874 the college chapel, 78x120 feet, was commenced, and was opened for service in 1886. In 1883 the institution was chartered as Niagara university, and at the present time has over two hundred students in the classical department alone, many of whom

are preparing for the Catholic ministry. Departments of philosophy and theology are established for the members of the senior classical grade, while the department of medicine, known as the Medical college of Niagara university, is under the immediate supervision of some of Buffalo's ablest physicians, Dr. John Cronyn, a physician of national repute, being president. Not an unimportant feature of the classical course, to which the faculty of the university are remarkably devoted, is the maintenance of a bi-monthly paper, the *Niagara Index*, through whose columns the students are afforded excellent opportunities for improving themselves in the study and practice of English.

While granting, like other universities of good standing, the degrees of A. B., A. M., and the degrees of medicine, no honorary degrees are conferred. Indeed, the economy with which the ordinary degrees are conferred, has invested this institution with an importance not frequent when sheepskins may sometimes be had for the asking.

Father Kavanagh is a man of fine personal appearance, while in manner he is courtly and affable. The personal regard in which he is held by the old students and friends of the Niagara university was evinced last October, when he celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. On that occasion more than two hundred of his former pupils assembled at the Seminary to do him honor, presenting him among many other gifts with a purse of five thousand dollars. Owing to his continuous labors as a responsible officer, and later as the chief head of the university, Father Kavanagh was not able to avail himself of much needed rest until the year 1890, when he was enabled to make a

voyage to Europe, visiting France, England, Ireland, Switzerland, and Italy. A man of keen observation, he brought back with him as some of the results of his extensive travels, notes and general information concerning the old world, all of which he delights in imparting to his present students. While in Rome, the "Eternal City," he was the recipient of many attentions from the dignitaries of the foreign colleges, but nothing pleased him more than to meet and enjoy the company of several of his own dear boys, once inmates of Niagara, but now finishing their course as theologians in the American college.

A. FRANK A. ALLEN, a member of the firm of Allen Brothers, the leading builders and contractors of Niagara Falls, and a trustee of the village, was born in the village of Lewiston, Niagara county, New York, January 9, 1864, and is the second child born to Alphonso and Mary Ann (Clair) Allen. The paternal grandfather, Alphonso Allen, was a native of Grand Isle, in Lake Champlain, and also died there. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and married and had two sons. Alphonso Allen (father) was born on Grand Isle, October 28, 1800, and removed to Lewiston, this county, in 1841, where he died in 1883. He was a carpenter and contractor, and built many of the houses in that part of the county. He was a republican in politics and a Presbyterian in religious belief. He married Mary Ann Clair, a daughter of Michael Clair, and had a family of six children: Andrew J., a locomotive engineer, married Mary Gowdy, and resides at Charleston, Illinois; A. Frank A., the subject of this sketch; James Frederick;

Michael C., married to Catherine Brennan, of Niagara Falls; Martha; and Alexander, now an employee of the firm of Allen Brothers. Mrs. Allen was born in Wexford, Ireland, in 1800, and came to this country, locating at Picton, in Ontario, Canada.

A. Frank A. Allen received a good English education in the common schools of his native village, and afterwards learned the trade of carpenter with his father, and worked at that business alone for a number of years. In 1884 he located at Niagara Falls, and formed a partnership with his brother under the firm name of Allen Brothers. This firm is largely engaged in contracting and building, and some of the handsomest residences in the village were constructed by them. In connection with this business they also own and conduct a retail lumber yard, which supplies lumber to many other builders. In the line of contracting they handle the largest business of any firm in Niagara Falls, and their reputation for looking after details and doing all work accurately and well is so firmly established that their operations increase in importance every year with the growth and development of the village.

A. Frank A. Allen married Mary Haney, daughter of George Haney, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States and located at Niagara Falls. Mrs. Allen was born at Suspension Bridge. This union has been blessed with three children: Frances C., born October 3, 1887; George, born September 14, 1888; and Mary Grace, born May 16, 1890.

In politics Mr. Allen is a democrat, with the profound conviction of the righteousness of the cardinal principles taught by that party, and consequently very earnest in

the support he gives his party. He is now serving as one of the trustees of the village of Niagara Falls, being elected in March, 1890, and is also president of the fire department since that date. He is a member of St Mary's Roman Catholic church of Niagara Falls, and likewise of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent association of that village, and of the Royal Arcanum, of which he is regent.

CYRUS J. O'LOUGHLIN, a druggist, who has been in business at Niagara Falls for twelve years, and is well and favorably known in Niagara county, is a son of Bernard and Margaret (Akin) O'Loughlin, and was born August 17, 1852, at St. Catharines, Ontario, Dominion of Canada. The grandfather of Cyrus J. O'Loughlin was a native of Ireland, and lived all his life in that country, dying at an advanced age. Bernard O'Loughlin (father) was born on the Emerald Isle about 1829, and emigrated to America and settled at Hamilton, Canada, but later removed to St. Catharines, where he now resides. His vocation was that of a tailor, to which business he devoted all his active life, but has now retired and is spending his latter days in quietude and comfort. He married Margaret Akin, who was of English descent, and by this union had three sons: Henry, now in the coal business at St. Catharines, Canada; Albert, a druggist at St. Catharines; and Cyrus J.

Cyrus J. O'Loughlin was educated in the schools of St. Catharines, and at the Canadian institute at Woodstock, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1873. He then began a course of study in the College of Pharmacy at Toronto, and was graduated in pharmaceutical chemistry in

June, 1877, after which he opened a drug store at St. Catharines, where he was engaged in business for two years. In 1880 he removed to the United States, locating at Niagara Falls, in which village he opened a drug store at No. 48 Falls street, and has since given his time and attention to this business. He is a man of fine education, very careful and accurate in compounding prescriptions, and has acquired a general knowledge of medicine. He makes it a point to keep a complete stock and be ready at all times to supply any article in his line that the necessities or inclinations of the public may require. From a recent publication we take the following concerning Mr. O'Loughlin's pharmacy:

"The business men of Niagara Falls are in touch and step with the progressive movement of the place, and the many handsome business houses there to be found attest the truth of this statement. Noticeable among them is the 'Niagara Pharmacy,' which enjoys the enviable reputation of being one of the first in its line in western New York; and the thoroughness and completeness demonstrated in every department have given this house more than a local celebrity. Mr. C. O'Loughlin, the proprietor, is the sole manufacturer of the famous 'Niagara Spray' cologne, which is sold generally throughout the United States and Canada, and which has also, by reason of its excellence, found a market in many of the cities of the old world. It will repay the tourist, while sojourning at Niagara, to visit this model establishment and inspect the complete and elegant stock which it contains."

On September 12, 1877, Mr. O'Loughlin was united in marriage with Elizabeth Walker, daughter of Roland Walker, of

Niagara Falls, and to them has been born a family of four children: Walker, Harry, Cyrus, and Jennie. Mrs. O'Loughlin is a woman of much intelligence and refined taste, and very popular among her friends.

In his political affiliations Mr. O'Loughlin is a democrat, and very firm in his support of that party and its principles and policy. He has several times represented his town in the county conventions of his party, but has never taken any very active part in practical politics, further than to discharge at all times the general duties of good citizenship. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and takes an intelligent and active part in advancing the interests of his church and people. He served as treasurer of the hook and ladder company for four years, and is very popular and highly respected by his large circle of friends and the general public.

JOHN CLAYTON LEVEL. One of the many active business men of Niagara Falls who deserve distinction, is John Clayton Level. He was born in Garrett county, Kentucky, June 15, 1838, and is a son of Clayton Level. Having been left motherless at a very early age, he began the battle of life when but a mere boy. His opportunities for receiving an education were limited, but by persevering efforts he became fairly educated in the city of Buffalo, this State, where, during the day, he was employed in carrying water for the laborers in the shipyards, but in the evening attended a night school. Afterwards he was engaged as a laborer in the Niagara White Lead works, of which he soon became overseer, and served in that position for three years. For a time he ran a hack, and was later engaged in the livery busi-

ness, first as sole proprietor and afterwards as partner under the firm name of Level & Ferrick. He was appointed ticket agent of the New York & Erie railroad, at No. 157 Exchange street, Buffalo, and held the position for eleven years, during which time he was proprietor of the Adelpha theatre. Later the republicans elected him overseer of the poor in the city of Buffalo, and at the expiration of his term he was appointed assistant superintendent of police, in which position he remained until the force was done away with by legislative action. Six months later he was honored with the office of general deputy district marshal of the United States, in and for the northern district of New York, and serving in this capacity for seven years, he secured from the State of New York the franchise of the carriage service for the reservation at Niagara Falls. In 1886 he organized a stock company, of which he became manager and president, and has held these positions ever since. He was one of the original projectors of the cyclorama of the battle of Gettysburg, at Niagara Falls, which has been exhibited so successfully since throughout the Union. He was a member of the company which laid out the Niagara Falls race course and fair grounds in 1887, and served as superintendent of construction.

He united in marriage with Rebecca Robertson, a daughter of Thomas Robertson, a native of this State.

John Clayton Level has lived a busy, active life, and many useful enterprises attest his industry and perseverance. He has always been energetic and active in whatever he has put his hand to, and has thus, by determined and persistent action, won where success seemed almost impossible. Realizing early in life that both physical and

mental powers were given to man to be freely used, he has made that intelligent use of them that has made him both useful and influential in his community.

DANIEL J. TOWNSEND, now deceased, was a wealthy car manufacturer and real estate owner in the city of Buffalo, and was a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Jackson) Townsend. He was born on October 17, 1810, at Southfield, Orange county, New York, and died at his home in the city of Buffalo, July 27, 1890. Isaac Townsend (father) was also a native of Orange county, where he became an iron manufacturer, owning and operating an iron furnace for a number of years. Later he removed to Illinois, where he purchased a large farm and superintended it until his death. He wedded Elizabeth Jackson, of New York city, and by this marriage had a family of three sons and two daughters.

Daniel J. Townsend received a classical education, and removed to Illinois with his parents, where for a time he engaged in farming and then returned to New York and located in the city of Buffalo, where he became a car manufacturer, and continued in that line of business until 1861. He became a large real estate owner in that city and lived there until his death. He was an energetic, active business man and did much for the advancement of the material interests of his community. He aided greatly in the improvement of the park at Niagara Falls and added much to its beauty and symmetrical arrangement.

Daniel J. Townsend was married to Jane S., daughter of Judge Augustus Porter (see sketch of the Porters), and to their union were born two sons, who died in infancy, and

three daughters: Elizabeth Jackson, Jane Hammond, now the wife of E. S. Wheeler, and Lavina Porter, who married L. W. Petebone—a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. Elizabeth J. Townsend and Mrs. Wheeler are now traveling in Europe.

In politics Daniel J. Townsend was a republican and served as president of the village. He was a member of the Episcopal church, in which he was warden for many years. He was distinguished for great executive ability, and was widely known and highly honored by all who knew him.

GEORGE W. BENNETT. One of the active and enterprising business men of Barker's is George W. Bennett, whose large mercantile establishment is daily visited by many people. He was born in the town of Somerset, Niagara county, New York, June 20, 1842, and is a son of Storrs and Matilda (Martin) Bennett. The Bennetts are of English extraction. Ira Bennett (grandfather) was born in Genesee county, where he died in 1855, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and lived a useful and active life. He married Achsah Colb, and reared a family of three sons and three daughters. Storrs Bennett (father) was born at Pine Hill, Genesee county, and from there came to Niagara county, in 1836. He located one-half mile south of Barker's, where he resided for ten years, and at the expiration of that time became a resident of the town of Hartland, and lived there twenty years. One year after the close of the civil war he moved to Johnson's Creek, where he died, in 1891. He devoted his earlier life to agricultural pursuits, but lived in retirement

after 1861, and enjoyed the fruits of his earnest labors. He was a democrat, and married Matilda Martin, by whom he had three children: Achsah (deceased), Martin (deceased), and George W.

George W. Bennett received a fair education in the common schools, and afterwards attended Yates academy for a number of terms. Leaving school, he engaged in teaching for four terms, but preferring the life of a farmer to that of a teacher, he then turned his attention to farming, and lived faithful to that occupation for eighteen years. For the next two years he sold agricultural implements, and in 1885 engaged in the mercantile business in partnership with L. Perrigo, under the firm name of Bennett & Perrigo. This firm continued in business for one year, and at the end of that time Mr. Bennett purchased his partner's interest, and has ever since been the sole proprietor of the store. He carries a full line of general merchandise, and has a stock worth of over eight thousand dollars. He is an affable gentleman, well liked by his patrons, and has an extensive trade. He owns a fine fruit farm in the town of Somerset, consisting of fifty-two acres, and the condition in which it is kept evinces industry, neatness, and regularity in work.

George W. Bennett has been twice married. In 1863 he united in marriage with Ophelia Wood, a daughter of Noah Wood, of Hartland. She died in 1864, at the early age of twenty-two years, and two years later, in 1866, he married Mary E. Foote, daughter of R. C. Foote, of the town of Wilson.

In politics Mr. Bennett is a hearty supporter of the Democratic party. He is a member of Somerset Lodge, No. 639, Free and Accepted Masons, Somerset Lodge,

Ancient Order of United Workmen, and has served creditably as an officer in a lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars. He is a public-spirited man, and one who is ever interested in the material advancement of his village and its business prosperity, in which he has been an important factor for the last six years.

ALFRED D. FISK. One of Niagara county's self-made men is Alfred D. Fisk, a prominent citizen of Somerset, who served under Taylor and Scott in Mexico. He was born at Arcade, Wayne county, New York, February 11, 1826, and is a son of James G. and Mary (Alexander) Fisk. The Fisks are of Holland extraction, and David Fisk (grandfather) was a native of the Bay State, where he lived the greater part of his life. He came to Wayne county, and from there removed to Pontiac, Michigan, where he met a very sudden death, at the age of seventy-nine years. He became proprietor of a hotel, and was married and reared a family of six sons and five daughters. The maternal grandfather of Alfred D. Fisk was James Alexander, born June 3, 1770, and died in 1818, aged forty-eight years. He married Catharine (McCurdy) Campbell, who was born in 1773 and died in 1812. He was of Scotch extraction, and passed the greater part of his life in the State of New Hampshire. From there he came to Wayne county, where he died at a ripe old age. He married and had a family of eight children. James G. Fisk (father) was the eldest of six sons, and was born on the old battle ground of Stillwater, Saratoga county, October 10, 1791. In early life he came to Wayne county, where he resided until 1830, when he came to this county and located in

the town of Somerset. Here he purchased a tract of land covered with woods, but he soon cleared out a valuable farm, and there lived until October 10, 1864, when he died. About this time, his friends; unconscious of his death, were gathering in to give him a surprise, but when they came the scene was changed, and they were amazed at finding him silent in the sleep of death. By occupation he was a farmer, and in politics a whig and republican. In religious sentiment he was a faithful member of the Baptist church, in which he held various offices, and always manifested a great desire for strengthening the cause of Christianity. He married Mary Alexander, who was born in New Hampshire, and died in Somerset in September, 1889, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. To them were born five sons and five daughters: Emily, deceased; Catherine, deceased; Marcus, deceased; Clarinda, who married Sidney Smith; Caroline, deceased; Mary, who married a Mr. Millis, deceased; James A., resides in Somerset; Myran, enlisted in the Union army in 1862, and served in Company A, 184th New York infantry (Captain Wilder's company), and was killed in battle in 1863, while serving as corporal; and Alfred D. Of the other children we do not have the names.

Alfred D. Fisk received his education in the common schools. His means of receiving a higher education were quite limited, and leaving school, he became a sailor on the lakes between Sacket's Harbor and Chicago, and on the ocean. In 1848 he enlisted in the Mexican war under General Taylor, and remained in active service until the close of the war. He helped to capture the city of Mexico, and afterward met with a shipwreck, which landed him, with about

half of his company, upon a coral reef. Here they remained nine days, when they were rescued by a passing ship and taken to Havanna, and from there returned to Mexico and rejoined their company.

On November 26, 1851, he married Eliza Jane Robinson, a daughter of Edward Robinson. To them was born one child, Emma, who married Andrew T. Pease, a resident and prosperous farmer in the town of Somerset.

In politics Mr. Fisk is a democrat, and manifests great interest in political affairs. Having made his own way through life, he deserves credit for the success he has achieved, and is one of the few surviving veterans of the Mexican war, who fought under Taylor on the Rio Grande, and then helped under Scott to plant the banners of the Republic over the halls of the Montezumas.

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WILLIAM SHEPARD, an excellent citizen of the county, and a leading stone mason, contractor, and supply dealer of Niagara Falls, is a son of James and Mary (Gibson) Shepard, and was born November 2, 1832, in the city of Lockport, Niagara county, New York. The Shepards are of English descent. James Shepard (grandfather) was born, lived, and died in England. The maternal grandfather of William Shepard was a Methodist minister named George Gibson, also a native of that country, where he died. James Shepard (father) was born in England during the first year of the present century, and when nearly thirty-two years of age left that country and came to America, locating in the city of Lockport in 1832. In 1851 he removed to Niagara Falls, where he lived until his death, in 1876. He was a con-

tractor and builder by occupation, and a whig and republican in politics. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and married Mary Gibson, by whom he had a family of three sons and two daughters, all born in Niagara county: William, the leading subject of this sketch; Jane, who married Thomas Tugby, of Niagara Falls; Mary, who married J. T. Brundage, of the same village, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume; James G., to whom a separate paragraph is devoted further along; and George M., engaged for some time in the fancy goods business at Niagara Falls, but now a traveler.

William Shepard was educated in the schools of Lockport, and at the age of fifteen began learning the trade of stone mason. He worked with and for his father until after his marriage, and then began business on his own account as a mason and contractor. He has always worked in this line since coming to Niagara Falls, and has achieved a good reputation and built up a large business. In connection with his mason and contracting business, he keeps supplies of all kinds of masons' building material.

Mr. Shepard was united in marriage with Arabella Livingstone. By this union they had a family of five children: James L., who married Laura Pierce, and is now a railroad engineer, residing in Chicago, Illinois; Jennie, deceased at the age of twenty-four; John, who died in infancy; George G., married to Edith Pfeffer, and is teller in the Niagara bank at Niagara Falls; William A., engaged in business with his father; and Charles T., living with his parents.

In politics William Shepard is a republican, and keeps well posted on the politi-

cal questions of the day, always giving his party an active support, but not a bitter partisan. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the Royal Templars.

James G. Shepard, a brother of William, and son of James and Mary (Gibson) Shepard, was born March 19, 1839, in Lockport, New York, and was educated in his native city and at Niagara Falls. He worked with his father as a stone mason until the breaking out of the civil war, and then, September, 1861, enlisted in company I of the 44th New York infantry, where he served as sergeant. In July, 1862, he was wounded at Malvern Hill, came home and engaged in recruiting for the 8th New York infantry, but was not able to go with it to the front. He afterward served as recruiting officer for company B, 151st New York infantry, and was made second lieutenant of this company, and later was promoted to be first lieutenant. He served with this company for seven months, when he was discharged on account of his old wound not healing. On the 1st of October he was appointed first lieutenant in the veteran reserve corps, and was assigned to duty as adjutant of the fourth veteran reserve corps, serving chiefly at Rock Island until he was mustered out, July 4, 1866. From the time of his enlistment to the date of his final discharge he was only out of the service about five months, and while at the front served with the historic Army of the Potomac. About 1869 he embarked in the fancy goods business at Niagara Falls, and has been engaged in that line more or less ever since. He is also a manufacturer of fancy goods in connection with his store. In politics Mr. Shepard is a stanch republican, and served as deputy collector and inspector of cus-

toms at Suspension Bridge from 1880 to 1884. He is a member of Niagara Frontier Lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted Masons; Ames Chapter, No. 88, Royal Arch Masons; and Genesee Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Dudley Donnelly Post, No. 133, Grand Army of the Republic, at Suspension Bridge, and of the Royal Templars.

James G. Shepard was wedded to Elizabeth B. Rees, a daughter of Harry Rees, and to them have been born two children: George R. and Mary G. Harry Rees was a native of England, and served as captain in the Royal engineers. He died at Cape Town, Africa, being one of the volunteers who went into that country in the employ of the British government.

THOMAS W. ROBINSON, a busy and prosperous business man of Niagara Falls, and well known citizen of the county, was born at Lewiston, Niagara county, New York, on November 4, 1834, and is a son of William and Sarah (Wilson) Robinson. His grandfather, John Robinson, is supposed to have been born in Pennsylvania, from which State he removed to Lewiston, this county, where he died. He was a farmer by occupation and served in the war of 1812. He married, and had a family of five sons and two daughters. One of these sons was John Robinson (father), who was born in the town of Lewiston, this county, where he lived for some time, and then removed to Canada, where he died. He was a tanner by trade, but later in life purchased land and followed farming, and was a republican in politics and a member of the Baptist church. He married Sarah Wilson, and to them were born three children, one son and

two daughters. The son is Thomas W., the subject of this sketch, and the daughters are Amanda, who married Anson Garner, a farmer of Ontario, Canada; and Abigail, who lives at Drummondsville, Canada.

Thomas W. Robinson was reared in Canada and educated in the common schools of that British dependency. After leaving school he became a farmer and followed that business for about five years. In 1866 he left Canada and removed to Niagara Falls, where he worked as a laborer for some time. He finally secured a position as baggage master for the New York Central railroad, in which capacity he served for two years. He then procured an outfit and began carting and hauling. Subsequently he opened a small flour and feed store, which business, by careful attention, energy, and enterprise, has increased rapidly until he now owns a first-class store, carrying large quantities of grain, flour, feed, etc. To this he some time ago added the livery business, and now keeps some fine horses, with buggies, carriages, and complete equipments to accommodate the general public. He is also proprietor of the Niagara Bottling works at Niagara Falls, and in addition to his store on Second street, which is twenty-two by fifty feet and two stories high, and his handsome residence, he also owns and rents six houses in the village. He is a good type of the busy, energetic, and successful American business man.

In March, 1861, Mr. Robinson was united in marriage with Cinderilla Smith, daughter of William L. Smith, of Canada. To their union have been born three sons: William F.; Charles A., a photographer; and Marlow W., who married Mary Murphy, of Niagara Falls, where they reside.

Politically Mr. Robinson is rather inde-

pendent, being now identified with neither party. He is not unmindful of the general duties of good citizenship, but while closely watching the trend of political events he votes for the men and measures which in his judgment are best calculated to subserve the public welfare. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and an active, earnest, successful business man, with hosts of friends who rejoice in his prosperity.

HON. WILLIAM CARYL ELY, a young attorney who is already one of the most prominent men of Niagara Falls, a leading lawyer and an active and influential citizen, is a son of W. H. and Ellen (Caryl) Ely, and was born February 25, 1856, in Middlefield, Otsego county, New York. The Elys are of English extraction, the founder of the family in America emigrating from that country and settling at Lynne, Connecticut, only a few years after the historic Mayflower landed her pilgrim band at Plymouth Rock. Here Sumner Ely, grandfather of William Caryl Ely, was born. He was reared in Connecticut, and entering Yale college, was graduated from that now venerable institution in 1804, in the class with John C. Calhoun, and others who afterward became distinguished. After graduating he studied medicine, and located in Otsego county, New York, where he practiced his profession until his death. He was a democrat in politics, and an intimate friend of Horatio Seymour, and won considerable distinction in political circles, holding many offices of trust and emolument, bestowed by his party and fellow citizens. Among these was the office of supervisor of his town, in which he served continuously for twenty-one years. He was a member of

the New York State senate for four years, and some time president of the New York State Medical society. He married Hannah, daughter of Colonel Benjamin Gilbert, and by this union had a family of five sons. Colonel Gilbert was a soldier and officer in the Revolutionary war. He was a second cousin to the Marquis de La Fayette, that distinguished French general who so nobly aided the American colonists in their struggle for independence, and after La Fayette assumed command in the field Col. Gilbert served on his staff as aide. He was a democrat in political faith, and was the first sheriff of Otsego county, this State.

W. H. Ely (father) was born at Middlefield, Otsego county, this State, in 1829, and after attaining manhood embarked in the mercantile business at that place, to which he afterward added dealing in real estate, and devoted all his active life to these two lines of trade, meeting with good success and acquiring a snug fortune, in the enjoyment of which he now lives, retired from the cares and perplexities of business life. In politics he is a democrat, as his father was, and has served ten years consecutively as supervisor of his town. He was elected a member of the State assembly from Otsego county, and served two terms, and received a nomination from his party for the position of State senator. He married Ellen Caryl, and to their union were born two children: Adriel B., educated at Media, Pennsylvania, married the daughter of a retired English officer, now deceased, and lives in New York city, where he is engaged in the practice of dentistry; and William Caryl, the subject of this sketch. The maternal grandfather of William Caryl Ely was Leonard Caryl, also descended from an old English family. He was born in the town of Worcester,

Otsego county, this State, in 1799, engaged extensively in mercantile pursuits, and died in Otsego county in 1885. He married Mary Crippen. Politically he was a democrat, and took a prominent part in the political contests of his day, being elected to the State assembly from Otsego county, and served two terms. He was once a candidate for congress from the Otsego county district, against Sumner Ely (paternal grandfather), and each had so many stanch friends in the party that a rupture ensued, which defeated them both, and led to the election of their political opponent, though their party was largely in the ascendancy in the district at that time.

William Caryl Ely received his early education in the Cooperstown Union school, and later took a course of training at Gerard academy, after which he entered Cornell university, from which institution he was graduated. He then read law at East Worcester, Otsego county, was admitted to the bar of that county in 1881, and practiced there until 1885, when he removed to Niagara Falls, where he has been engaged in a large and constantly growing practice ever since. The firm of which Mr. Ely is a member are the counsel of the Cataract bank and Niagara County Savings bank, of which Mr. Ely is a trustee. He prepared the act for the incorporation of the Niagara Falls Power Company, of which he became a trustee and its attorney. In his practice he makes a specialty of the business of corporations, and has clients who represent vast business interests.

Mr. Ely was united in marriage with Grace, daughter of Henry Keller, of Cobleskill, Schoharie county, this State, and to them has been born one daughter, Marion.

In political faith Mr. Ely follows the

traditions of his family, and is an intelligent and enthusiastic democrat. He served as clerk of the board of supervisors of the town of Otsego in 1880 and 1881, and was elected supervisor of his town in 1881, and again in the year following. In 1882 he was elected to the State assembly from the first assembly district of Otsego county, and re-elected in 1883 and again in 1884. At the session of 1885 he was the democratic candidate for speaker of the assembly, and was the leader of his party in the assembly that year. In the autumn of 1891, at the urgent solicitation of his personal and political friends in Niagara county, he became the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of justice of the Supreme Court for the eighth judicial district of New York, and received a hearty and gratifying support from his party. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and is serving as a vestryman in that church. He is also a member of Niagara Frontier Lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted Masons, beside holding membership in a college fraternity known as the *Chi Phi*. Mr. Ely has already won a proud position at the bar and in politics, and with his well known industry and unusual ability, there is great promise in the future for him.

AMOS H. GARDNER, a popular young attorney of Lockport, and for several years special deputy clerk of the courts of Niagara county, is a son of Ira J. and Harriet (Starbuck) Gardner, and was born May 26, 1865, in the town of Somerset, Niagara county, New York. The grandfather, David Gardner, was a native of Scipio, Cayuga county, this State, but removed to Niagara county about 1825 and

located in the town of Somerset, which was then a wilderness. He was a Friend or Quaker in religion, married and reared a family, of whom Ira J. (father) was one. Ira J. Gardner was born in Cayuga county about 1824, and when little over one year of age was brought by his parents to Niagara county. After attaining manhood he followed the occupation of farming, in which he was quite successful; was a democrat in politics, and married Harriet Starbuck, who was a daughter of Isaac Starbuck, and was born in 1775, on the site of the battle of Stillwater, in Saratoga county, New York. By this marriage he had three sons and one daughter: Fred D., now residing on the old homestead in the town of Somerset; Lyman, who died in youth; Mary R., who married S. P. Denton of Somerset, this county; and Amos H. The Starbuck family from which Amos H. Gardner is descended on the maternal side, settled on Nantucket island. In course of time the family became too numerous to be properly accommodated on the island and began to spread over the New England States. The great-great-grandfather (maternal) of Amos H. Gardner left that island about 1715. His grandson, Isaac Starbuck (grandfather), located in Cayuga county, New York, and about 1823 removed to the town of Somerset, Niagara county, where the mother of Mr. Gardner was born in 1831.

Amos H. Gardner was educated in the Genesee Western seminary at Lima, Livingston county, taking the full course and graduating from that institution. Here he also received a course of training in elocution. He then entered the law office of William C. Green in Lockport, and began preparing for the bar. After completing his course in law and passing the usual

examination, he was admitted to practice on October 8, 1891. He immediately opened a law office in the city of Lockport, where he has rapidly won recognition at the bar, and promises to become one of the prominent attorneys of Niagara county. He is reputed to possess the leading traits that characterize a great lawyer, and while very popular at the bar, is greatly sought after by clients.

On June 16, 1891, Mr. Gardner was united in marriage to Ada Darling, daughter of H. S. Darling, of Lockport. Mrs. Gardner is quite popular in social circles, and is a lady of much natural refinement and many accomplishments.

In politics Mr. Gardner is an ardent democrat, and keeps well posted on the political movements of both the great parties. He has served as clerk of the courts for four years, with the title of special deputy clerk, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

WALLACE C. JOHNSON, a leading civil engineer and well-known citizen of Niagara Falls, is a son of James and Frances (Whitney) Johnson, and was born in Granville, Massachusetts. His grandfather, Eli Johnson, was a native of one of the northwestern counties of Connecticut, and removed to Massachusetts, where he died. He was first a cooper, and later became a farmer. His son, James Johnson (father), was born in Connecticut about 1826, and removed to Granville, Massachusetts, where he still lives, and where he owns and operates a large wood-working mill. He is an ingenious wood worker, and a republican politically, taking an active part in local politics. He is a member of the Congregational church, and devotes both time and means to the advancement of

the various enterprises and interests of that church. He married Frances Whitney, and to them were born four children, two of whom died in infancy, the other two being the subject of this sketch and his sister, Jennie.

The maternal ancestors of Wallace C. Johnson were of English descent, the Whitneys having settled in New England at a very early day. His maternal great-grandfather was a native of Granville, Massachusetts, as was his wife, and they moved to Ohio and became pioneers in that State, and were among the founders of Granville, Ohio, which village was named for their native town in Massachusetts. They reared a family of twelve children, and lived to celebrate the seventieth anniversary of their marriage. Samuel W. Whitney (maternal grandfather) was a native of New England, and lived and died in Massachusetts. He was by turns a cloth dresser, a mechanic, and a farmer. He married Morilla Dickenson, who is still living at the age of over eighty years, and had three children: Frances (mother), who is yet living; Milton B., a prominent attorney at Westfield, Massachusetts, and a graduate of Williams college; and one dead.

Wallace C. Johnson received his early education in the common schools of Massachusetts, and then took a course in Williams college, after which he entered the Polytechnic institute, of Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in 1884. For a short time he was with the Holyoke Water-power Company, at Holyoke, Massachusetts, and in 1886 came to Niagara Falls, where he entered the employ of the Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company in the capacity of civil engineer. He has held that position for six years, giving general satisfaction to

the company. He is now also civil engineer for the Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge Railway Company, and for the sewer commissioners of Niagara Falls and the village of Suspension Bridge. He has lately formed a co-partnership with a Mr. DeBand, and is the senior member of the firm of Johnson & DeBand, architects and civil engineers. This firm already does a large business, and being composed of practical men of acknowledged ability in their line, who give personal attention to all orders entrusted to them, their business is rapidly increasing in volume and importance. Mr. Johnson has been active and useful in the community, and being a man of liberal education and kindly disposition, has won a host of intelligent and worthy friends, of whose respect and esteem any man might justly feel proud.

JOHN SWEENEY, one of the leading business men of Niagara Falls, and the junior partner in the firm of McGarigle & Sweeney, is a son of John and Mary (Furlong) Sweeney, and was born on the 22d day of April, 1853, in the city of Troy, New York. His grandfather, Thomas Sweeney, was a native of Tipperary county, Ireland, where he lived and died. John Sweeney (father) was born in Ireland in 1797, and came to America about the year 1850, locating in Newark, this State, and later took up his residence at Palmyra, New York, where he resided until his death, February 28, 1865. He was a railroad employee by occupation, and in politics was a democrat. He first married Mary Furlong, by whom he had four children: Joanna, intermarried with Peter Lawter, and they reside in Palmyra, this State; Thomas, the eldest brother, who lives in New York, en-

tered the civil war in the 111th regiment, veteran cavalry, in 1864, and served until the close of the war. He was wounded and draws a pension; Timothy, who lives at Denver, Colorado; and John. John Sweeney (father) was married a second time, to Ellen Whalen, by whom he had one child that died in infancy.

John Sweeney was educated in the common schools, and after leaving school worked in a sash and blind factory until he was fourteen years of age; he then learned the trade of a machinist in the Globe Manufacturing Company at Palmyra, and has followed this business ever since. He came to Niagara Falls in May, 1884, where he worked for Philpott & Leuppie one and one-half years, and then, in September, 1885, took charge of the Suspension Bridge water works, where he worked for six years. On September 1, 1891, he entered into partnership with T. E. McGarigle and bought the former business of Philpott & Leuppie, which they carried on under the firm name of McGarigle & Sweeney. They do a large general jobbing business of all kinds, have a factory that is 40 x 100 feet, and employ about seventeen hands.

In 1874 Mr. Sweeney was united in marriage with Margaret Horrigan, daughter of John Horrigan, and they have been blessed with six children, three sons and three daughters: Timothy, Nellie, Edward, Maggie, John, and Bessie.

In political faith and principles he is a democrat, and is at present one of the trustees of the village of Niagara Falls, and has served as inspector of elections. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and believes in a democratic form of government, where the rights of conscience are protected, and where religious and civil

liberty are the corner stones of the republic. He is a member of the C. B. A., an insurance order, or, as we sometimes call them, "benevolent brotherhoods," where the policy is paid to wife and children if they survive the husband. He has been energetic, industrious, and attentive to business, and stands well with the business community.

SAMUEL TRIECHLER, a prosperous farmer of the town of Lewiston, residing near Sanborn, is a son of Daniel and Catherine (Shroll) Triechler, and was born at York, York county, Pennsylvania. Daniel Triechler (father) was also a native of York county, where he lived until April, 1833, when he removed to Niagara county, New York. He died in 1860, aged eighty-eight years. He was a miller by trade, and spent most of his long and active life in that occupation. He also owned a farm and was considered a first-class farmer. On arriving in Niagara county he settled in the town of Wheatfield, where he lived until 1857.

Samuel Triechler received his education in the common schools of that town. After leaving school he commenced farming on the place where he still resides. This farm consists of one hundred and eighty-eight acres of choice land, and is now in a good state of cultivation. It is well fenced, well watered, and supplied with commodious farm buildings. Mrs. Triechler also owns a farm of fifty-five acres, on which their son now lives. Mr. Triechler is regarded as a first-class farmer, is an active, energetic man for his age, and has been very successful and prosperous.

Mr. Triechler was married to Laura Phillips, and to them were born seven children: Benjamin Walter, a farmer of

the town of Cambria, who married Georgiana Vail, and has two children—Bessie L. and Walter; Louella, Frank, L. V., Samuel C., Everett W., William Glenn, the six last named all living at home with their parents. Mrs. Triechler's father, Phillips, came from Rhode Island to this county at an early day, and settled on land which he cleared and reduced to a fine state of cultivation. He married and had a family of three children, two sons and a daughter: William, a carpenter, who married Pauline Master, and resides at Eaton Rapids, Michigan; Charles N., married thrice—first wedding Sarah Stebens, who died leaving one child, and after her death united with Viola Camfield, and after her decease married Maria Gordon, by whom he had two sons—Clarence L. and Silas H. The daughter, Sarah E., married Samuel C. Mix, and had three children—Florence E., deceased; Orie A., married Elton Spencer, and had a son named Elbert, who is now dead. They reside at Eaton.

In politics Samuel Triechler is a staunch republican, active and earnest in the support of his party. He has served as pathmaster and trustee of his district, and is a member of the Royal Templars. He and his family are regular attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church.

SALOME (REESE) TRIECHLER is a daughter of Jacob and Salome Reese, and was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1817. Jacob Reese (father) was born in Philadelphia, and removed to Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, when a very small boy. Later he removed to Niagara county, this State, and located on the Lockport road, where he bought a

farm and resided for about fifty years, then removed to the town of Shawnee, where he resided until his death, which occurred December 8, 1863, in the eighty-third year of his age. He was a democrat, and a good business man. He married and had a family of seven children, three of whom are still living: Margaret, Mary, and Salome. Mrs. Reese was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and was of German descent. Mr. Reese was also of German extraction, and came from the thrifty German element that populated most of the eastern counties of Pennsylvania.

On December 29, 1841, Salome Reese was married to Daniel Triechler, a farmer of this county. To this union have been born two children: Sarah A., resides with her mother; and Mary C., who resides with her mother on the old homestead, married Dr. A. H. Flood, who was a prominent physician of Elmira, where he practiced for seven years, and died there. This union was blessed with three children: Emma S., who is attending the State Normal school at Buffalo; Albert H., is in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company at East Buffalo; and Edith M., lives at home with her mother. Mrs. Triechler owns a beautiful little farm of twenty-five acres, which is in a high state of cultivation. When quite young she joined the Reformed church, and has been a life-long professing Christian. She and her husband have had the reputation of being charitable, generous and unselfish, and never permitted the hungry to pass without assistance, believing that charity is one of the essentials of a true Christian life.

Daniel Triechler, the husband of our subject, was born in York, York county, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1816, and died July 17,

1877. At the age of fifteen years he came with his father to Niagara county, with whom he resided until he grew to manhood, when he started out to do for himself. They located in the town of Wheatfield, and engaged in farming.

CHARLES R. COBB, M. D., a skillful physician of North Tonawanda, is a son of Dr. Erasmus and Julia (Meade) Cobb, and was born at Youngsville, Warren county, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1851. He is descended from a family distinguished for the number of well qualified and skillful physicians which it has produced within the last century. The Cobb family was founded in the United States in the initial year of the present century by Dr. John B. Cobb, of England, who was the grandfather of Dr. Charles R. Cobb. He was a graduate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, of London, England, and in 1800 settled at St. Albans, Vermont, where he had an extensive practice for many years before his death. His son, Dr. Erasmus Cobb (father), was born in 1811, read medicine with his father, and entered the Medical university of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with honors at the end of his course. He commenced the practice of his profession at Youngsville, Pennsylvania, in 1840. Twelve years later he removed to Mercer county, that State, where he remained until 1860, when he retired from active practice on account of ill health, and went on a farm, which he left in 1864 to remove to Meadville, Pennsylvania, in which city he resided until his death, which occurred March 22, 1872. He was a republican in politics, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and mar-

ried Julia Meade, a native of Youngsville, Pennsylvania, and a relative of General George G. Meade, for whom Meadville, Pennsylvania (where she now resides), was named. She was born in 1813, and is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Charles R. Cobb went with his parents to Youngsville, in 1860, to the farm, and four years later accompanied them to Meadville, where he received his education in the high school of that place. Leaving school, he made choice of his father's and grandfather's profession for a life vocation, and read medicine from 1870 to 1873 with Dr. John T. Ray, of Meadville, Pennsylvania. He entered, in 1879, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, from which he was graduated in the class of 1880. Two years later he came to North Tonawanda, where he has remained ever since in the successful practice of his profession.

In 1876 Dr. Cobb united in marriage with Mary Churchill, of Townville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Cobb is a republican in politics. He is a member of Ontario Lodge, No. 376, Free and Accepted Masons, of Wilson, New York; and Niagara River Lodge, No. 527, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Tonawanda, Erie county. To further perfect himself in his profession, Dr. Cobb took a special course, in 1884, at Bennett's Medical college of Chicago, from which institution he was graduated the same year, and returned to his practice with much valuable experience derived from the thorough examination and careful study of the most difficult and complicated forms of different diseases, whose proper treatment requires such special preparation upon the part of

the successful physician. In addition to the wide experience derived from his extensive practice, he is a close and careful reader of the leading medical journals of the country, besides being a member of the New Jersey State Medical society. With unrelenting energy, he endeavors to discharge the manifold duties of his profession, and never neglects an opportunity of adding to his stock of medical knowledge.

EDWARD MALONEY, a retired coal merchant, and present assessor of Suspension Bridge, is a son of Murtey and Margaret (McInnarnly) Maloney, and was born in County Clare, Ireland, on May 1, 1825, of good old Irish stock. His father was a farmer, and lived and died in that part of the Emerald Isle, having married Margaret McInnarnly, and reared a family of eleven children, seven of whom emigrated to America.

Edward Maloney came to the United States in 1848, at the age of twenty-three, locating first in New Hampshire, from which State he removed to Utica, New York, and later to Washington city, District of Columbia, where he remained four years. During his residence at Washington he worked for two years on the capitol building, which was then in course of erection, and attended the funeral of President Filmore, who died during that time. From that city Mr. Maloney removed to Vermont, and in 1852 came to Suspension Bridge, this county, where he has resided ever since. In 1876 he embarked in the wholesale and retail coal business at Suspension Bridge, this county, which he conducted successfully until May 1, 1891, when his son Michael succeeded him and assumed full

control of the business, and has met with as good, if not better, success, than his father did.

In politics Edward Maloney is a democrat, and has always been ready to do his share of political work in campaigns and at the polls, taking a deep interest in the success of his party. He served for two years as a policeman in the village, and was commissioner of water works for a period of four years. At the present time he is serving in the capacity of assessor of the village, a position he has already held for three years. In all his official relations he has given general satisfaction to the public. In religion he is a Roman Catholic, and regular in his attendance on the services of his church.

On July 3, 1833, he united in marriage with Bridget Fahey, and to them was born a family of six children: Margaret, deceased; Patrick J., married Emma Myers, and fills the position of clerk in the office of the American Express Company at Suspension Bridge, and is a member of the board of education; Michael, married Ina Frank, of Buffalo, this State; Thomas, a clerk, who married Mary Walker, and lives in the village of Suspension Bridge; Edward, lives at home; and Mary, deceased.

JAMES W. WORKS. The press has been truthfully called a prophet of free and beautiful thought, and such it is in any land where tyranny does not hold sway. One of the progressive republican papers of the county is the *Daily News*, edited by James W. Works, who is a son of Leonidas and Helen (Gazley) Works, and was born in Steuben county, New York, September 23, 1848. The Works trace their trans-

Atlantic ancestry back to Ireland, from which one branch of the family found its way into the seaboard colonies of King George. One of the descendants of the Works in New England was Samuel Works (grandfather), who lived in New Hampshire, and served his native State as a soldier in the war of 1812. He afterwards removed to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where his son, Leonidas Works (father), was born in 1824. Leonidas Works, at ten years of age, went to Steuben county, New York, where he died in 1884, at sixty years of age. He was a prosperous farmer and dairyman of Steuben county, where he owned a valuable farm of four hundred acres of land. He was a member of the Baptist church and a republican in politics, and had held several of the offices of his town. His widow, whose maiden name was Helen Gazley, still resides in Steuben county. She is a native of Cortland county, and has been a consistent member of the Baptist church for many years.

James W. Works passed his boyhood days on his father's farm, and received his education at Trapsburg academy, in his native county. In 1868 he left home and went to Addison, Steuben county, where he accepted the position of clerk in a hardware establishment. He served in this capacity for nearly four years, and devoted his leisure hours during this period to the study of law. In 1871 he went to Elmira, entered the law office of a Mr. Fassett, who was the father of the last republican candidate for governor of New York, and in May of 1872 was admitted to the Elmira bar. He soon afterward opened an office in Steuben county, was admitted to practice in the United States courts of New York, and in 1878, on account of ill health, went to

Texas to secure the benefit of that climate. A southern residence of a few months improved his health wonderfully, and he returned north to become editor of the *Bradford Sunday News*, of Bradford, Pennsylvania. After editing that paper for some time, he came to Buffalo, New York, where he was engaged for a couple of years in literary work for different publications in the United States. In 1885 he removed to Tonawanda and assumed editorial management of the *Weekly Standard*, which he continued to edit until the spring of 1886, when he established his present paper, the *Daily News*. It gives interesting general news and crisp items of local interest, gleaned by its reporters and correspondents, and has a wide and increasing circulation.

In 1878 Mr. Works married Mary P. Hays, daughter of James Hays, of Trapsburg, Steuben county, New York.

In politics Mr. Works is a republican, and while advocating the supremacy of the principles of the Republican party in his paper, yet has aimed to make the *Daily News* a full repository of local and general daily news such as to interest his readers of every political party and every religious belief.

GARWIN B. STEVENS, a citizen of North Tonawanda, is a son of Ezra and Eliza (Parsons) Stevens, and was born in Saratoga county, New York, on the 20th day of July, 1833. Ezra Stevens (father) was a native of Saratoga county, and during the hard business times from 1855 to 1860, he concluded to change residence and sought his fortune in what was then termed the far west, Wisconsin, in the year 1858, and, not content there, he removed to the town of Joliet, Illinois, in the year 1876, when the

country was fearfully convulsed over the electoral count for president of these United States. He lived to see the country restored to peace and quiet, and departed this life in 1886, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was a republican in politics and devoted to his party, but was more devoted to the cause of Christianity. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church and deeply concerned in all church affairs. He was a shoemaker and farmer by occupation, and was very successful at both, always finding plenty to do. He was of Irish extraction. Mrs. Stevens was a native of Massachusetts, and came west to Wisconsin with her husband, where she died in 1857, at fifty-eight years of age. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Garwin B. Stevens was reared in this State until he arrived at the age of twelve years, when he was taken to Massachusetts, where he spent about ten years of his early life and then returned to New York, and, after a brief residence here, located himself, as he supposed permanently, in the State of Wisconsin. But a few years elapsed until the country became convulsed, the flag was fired upon, States withdrew from the Union, the president called for troops, and he felt it his duty to enlist. He joined Company E, 2d Wisconsin cavalry, in 1861, and served until December, 1864. He enlisted as a private and was discharged as a sergeant, which position he held for some time. His regiment engaged in nearly all the important battles of the southwest. After being discharged he returned to Madison, Wisconsin, and after two years of a temporary stay, he returned to Tonawanda in 1867. He took a sea voyage of nearly two years in duration. After locating here he was engaged in the manufacture of sash and blinds, and

was also in the mercantile business for a number of years. For the last twelve years he has been engaged in the manufacture of carriages, under the firm name of Stevens & McIntyre. This firm has quite an extensive plant and does a large business, and they have an enviable reputation as business men.

In 1863 he was married to Maria C., a daughter of Francis Wood, of Delton, Wisconsin. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Tonawanda Lodge, No. 247, Free and Accepted Masons, and Tonawanda Chapter, No. 278. He is also a member of Centennial Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Select Knights, and Scott Post, No. 29, and the Equitable Aid Union. In politics he is a prohibitionist, and, as a matter of principle, he believes it to be his duty to wage war on the liquor traffic in every way and place.

JOHN SPILMAN is a son of Anthony and Mary (Baker) Spilman, and was born near Frankfort, Germany, on June 18, 1833. His mother died in Germany in 1843, and his father came to this country in 1847 and located at Buffalo, New York, where he resided until 1868, when he came to Tonawanda and made his home with his son until 1872, the year of his death. The life of Anthony Spilman is replete with striking instances of his courage and perseverance. He was a man of heroic appearance—tall, stately, and dignified. He had been a soldier in the mighty army of the Fatherland. He witnessed the accession of Frederick William IV. to the Prussian throne, and after the downfall of the Orleans dynasty he was a participant in the insurrection that followed, and when the sunset of his life had come, and the land of

his birth was engaged in that great struggle with France, he watched from across the water the gallant Prussians conquering a country which, with Napoleon at its head, had once terrorized them.

John Spilman received his education in the public schools of Germany, and shortly after locating at Buffalo, this State, he began to learn the trade of rope making. Cordage work being entirely too confining, he secured work in the Eagle Street theatre as a gas maker, in which capacity he remained for over a year, when he began work on the steamer "Empire State," as a greaser, and after two months' service in this capacity he was promoted to the position of engineer, which position he held for three years. In 1856 he went to Tonawanda and secured a position in a distillery, and occupied this position for five years, when he engaged in the retail liquor business. He returned to the distillery business, and served as engineer for two years, and was identified with the grist mill business. This venture was a failure, and he returned to his old position as lake engineer, where he continued to work for five years. He was on the tug Sprang for five years, Relief five years, barge Plymouth two years, John Owen one year, and Olean two years. In 1883 he returned to Tonawanda and opened a saloon, and is now engaged in the wholesale and retail liquor business.

In 1856 he was married to Caroline Gool. They have five children living, two sons and three daughters: Ida, married to Allen Herschell, of the Tonawanda Machine Company; Rosetta, wife of George Millman, an express messenger; Albert, who married Hattie, daughter of Jacob Cramer, of Tonawanda, and is a machinist by trade, and now city collector; Eddie, and Josie.

John Spilman is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in politics is a democrat. He has served two years as collector and three years as assessor of Tonawanda.

CAPTAIN CORNELIUS C. CUSICK, now a resident of Sanborn, served with distinction in the late civil war, in North Carolina, and was complimented by his superior officers for meritorious service as an officer of the regular army in the last Indian wars of the west. He is a son of James Nicholas Cusick, and was born in western New York, August 2, 1835. His paternal grandfather, Nicholas Cusick, was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and served under Washington and LaFayette, with both of whom he was intimately acquainted. His maternal grandfather was Captain Chew, who served for many years in the British army. James Nicholas Cusick (father) resided for many years in western New York, where his forest home was often honored by visits from Audubon, the American ornithologist, and that mysterious and eccentric missionary, Dr. Eleazer Williams, who was said to have been the missing Dauphin, of France. Mr. Cusick was for several years the associate and companion of Catlin, the Indian historian, and contributed largely to the subject of myths in the celebrated work of that author.

Cornelius C. Cusick was reared on the home farm, and received a good education. In the second year of the late civil war he enlisted in the 132d regiment of New York infantry, with the rank of second lieutenant. On August 14, 1862, he was promoted to first lieutenant, and on July 1, 1863, was commissioned captain. He was stationed at

Suffolk, Virginia, from October to the latter part of December, 1862, and participated in several reconnoissances and engagements in the Blackwater region. He then served at New Berne, North Carolina, from January 2 1863, to March 7, 1865, doing outpost duty, in which he led several charges. With two companies he charged and captured the Confederate works at Jackson's Mills, afterwards took works at South West creek, was in the heroic defense of Bachelor's Creek bridge, and participated in the battle of Wise's Forks, March 9, 1865. Later in March, 1865, he commanded a large infantry escort for a supply train for Sherman's army, which left Goldsboro and went to Kingston, that State. In May, 1865, he established an ordnance depot at Salisbury to collect scattered Confederate arms, after he had assisted in conducting a vast ordnance train from Raleigh to Greensboro. He was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service June 27, 1865.

On June 20, 1866, he was appointed by President Johnson as a second lieutenant in the 13th United States infantry; on September 20, 1866, was transferred to the 31st infantry, and on May 15, 1869, was transferred to the 22d infantry. He was promoted to first lieutenant August 5, 1872, and to captain January 1, 1888, and was recommended for brevet by his colonel for "honorable and meritorious service" during the Indian wars, but the senate did not act on it on account of a prohibitory order of 1871 against all further brevets. During 1866 he was stationed at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, Fort Columbus, New York, and Fort Randall, South Dakota. During 1867 and 1868, and part of 1869, he commanded company E, 31st United States infantry, and was stationed at Forts Rice, Stephenson,

and Buford, North Dakota, and in that time repelled an Indian attack on Fort Stephenson, escorted some large trains; on July 27, 1868, repelled an Indian attack while surveying a road from Fort Buford to Fort Stephenson, and in January, 1869, captured the Sioux chief, Little Running Bear, who was an ally of Sitting Bull. In 1869 he escorted prisoners from Fort Buford to Stillwater penitentiary, a distance of seven hundred miles, through two and one-half feet of snow, with the thermometer ranging from thirty to forty degrees below zero. In that year he was transferred from company E to company K, and from 1869 to 1875 was in charge of a herd guard, and was stationed at Forts Rice and Monroe. He was detailed for duty at Washington City, at Grant's second inauguration, as aid-de-camp to the grand marshal, and on June 9, 1875, he was transferred to company F, and was successively stationed in Dakota, at Fort Sully, White-stone agency, and Fort Randall, (the plan of which he drew after Fort Wayne, Michigan), and in New Orleans, to suppress the insurrection against the Kellogg government, and while in Louisiana, acted as judge advocate, for nearly two months, of a general court martial. He afterwards returned to Fort Wayne, Michigan, where he drafted plans of public buildings, and from December 7 to December 23, 1875, was engaged in conducting recruits from Columbus, Ohio, to Dallas, Texas. From September 1, 1876, to July, 1877, he participated in a campaign in Dakota, under Colonel Miles, against a large force of Sitting Bull's hostiles, during which time he escorted trains and made reconnoissances to the head of the Rose Bud and the great bend of the Missouri. In 1877 he assisted in suppressing

the Chicago riots, and on August 4 left that city to command a battalion (from August 6 to October 10) in putting down the coal miners' riot at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. He returned from Wilkesbarre to Fort Brady, Michigan; surveyed the target range now at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, in 1878; drew a plan of that fort, and made a map of the reservation there in 1879; was in the campaign against the Ute Indians in Colorado in 1880; engaged in various active services from 1880 to 1885; was at Fort Lyon in 1885 and 1886; on recruiting service during 1887 and 1888, and then commanded his company at Fort Totten until he retired from the regular army, in 1889.

He was in the attack, on May 7, 1877, of Lame Deer's camp, and on August 20, 1868, in an attack with twenty-five men on one hundred and seventy-five Indians, he was wounded and captured, but made his escape the same day.

In 1889 Captain Cusick came to Sanborn, where he has resided ever since. He is a companion of the first class of the military order of the Loyal Legion, and was admitted to membership December 25, 1888, under R. B. Hayes as commander-in-chief.

The Six Nations of New York sometimes elected white men as sachems, and Captain Cusick was elected as a sachem on September 6, 1860, to succeed his kinsman, William Chew, Sr., but resigned the position and its honors of chieftainship on June 20, 1866, when he became an officer in the regular army.

EDWARD S. WHEELER, now a citizen of Niagara county, was born at Eastport, Maine, in 1842. In early life he removed to the city of Boston, Massachu-

setts, and entering Harvard college, Cambridge, was graduated from that institution in 1863. He immediately enlisted in the United States navy and served until 1865, in the West Gulf squadron, under Admiral Farragut. He was at Mobile bay, and took part in the operations ending with the capture of Mobile. He resigned from the navy in 1865, and married Jennie H. Townsend in 1866, and to them were born five children, three sons and two daughters. Their eldest son died in 1871.

JAMES M. MORSE, an aged and highly respected citizen, who owns a fine farm near Wilson, this county, was born in the city of New York, January 17, 1817, and is the son of Noah and Sallie (Williams) Morse. The Morses are of English extraction, Noah Morse (father) having been born in that country and emigrated to America, settling in Oneida county, New York, where he married Sallie Williams, by whom he had a family of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, of whom the subject of this sketch was the youngest. Mrs. Morse was born in Connecticut, and died in Batavia, New York, in 1838, at the age of fifty-four. She was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Morse was a cabinet maker by trade, and shortly after his marriage removed to New York city, where he resided until the time of his death, which occurred at sea, in the year 1819.

The maternal grandfather of James M. Morse was John Williams, who was a native of Connecticut, and who came to Oneida county, New York, and settled near the foot of Oriskany hill when that region was all a dense forest. He was a farmer

and carpenter, and purchased land there and cleared out a farm, on which he erected the first frame house ever built in that vicinity. He married and had a family of seven children.

James M. Morse obtained his education in the common schools of his native city, and was making rapid progress when, at the age of fourteen, he was bound as an apprentice to the shoemaker's trade, his father having died when he was only two years old. After working as an apprentice for nearly two years he secured his freedom through his brother Henry, who was acting as his guardian, and returned to the employ of Samuel Plats, with whom he had lived previous to his apprenticeship. After remaining with Mr. Plats one year he engaged with George Campfield for two years, after which he left Oneida county and located in Orleans county, where he resided until 1840. He then came to the town of Wilson, Niagara county, where he purchased a farm of one hundred acres of fine and highly improved land which he still owns.

In 1842 Mr. Morse married Sabry Machor, who died March 15, 1881. On September 23, 1889, he was again married, wedding Mrs. Estella Fisher, *nee* Arnold. Her former husband, Marsden Fisher, died in 1872, leaving one child, Clara, who married Isaac H. Hall, a farmer and fruit grower of Canandaigua, Ontario county.

In political faith Mr. Morse was formerly an old line whig, but when the Republican party was formed he became an active member of that organization, and continued to give it his support throughout the war and up to 1885, when he became a prohibitionist. He has never aspired to office, his only aim in political matters being to

secure good government and advance the interests of the people. He is a member of the Universalist church, and takes an active interest in whatever concerns its welfare and usefulness, contributing liberally of his time and means toward its support.

WILLIAM H. H. RANSOM, a highly respected and prosperous citizen of the village of Ransomville, is a son of William H. H., Sr., and Sarah N. (Sanger) Ransom, and was born in the town of Porter, Niagara county, New York. William H. H. Ransom, Sr., came from Sullivan to Niagara county when only thirteen years of age, was made captain of a boat after his arrival at Ransomville, and was also made captain of a militia company. He came by the canal from Whitehall to Lockport, and then to Lewiston. His family had resided from an early period in Ulster county, this State, and we have no earlier date of them, but the similarity between the name of the village of Ransomville and that of the subject might indicate some earlier settlers of the same name and family. After he grew to maturity he served as postmaster for eight years. He was a carpenter by trade, and followed that occupation nearly all his life. In 1841 he embarked in the mercantile business with his son, under the firm name of William H. H. Ransom & Son. Mr. Ransom died at the advanced age of seventy-four years. He married Sarah N. Sanger, who was of Scotch-English extraction and a lineal descendant of King Charles. To them were born thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters: Elton T., married Alice Taylor and has one son; Herbert M., married to Alice Burlock, and they have two children; Oscar C., now of Grand Rapids, Michigan,

and a lawyer by profession, married Minnie Berkey, by whom he has three sons; Walter J., a prominent physician of Lockport, who married Lilian Baker, by whom he has one child, a daughter; William H. H., the subject of this sketch; H. Seymour, married Grace White, by whom he has one child; Mary C., wife of William Rowley, has four children and resides at Ransomville; Lissie B., married William E. Whitefield, has three children, two sons and one daughter, and resides in Missouri; Nina E., married E. Dillingham, an employee of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Company, and has two daughters; Jennie, married James H. Hopkins, a farmer of the town of Porter, and has three children, all daughters; Susan D., married Walter V. Peterson, has two children, and resides near Ransomville; Carrie M., married H. B. Thayer, an employee of the Western Electric Company, of New York city, and has one daughter; and Lottie M., who resides at home with her mother. Mrs. Ransom is now in her sixty-seventh year, living on the old homestead.

William H. H. Ransom was reared on the farm and received his education in the common schools. He has been engaged in farming the greater part of his life.

Mr. Ransom married and has three children, one son and two daughters: Elizabeth, Florence, and Karl. In politics Mr. Ransom is a democrat, and gives his party a hearty support.

WILLIAM BROWN, a well known and prosperous farmer of Johnson's Creek, was born on January 12, 1834, in the town of Hartland, Niagara county, New York. His parents were Thomas and Nancy (MacCandlish) Brown. The Browns are of

English descent, and trace their ancestry back many generations. William Brown (grandfather) was a native of England, and emigrated to America about 1790, settling in the town of Canadice, Ontario county, New York, where he died about 1848, at the ripe old age of ninety years. He purchased a farm of one hundred and fifty acres from the Holland Land Company, and devoted his life to clearing it up and cultivating it. In politics he was a whig, and married Betsy Stanton, by whom he had a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters. One of these sons was Thomas Brown (father), who was born in the town of Canadice, Ontario county, this State, January 8, 1788, and afterward removed to Niagara county, settling in the town of Hartland, one and one-half miles north of Johnson's Creek, where he purchased several tracts of land aggregating three hundred and fifty acres. He learned the carpenter's trade when a young man, but devoted most of his after life to agricultural pursuits, which he conducted very successfully and on an extensive scale. In politics he was formerly a whig, but became a republican, and took an active interest in all public questions. He served as highway commissioner and supervisor of the town of Hartland for three terms. He married Nancy MacCandlish in 1832, and by this union had a family of five children who grew to maturity.

The maternal grandfather of William Brown was William MacCandlish, who was born in the historic highlands of Scotland, and emigrated to America about 1800, and settled in the town of Canadice, Ontario county, this State, where he died in 1824, aged about seventy-six years. By occupation he was a blacksmith, in politics a whig, and a devoted member of the Scotch Re-

formed church. He married and reared a family of eleven children, five sons and six daughters.

William Brown attended the common schools of his native county in this State, acquiring a good practical English education, which qualified him for the various duties of life. After leaving school he devoted his time to farming and fruit growing, which proved a congenial occupation, and in which he has been quite successful. He now owns two fine farms in the town of Hartland, one of seventy acres, one mile south of Johnson's creek, upon which he resides, and another containing one hundred and ninety-five acres, situated three miles north of that village. Both are good farms, well improved, and very productive. In politics he is a republican, always earnestly supporting the measures of that party.

In 1859 Mr. Brown married Elizabeth Curtis, and to them has been born a family of three children: William, born September 12, 1869, was graduated from the Rochester Business university in 1883; George, born May 10, 1871, was also graduated from the Rochester Business university in 1889, and is now representing Kelley & Co., publishers of Rochester, this State; and Merritt, born February 2, 1877, and living at home with his parents.

WILFRED E. WILLEY, city attorney of Suspension Bridge, and an able and promising young lawyer of the Niagara county bar, is a son of Joseph and Catherine (Smith) Willey, and was born in 1858 at Nunda, Livingston county, New York. The ancestors of Mr. Willey on both sides were natives of the Emerald Isle, and both families emigrated to America about the same

time and settled in New York. His paternal grandfather located first in Canada, and later came to Livingston county, New York, near Nunda, where he died. Joseph Willey (father) was born in the province of Quebec, and came with his parents to Livingston county, where he passed his entire life, engaged in the business of stone mason and contractor. He married Catherine Smith, by whom he had a family of nine children, nearly all of whom reached maturity, married, and are now widely scattered.

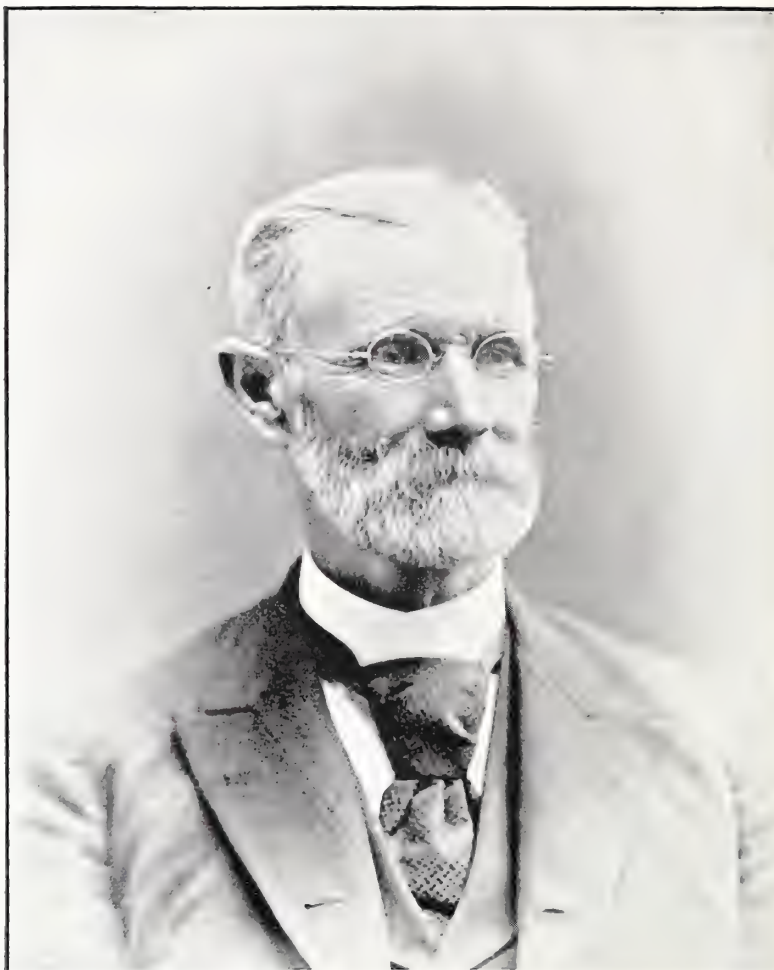
Wilfred S. Willey received his early education in the common schools of Livingston county, after leaving which he entered an institution of a higher grade and completed his academic education. Like so many of the intellectual men of his race, his mind was attracted toward the legal profession, and when his English studies were finished he entered the office of Delbert Moat, of Nunda, and began reading law. Some time afterward he changed to the law office of H. C. Peck, of the same place, where he completed his reading, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. He at once opened an office in Nunda for the practice of his profession, and remained there until sickness compelled him to relinquish his practice and seek recuperation for a time. Later he located at Fillmore, Allegany county, where he was engaged in practice eight years, and in the year 1890 he removed to Suspension Bridge, opened an office, and has been regularly engaged in the practice of law ever since. He has already won considerable reputation in his profession, and being a close student and an earnest worker, there is reason to predict a highly successful career in the future. His convincing logic, and equally keen wit and

occasional sarcasm, are widely known and as widely feared by an antagonist. Mr. Willey is now serving as city attorney for the village of Suspension Bridge.

The bond of marriage united Mr. Willey to Clara A., daughter of Thomas Bennett, of Livingston county, and to their union have been born two children: Wilfred and Lloyd A.

In politics Wilfred E. Willey is a stalwart republican, deeply grounded in the political tenets of his party, and giving it an earnest and active support. He is a member of Orion Lodge, No. 229, Free and Accepted Masons, and very popular in Masonic circles and among the legal fraternity. He has won a host of friends in this village by his evident legal ability and genial ways.

ROBERT N. CAMPBELL, a prominent young lawyer of Suspension Bridge, and a graduate from the law school of the State university of Michigan, is a son of Robert A. and Helen (Rose) Campbell, and was born November 6, 1858, in Ontario, Canada. The Campbells, as the name would indicate, are of Scottish descent. Robert Campbell (grandfather) was born in Argyleshire, in the west of Scotland, but emigrated to North America and settled in Ontario, dominion of Canada, where he lived until his death; and where his son, Robert A. Campbell (father), was born in 1834. The latter removed to the United States at a later period and located at Suspension Bridge, this county, where he died in 1888, aged fifty-four years. He received a good education, served as paymaster on the Burdick canal, was engaged in merchandising, and taught in the public schools of Canada for thirty years. He was a Presbyterian in re-



Benjamin P. Pelton

ligious belief, and married Helen Rose, by whom he had two children: Robert N., and one who died in infancy. His wife was a daughter of Rufus H. Rose, a native of England, who emigrated to Ontario, Canada, and lived and died there.

Robert N. Campbell attended the schools of his native place, studied classics in the high school at Welland, Ontario, and afterward entered the Michigan university at Ann Arbor, Michigan, from which he graduated in the law department with the class of 1882. He was admitted to the bar the same year and located at Wyandotte, Kansas, for the practice of his profession. He remained there some eighteen months, when he determined to remove east, and came to Suspension Bridge, in May, 1884, where he opened a law office, and has been regularly engaged in practice ever since. He assisted in the organization of the Niagara Savings bank, and is secretary of that company. He is a man of fine legal attainments, and bids fair to win high rank at the bar, and is very popular in social circles.

BENJAMIN F. FELTON, president of the village of North Tonawanda, and a popular, influential, and useful citizen of Niagara county, is a native of Barre, Worcester county, Massachusetts, and was born December 31, 1827. His parents were Benjamin and Lucretia (Ney) Felton, the former born in Barre, Massachusetts, and the latter at Oakham, Worcester county, that State. Mrs. Felton was a daughter of Timothy Ney, who was descended from a noble French family of early times. Benjamin Felton (father) was a farmer in early life, and died in his native State of Massachusetts. In the early years of this century

the Felton family located at Salem, that State. They were Presbyterians, and were accompanied to Salem by their pastor, Rev. Mr. Skelton. In the churchyard at Shutesbury, near Boston, stands an old tombstone on which is recorded the name of the maternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Ephraim Hale, who attained to the remarkable age of one hundred and seventeen years.

Charles E. Felton, a brother to the subject of this sketch, resides in Chicago, and as contractor erected the workhouse of that city, and served as its keeper for many years. He has given great attention to the subject of prisons, both as regards their construction and management, and is regarded as an authority on the subject.

Benjamin F. Felton was born on his father's farm, and remained there until nearly eighteen years of age, attending the district school in winter and assisting in farm labor during the summer. After leaving the common school he took a course at the high school and academy at Oakham. He then went to Worcester, Massachusetts, where he began life for himself, engaging in various enterprises, among which was a livery business. In the spring of 1854, less than a year after opening his livery stables, they were accidentally destroyed by fire, and he then removed to Buffalo, and, in partnership with his brother, John Felton, began the manufacture of stationery and pocket books in that city. Later he disposed of his interest in this business to his brother and partner, who became a prominent business man of Buffalo, where he died in May, 1891. In 1857 Benjamin F. Felton bought a news stand for five hundred dollars, paying fifty dollars down. He at once threw all his energies into this business, and soon

secured a news route on the New York Central railroad, between Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Later this was extended to various other points, and by degrees the business increased until he was paying the railroad company forty-one thousand dollars annually for the privilege of selling newspapers, periodicals, and books on their trains. Mr. Felton was the chief organizer of this news system, and when he quitted the business, was succeeded by the Union News Company, they retaining many of his experienced agents. He removed to Tonawanda in the spring of 1867, since which time he has been prominently identified with the growth and development of that village. He also takes a deep and active interest in the educational interests of the place, having served as president of the Tonawanda school board for fifteen years past, always being elected without opposition. He also served one term as secretary of the board. When he first came to Tonawanda he purchased twenty-five acres of valuable land near the village, and has since added thirty acres more, beside a one-fourth interest in thirty-six acres, and fourteen acres where his residence now stands. He has been engaged in various business enterprises since locating here, and has generally been successful in all his undertakings. In the spring of 1891 the republicans nominated him for president of the village, and his popularity was so great that only eleven votes were cast against him, republicans and democrats uniting in his support.

In 1857 Mr. Felton was united in marriage with Ellen Chapman, born near Augusta, Maine. To them have been born a family of four children.

In his political affiliations Mr. Felton is a democrat, but while giving that party a

general support in State and national politics, is by no means an extremist, and as before stated, is popular with his fellow citizens of both parties. He is vice president of the Pioneer society of Niagara county, and a director of the county agricultural society. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and for many years has been secretary of his lodge at Buffalo. He is also connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a pleasant, affable gentleman, always well posted on current events, and companionable in a marked degree. He and his family have a wide reputation for hospitality and high social qualities, and in their elegant home all friends receive a genuine, old-fashioned welcome.

HON. L. PARSONS GILLETTE, member of the State assembly from the second district of Niagara county, and a leading fruit grower in this part of the State, was born February 19, 1832, in Monroe county, New York, and is the son of Eliphalet and Lydia (Miner) Gillette. The Gillettes are of French extraction. The father of the subject of this sketch was born at Colchester, New London county, Connecticut, and after attaining manhood, removed to Monroe county, this State, where he engaged in teaching. He also taught at Batavia, Genesee county, and other places. In 1836 he came to Niagara county, and located in the town of Niagara, where he remained up to 1846, when he removed to the town of Porter, and resided there until his death, in 1873, having attained the age of four score and three years. He was an active and devoted member of the Presbyterian church, and served as a deacon in that church nearly all his life. In politics

he was first a whig, and later became a republican on the organization of that party. He was elected to a number of official positions in the town of Niagara, and discharged the duties thereof with fidelity and care. He was a prosperous farmer, and so correct and conscientious in all his dealings that his word everywhere was as good as his bond. He married Lydia Miner, a native of Connecticut, and reared a family. She, like her husband, was a life-long member of the Presbyterian church, and her death occurred in 1880, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. She was a good Christian woman, and greatly respected and loved by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

L. Parsons Gillette came to Niagara county with his parents in 1836, when only four years of age, and was reared on the farm. He attended the common schools of his neighborhood, and afterward finished his studies in the academy at Wilson. He has spent his life principally in farming and fruit growing, his farm being located on the river road, two miles from Youngstown. Here he has one hundred acres of fine orchards, to which he devotes most of his attention, and has been very successful in his management and cultivation of fruit.

In his political affiliations Mr. Gillette has always been democratic, and is active and influential in his party's councils. He was early elected to a number of town offices, which he filled with credit to himself and the universal satisfaction of the people. In 1890 he was nominated by his party as its candidate for the State assembly from his district, and when the election occurred was triumphantly elected. He served his constituents with such ability and fidelity that he was re-elected to the

same responsible position in 1891. Mr. Gillette is a hale and hearty man, and is very popular in business, political and social circles. He is a great student of men and things, and his reading has taken a wide range. Few men are better posted on current political or economic questions, or keep so thoroughly in touch with the wonderful progress of this wonderful age.

JUSTICE W. HACKETT, a prosperous and popular business man of the village of Wilson, and a well known citizen of the county, is a son of Justice W. and Betsey (Felt) Hackett, and was born in the town of Wilson, this county and State, on the 17th day of October, 1854. The Hackett family is of English extraction, and was planted in America at an early day. Justice W. Hackett, Sr., was a native of one of the eastern counties of New York, but removed to Niagara county as early as 1830. He was a farmer by occupation, and purchased a farm in the town of Wilson, where he was engaged in the cultivation of the soil until his death in 1862, his life having then reached four years beyond a half century. His wife, who, like her husband, was born in the eastern part of the State, survived him only two weeks, dying in the forty-third year of her age. The elder Justice W. Hackett was a democrat in politics.

Justice W. Hackett, Jr., was reared on the home farm in the town of Wilson, and attended the public schools of his district, receiving a good common school education. After leaving school he engaged in farming, and continued in that occupation until the fall of 1877, when he removed to the village of Wilson, where he has ever since resided. On moving to Wilson he embarked in the

butchering business, and three years later added a grocery store to his first venture. He has since conducted this combined business with good success, and now has a large and flourishing trade.

In 1875 M. Hackett was united in marriage with Belle Bruyare, a daughter of Oliver and Eliza Bruyare, of the village of Wilson. To their union two children have been born: Newton O. and Glenn S.

In political matters Mr. Hackett has always been identified with the Democratic party, and gives it an unwavering support on all State and national issues, while inclined somewhat toward independence in local politics. He has served for five years in succession as overseer of the poor in his town. He is a member of Ontario Lodge, No. 376, Free and Accepted Masons, and is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is enterprising and industrious, with fine business acquirements, and is extremely popular in both the town and village of Wilson.

NICHOLAS BECKRICH, a prominent real estate dealer of North Tonawanda, and a director in the German American bank, is a son of John P. and Annie M. (Fitchilee) Beckrich, and was born April 26, 1845, in Lorraine, France. His parents were both natives of that province, but emigrated to the United States in 1846 and located in the town of Lockport, Niagara county, New York. Later they removed across the line into Erie county, but soon returned to the city of Lockport, where they lived four years, and in 1854 came to North Tonawanda. Here John P. Beckrich died in 1855, in the thirty-ninth year of his age. He was a Roman Catholic in

religion, a democrat in politics, and by occupation a hotel keeper. He married Annie M. Fitchilee, by whom he had a family of six children. She still survives him, being now in her seventy-third year.

Nicholas Beckrich was reared in Niagara county, and received his education in the public schools here. After attaining manhood he became the pioneer in the ice business at North Tonawanda, and successfully conducted that trade for a period of nine years. During this time he had come into possession of some real estate, and in 1885 he began dealing in that line of property, and has been very successful. He devotes his entire time and attention to this business, and has made a number of important deals. He is one of the directors of the German American bank of Tonawanda.

On August 9, 1873, Mr. Beckrich was wedded to Rose Barto, of the city of Buffalo, and to their union was born an only son, George L.

In his political affiliations Mr. Beckrich is a democrat, and gives his party a steady support on all leading issues. He has frequently been honored by his fellow citizens with election to official position, and has always discharged these trusts in a manner to satisfy the public and reflect credit upon himself. He served as town clerk for some time, and has been a member of the city council for two terms, and in the board of school commissioners three years, beside other minor positions. He is a member of Tonawanda Lodge, No. 247, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Tonawanda Chapter, No. 278, and the Ancient Order United Workmen. He was among the first to engage in the real estate business at North Tonawanda, and while being quite successful financially, has at the same time won a rep-

utation as a live, progressive, enterprising business man, who has done his share toward attracting attention to the village and developing its business and commercial interests.

HENRY M. DAVIS. Among the prominent and well established lawyers of Lockport is Henry M. Davis, who is a son of Nathaniel and Sarah A. (Holmes) Davis, and was born in Wilson, Niagara county, New York, December 13, 1836. The Davis family is of Welsh descent, and is one of the old and thrifty families of the United States. Ebenezer Davis (grandfather) was a native of Gorham, Maine, and came to Niagara county, where he took up a tract of land, in 1820. Daniel Holmes (maternal grandfather) was born in Saratoga county, and removed to this county, where he became one of the leading farmers as well as one of the pioneer settlers of this section of country. He served as a deacon and elder in the Presbyterian church for more than twenty years. Nathaniel Davis (father) was also a native of Gorham, Maine, and came to Niagara county, where he took up a tract of land the same year as did his father. Here he enjoyed the life of a thrifty farmer until 1883, when he died at the advanced age of seventy-three years. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, a firm supporter of the Republican party, and married Sarah A. Holmes, a native of Charlton, Saratoga county, who died in 1863, at the age of fifty-one years. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was highly respected by all who knew her.

Henry M. Davis was reared in the town of Wilson, and received his education at the Wilson Collegiate institute. Leaving school, he was first engaged in farming,

then in the mercantile business, and served for several years as justice of the peace of Wilson. In 1878 he began to read law with Ellsworth Potter, of Lockport, and was admitted to the bar in 1882, at Syracuse, this State. He then opened an office at Wilson and practiced until 1889, when he removed to Lockport, where he has been engaged in a lucrative practice until the present time.

In 1870 he was united in marriage with Christina Turner, daughter of Jacob Turner, of the town of Wilson. To this union have been born two children: Frederick H., born July 23, 1874; and Jessie M., born February 1, 1878.

In politics he is a republican, a member of the Presbyterian church, and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Davis has given his time closely to his profession and its practice in the courts of Niagara and surrounding counties, and his clients' interests never suffer in his hands from inattention or lack of effort on his part.

JOHN RUBBERT, of North Tonawanda, is a son of Carl and Dora (Rost) Rubbert, and was born in Germany, near Berlin, on March 6, 1853. Carl Rubbert and Dora, his wife, were natives of Germany, and resided near Berlin. They came to the United States in 1865, and located at Bergholtz, this county, where he still resides at the advanced age of seventy-three years. He is a member of the German Evangelical Lutheran church in religion, and a democrat in politics. He, like many of the emigrants of that day, allied himself with the Democratic party, because it had stood up manfully for freedom and liberty, and against the alien and sedition laws that

were fathered by the federalists, and the new-comers into the country soon learned that the Democratic party extended them a warm welcome. He has spent most of his life farming, and is and has been an active, industrious man. Mrs. Dora (Rost) Rubbert died at Tonawanda in the year 1882. She was a life-long member of the German Lutheran church, founded upon the reform doctrines of Martin Luther, one of the greatest religious reformers that the world has produced. Nearly, if not all, the reform churches of Germany are founded upon his doctrines and teachings. The church has taken deep root in this country, and to-day has almost seven hundred thousand communicants in the United States.

John Rubbert came to the United States in 1865, with his parents. He was educated in the public schools of the town of Berg-holtz after he arrived here, but he had been attending the common schools in Germany before he came to this country. After his arrival he remained on the farm until the year 1871, and then took a little survey of the surrounding country, and spent two years in the State of Minnesota, but he was not content, and returned to this county and engaged in the general contracting business, principally bridge contracting, however, and followed it until 1880, when he engaged in the general mercantile business in the town of Martinsville, this county. He remained there until 1886, when he sold out and came back to North Tonawanda, and began to keep a hotel, and carried it on for a period of two years. He was appointed a justice of the peace to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of William Dornfield, of Martinsville. In 1890 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace by the people, and is now holding this important station, dis-

charging its duties in an acceptable manner. In 1887 he read law with the law firm of Armstrong & Duckwitz, of the city of Buffalo, and has been engaged in the real estate business. He has acquired great popularity as an auctioneer, and has cried sales all over this county for a period of thirteen years.

He married Christina Wittkoff, of St. Johnsburg, this county. She died, leaving one daughter, now eleven years of age. Mr. Rubbert was again married, to Mary, daughter of Carl Ziele, of Martinsville, this county, and this union has been blessed with two children: Carl F.W. and Edward. He is a member of the German Lutheran church, and believes in its tenets and principles.

He is a democrat in politics, and takes a deep interest and an active part in party struggles. He believes in a true liberal democratic government, cheaply and honestly administered. He believes that the people should rule, and is opposed to corrupting the ballot and robbing the people by unnecessary taxation. He has led a stirring, busy life, and stands well with his neighbors and acquaintances.

F. U. GASKILL, M. D., a leading physician of Wilson, and a popular and influential citizen of Niagara county, is a son of George B. and Laura (Minott) Gaskill, and was born in Lockport, Niagara county, New York, June 21, 1847. His ancestors on both sides are of English extraction. In 1750 the founder of the family in America settled in New England, and a full ancestral history of the family may be found in the biography of Hon. Joshua Gaskill, which appears in this volume. The grandfather of Dr. F. U. Gaskill was Varney Gaskill, a native of

Vermont, who removed from that State to Lockport, this county, at a very early day, being one of the pioneers of this section. After living in Lockport for a number of years, he removed to the town of Somerset, this county, where he died in 1852, aged about seventy-five years. He was a farmer by occupation, and served as captain of a company in the war of 1812. In politics he was an old-line whig, and was an active and influential member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a popular and highly respected citizen, and married and reared a family of three sons and four daughters. One of these sons was George B. Gaskill (father), who was born in Bridleboro, Vermont, in 1801, and removed with his parents to Lockport, and later to the town of Somerset, this county, where he died in 1856. He was a farmer by occupation, owning an extensive tract of land, and conducting his operations on a large scale. He was first an old-line whig in politics, but became a republican on the organization of that party, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was very active and influential, both in politics and religion, and was universally admired and respected. He married Laura Minott, and to them were born twelve sons and daughters.

F. U. Gaskill was the youngest of these twelve children, and was reared on the farm, and educated in the common schools of Niagara county, and in a private institute in the village of Somerset, under the tutorage of Prof. John B. Atchison. In 1869 he began the study of medicine, reading with Dr. D. S. Frazer, of Londonville, Orleans county, in whose office he remained two years. At the expiration of that time he went to Grand Rapids, Michigan, and con-

tinued his reading in the office of Dr. J. Orton Eddy for one year, when he became an assistant in his practice, and continued in that capacity until 1876. He then entered Detroit Medical college, from which he was graduated in the class of 1879, since which time he has been in active general practice. He first opened an office at Yates, Orleans county, this State, where he continued for three years, and then removed to Alum Springs, Roncevert, Virginia, on account of failing health. He remained at the springs one year, practicing very little, but gradually regaining his health, after which he returned to Niagara county, and in 1882 located at Wilson, where he has ever since remained in the practice of his profession. Here he has, by a pleasant manner, agreeable address, careful attention to professional duties, and his skill in the healing art, succeeded in acquiring a large and lucrative practice.

In 1866 Dr. Gaskill was united by marriage with Emma C., daughter of Eli Clark, of Yates, New York, and to this union has been born one son, Glen F., who saw the light first on May 12, 1870, and is now (1892) reading law with Hon. Joshua Gaskill, of Lockport.

In politics Dr. Gaskill is a stalwart republican, being a firm believer in the fundamental principles of that party, and wielding his influence toward its advancement and success. He is a member of Ontario Lodge, No. 376, Free and Accepted Masons, at Wilson, of which lodge he has been master for a number of years. Dr. Gaskill is now president of the Niagara County Medical society, of which he has been an active and prominent member for the last six years. He has also been president of the village of Wilson for some

time, and a member of the republican county committee for several terms. He is affable and kindly in manner, of fine presence, and ranks as one of the foremost physicians in this part of New York.

FRANK H. PERRIGO, a skilled mechanic of the county, who by industry and application to business has earned a competency, and is now retired, is a son of Albert E. and Betsey E. (Woodward) Perrigo, and was born in the town of New Fane, Niagara county, New York, October 2, 1839. Albert E. Perrigo was born in the State of Vermont, on November 22, 1812, and at the age of twelve years began to learn the trade of a shoemaker at Clarkson Corners, New York, but has now retired from business. He married Betsey E. Woodward, who was born in the town of Phelps, Ontario county, this State, on the 8th day of March, 1816, and by her had four children, three sons and one daughter: Frank H., Milton E., Cornelia J., and John J., all of whom are living in New York, with the exception of John J., who is residing in the State of Michigan.

Frank H. Perrigo received his education in the town of New Fane, this county, and after leaving school learned the trade of blacksmith, making a specialty of shoeing. He left his native town and located at Sanborn, where he has a shop in which none but first-class work is done. He takes great delight in his trade, and claims that there is as much good judgment to be displayed in fitting a horse's foot as a person's. He keeps samples of fine shoes, that horsemen may see that he has studied the art of shoeing. He owns a small farm at Sanborn, and gardens and farms on a limited scale.

Mr. Perrigo was wedded to Sarah E. Pierce, daughter of Christopher and Mary E. Pierce. To Mr. and Mrs. Perrigo have been born four children, three of whom are still living: Lilian May, married George E. Wentworth, a merchant of Lockport, and they have three children—Nora C., Frank A., and Rhea A.; Bert C., and Maggie L., living at home with their parents.

Frank H. Perrigo is a republican in politics, in which he takes a lively interest, and believes in the principles of his party. He is a member of the E. O. U.

WILLIAM J. KAGE, of North Tonawanda, is a son of William and Henrietta (Koppen) Kage, and was born in Brandenburg, Germany, on June 2, 1859. His father, William Kage, is a native of Passo, Germany, and came to the United States in the year 1871, locating in Niagara county. He now resides in North Tonawanda, where he has lived since 1890, having come from the State of Michigan, where he had been for a period of ten years. During his residence in Michigan he engaged in farming, but he has now retired from active business, being in the fifty-second year of his age, though still quite active. He was in the Franco-Prussian war, and marched with the victorious German army to the very fortifications of Paris. Mrs. William Kage, the mother of William J., is a native of Willendorf, Germany. She is in her fifty-sixth year, and a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, as is her husband. When the Lutheran reformation took deep root and spread over all north Germany, he became imbued with the spirit of reform, adopted its principles, and left his native land to take up his life abode

where the foundation and corner stone of the government rests upon religious and civil liberty. He is a democrat in politics, and believes in the tenets of his party, a strict obedience to the constitution, observance of law, the largest liberty consistent with security, and is opposed to meddling interference with the rights of the individual.

William J. Kage was brought up in his native country, and was educated in the common schools of Germany. He came to the United States in the year 1871, accompanied by his parents, and in 1874 he located in North Tonawanda and took the position of clerk in a mercantile house, and continued as such until 1879, when he started to seek his fortune in the far west, going to Leadville and the Black Hills and engaging in mining. After one years' trial at hasty fortune making he returned to Tonawanda and re-engaged with his old employer as clerk until 1883, when he engaged in the grocery business, and has remained in this business from that date. He has been successful in his business, and can boast of one of the largest and best stocked stores in the city, and has an unusually large trade.

William J. Kage was married to Fredricka B., daughter of Charles Livering, in 1883, at Tonawanda, and from this union they have had born to them two children: Walter W. and Emma. He is a member of the Fredins Evangelical Lutheran church, and is trustee and secretary of this church. He is a member of the Ancient Order of American Workmen, and of the Select Knights. It is useless to add anything to these facts; they speak louder than any words as to the character and standing he has in this community. The biographer has no need or room to draw upon his

imagination for complimentary words when he finds them, as in this and many other instances, indissolubly connected with the person of whom he writes.

ELIAS ROOT. The Root family emigrated from England to this country in 1634, and located in the southern part of Connecticut. Thomas Root, a descendant of this family, was one of the first settlers of Hartford, Connecticut. Elias Root, the subject's grandfather, was a native of Willington, Connecticut, and emigrated to this county in 1812, and secured a large tract of land at Pekin. He was engaged for some time in the manufacture of woolens, near Syracuse, New York. Thomas Root, father of the subject, is a native of Onondaga county, New York, and moved to this county when very young. He now resides at Pekin, and is engaged in farming. For thirty-five years he served in the capacity of justice of the peace with credit and distinction. He has been engaged in settling up numerous large estates, and is recognized as a man of judgment and enterprise. He is a trustee in the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is a republican, and has held the offices of supervisor of Cambria, and justice of the sessions for two terms. Martha Root, his wife, is a native of Cambria. She is in the seventy-first year of her life, and a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Elias Root was born and reared at Pekin. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and the Lockport Union schools. Early in life he exhibited a perseverance, aptitude, and the bent of his mind was toward the profession of law. After leaving school, he read law with the cele-

brated law firm of Holm, Fitch & Chipman, of Lockport. He was a bright student, quick at discovering the principles of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1877. He moved to North Tonawanda, where he opened an office and began the practice of his profession, and has continued practice, with the exception of two years, ever since. He has a large practice, and is one of the rising lawyers at the bar, of the county. In 1891 he entered into a partnership with Charles S. Orton, under the firm name of Root & Orton. This firm is too well known throughout western New York to require an extended notice. They are building up a large practice, and can be relied upon to properly transact any business entrusted to their care.

In 1889 Mr. Root was married to Carrie, daughter of Cephas Broughton, of Victor, New York. They have one child, Arthur T. Mr. Root is a prohibitionist, and is identified with all the movements of that party. He believes that a national law will be ultimately enacted prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a scholarly christian gentleman. Mr. Root is conservative in his views upon the great political topics, and his advice is sought upon every hand. He has a fine large law library, and is acquainted with all the decisions of the supreme court. In manner he is polite and suave. He is honored and respected by all who know him, and is destined to rise in his profession.

HENRY HOMEYER, of North Tonawanda, is well and favorably known all over this part of the great State of New

York. He is of German extraction, and was born in the town of Wheatfield, in 1855. He is a son of Henry and Frederica (Bishop) Homeyer. Henry Homeyer (father) was a native of Germany, and was a Hanoverian. He came to the United States in 1841, locating in the town of Wheatfield, where he followed farming until May, 1869, when he moved to North Tonawanda and engaged in hotel keeping continuously until his death, which occurred in July, 1880. He built the hotel where his son now resides, and at his death was in his fiftieth year. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and a democrat in politics. He had held the offices of town collector, overseer of the poor, and trustee of the village of North Tonawanda. Frederick Bishop (maternal grandfather) was a native of Germany, and came to the United States in 1841, locating in the town of Wheatfield. Mrs. Homeyer came to this country with her parents when a child, and now resides in the town of Tonawanda, in the sixty-first year of her age. She and the race from which she sprang are devout disciples of Martin Luther, and imbibed the spirit of Protestant reformation from her parents, who doubtless left their native country because of religious persecution. Frederick Bishop followed farming in Wheatfield town until his death, in 1873, in his seventy-fourth year. He was a Lutheran, and in politics a democrat.

Henry Homeyer was reared and educated in the public schools of Wheatfield and North Tonawanda until he arrived at his majority, when he embarked in the butchering business, and after seven years' trial, he took charge of the same hotel his father had carried on for many years, and has been very successful.

In 1880 Mr. Homeyer married Helena, daughter of John Meyer, of Tonawanda, Erie county. To Mr. and Mrs. Homeyer have been born five children, two sons and three daughters: George, Henry, Mabel, Laura, and Helena.

He is a member of the Fredens church, of North Tonawanda, and is one of the trustees. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Select Knights. He is a member of the Columbia Hook and Ladder company of this city, and is the only surviving charter member. He has served as town and village collector for two terms in each office; also two terms in the city council, and a part of a term in the custom house, but was relieved on account of his politics by the administration of President Harrison. Mr. Homeyer is a democrat in principle, and takes great interest in the party, its policy, and its statesmen. He is a democrat because that party extended a warm welcome to the early foreign settlers, and reduced the period of time that a foreigner had to reside in the country before attaining citizenship from fourteen to five years' residence. He is a clever entertainer, and has enough of the clever German in him to make him hospitable and agreeable.

BYRON C. STANTON, an old engineer, and a man of sturdy, honest and steady habits, is a son of Warren and Martha J. (Cooper) Stanton, and was born October 16, 1847, in the village of Pekin, Niagara county, New York. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and lived to be a very old man. He was of French extraction. Warren Stanton (father) was born at Big Tree, near Buf-

falo. He married Martha J. Cooper, by whom he had a family of ten children, three sons and seven daughters: Augustus, is married, and lives in Michigan; Martha J., married David Evans, a tanner, who resides at North Tonawanda, this State; Orilla; Julia A., married Nathan Briggs, a farmer of Pekin, and died, leaving two sons—John, now a conductor on the Erie railroad, and James, a brakeman on the same road; William, a resident of the city of Buffalo; Mary L., married Amos Jacobs, an engineer on the Nickel Plate railroad; Byron C., whose name heads this sketch, married Emma L. Lyon, and now lives on the old homestead; Sophia, married William McDonald (formerly a lake steward, running between Chicago and Buffalo), and has one daughter; and Kate, who married Archie Douglass, an engineer on the New York Central railroad, who resides at Lyons, and has one son. The tenth child was a daughter, who died in infancy.

Byron C. Stanton wedded Emma J. Lyon. To their union was born a family of three children, one son and two daughters: Gracia C., Laura J., and Seeley I., all living at home with their parents. Mrs. Stanton's father was a native of Massachusetts, and was born September 26, 1799. Her grandfather Lyon came to this county at a very early day, purchased land from the Holland Land Company, built a log cabin, and underwent all the privations that usually fall to the lot of pioneers. In politics he was first a whig, and later a republican. On February 23, 1826, he married Laura Baker, by whom he had ten children: Lucy, born December 21, 1826, married Edwin Roberts, by whom she had five children, and died March 25, 1859; Ruth P., married James Carr, a bridge builder of Pekin; Seeley B., now deceased,

who married Louisa Clark, and resided at San Francisco, California; Hattie E., married Frank Dodge, of Sanborn, and has two sons and a daughter; Ann E., born April 24, 1836, and died January 20, 1856; Laura A., married John T. Bamsman, has one daughter, and resides at Alameda, California; Samuel, born September 27, 1841, died October 6, same year; Josephine D., married Henry Bobst, a manufacturer of Toledo, Ohio, and has one daughter; Mary A., married Henry Clark, and resides in the city of Buffalo; and one who died in infancy.

In politics Byron C. Stanton is a straight republican, and gives his party a vigorous and intelligent support on all leading issues. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has been in the employ of the railroad for a period of twenty-one years, during fifteen of which he served as engineer. In all that time he has taken but two vacations. His education was received at home, and has been supplemented by reading and study in later years. He is a plain, blunt, honest man, and can always be relied on to do his duty, and do it well. In all the years he has been on the road he has never killed but one man, and that one threw himself on the track in front of the train, and was mangled before the engine could be reversed. Mr. Stanton is known as a man whose word is as good as his bond, and takes rank among the solid and substantial citizens of Niagara county.

ALBERT H. DALEY, a highly respected citizen and a representative farmer of Niagara county, is one of that class of men who win success and honorable standing in life through their own energy

and individual merit. He is a son of Samuel C. and Mary (Brownell) Daley, and was born in the town of Waterloo, Seneca county, New York, on March 27, 1833. His grandfather, Russell Daley, married Abbie Smith, and reared a family of four children, three sons and one daughter: (1) Samuel C. (father); (2) John S., married Charity Mosur, by whom he had three children—Dimmus, Libbie, and John S.; Dimmus is married, resides in Cattaraugus county, and has five children—James, Russell, Abbie, Bert, and Walt; (3) Darastus, is married and has one child—Olive, and is a farmer, residing at Yorkshire Corners, Cattaraugus county, this State. Samuel C. Daley (father) was born in the town of Waterloo, this State, October 16, 1816. He removed to Cattaraugus county, from thence to New Fane, Niagara county, for a brief period, and then to Hartland, this county, where he resided three years, at the expiration of which time he returned to New Fane, where he remained five years. He then came to the town of Lockport, this county, settling on Tonawanda creek, where he remained for one year, and then sold out and moved to the town of Pendleton, where he resided sixteen years. He then went to the town of Marietta, Erie county, where he remained but a short time, then to the village of Marietta, and finally to the farm on which he now resides, in the eastern part of the town of Sanborn. In politics he was formerly a whig, but when that party dissolved he became a republican, and has always been an active man in the party ranks. He married Mary Brownell.

Albert H. Daley was reared on the farm, and attended the schools of his neighborhood. He has followed farming as an occupation all his life, and has one hundred

acres of choice land, which is under a high state of cultivation, located on the Lockport road, two and one-half miles from the village of Sanborn. This farm is well watered, and has commodious farm buildings, a large residence, and is supplied with good fences.

February 15, 1859, Mr. Daley was married to Laura Miller. To Mr. and Mrs. Daley have been born two children: Mary M., who married William Hall, a farmer of the town of Cambria, where they reside, on February 14, 1888, and they have one child, Ada; and Charles E., who was married November 26, 1891, to Jennie Wood. Mrs. Daley's parents were Harvey and Matilda Miller, the latter being born in Massachusetts in 1801, and was of good New England stock.

In politics Mr. Daley has always been a republican, and has never wavered in his support of the principles and policy of the Republican party. He has been elected justice of the peace for a period of four years, and has discharged the duties with fidelity and honesty. He is a member of the Equitable Aid Union, and stands well in the community in which he resides.

GEORGE B. TAYLOR, the well known fruit evaporator of former years, and now the popular hotel keeper and justice of the peace of Johnson's Creek, is a brother of Abram Taylor, in whose sketch his ancestral history is given. He was born at Johnson's Creek, Niagara county, New York, August 13, 1828. He was reared on the old homestead, and received his education in the common schools. In 1876 he engaged in the fruit evaporating business at Johnson's Creek, Oakfield, Genesee county, Ridgeway, Orleans county, Genoa, Cayuga county, and Gasport, Niagara county, all in

New York; and also in the State of Michigan, and Appleton City, Missouri. He was the originator of this business in western New York, and started the second dryer in the State. He managed his business well, but owing to the depreciation in property he lost twenty-five thousand dollars, and then in 1889 quit the business. He owns one-half of the old homestead—sixty acres, and is the proprietor of the only hotel at Johnson's Creek.

February 14, 1854, he married Amelia H. Crocker, daughter of William and Lucretia (Brown) Crocker, of Leroy, Genesee county, this State, and by this marriage had a family of four children: William H., born February 12, 1855, married Zella Drum, and resides at Johnson's Creek. He is also a fruit evaporator, and is engaged in that business at Quincy, Florida; Flowerville, Michigan, and at Johnson's Creek, in all making a financial success; George B., Jr., born July 27, 1857, married Hattie Mowers, and resides at Johnson's Creek. He is a farmer, and owns a farm of one hundred and fourteen acres at Sandy Creek, Orleans county; Jacob S., born May 9, 1862, married Mary Mead, and resides at Johnson's Creek, farming the old homestead; and Mattie L., born May 1, 1865, married Burt Montgomery, who owns an interest in a basket manufactory at Ravenna, Ohio, where he resides.

In politics he is a well known and prominent democrat, always an enthusiastic and ardent worker for the success of his party. He was elected justice of the peace in 1874, and held that office for eight years. In 1875 he was elected supervisor of the town of Hartland for one year, and in 1890 was re-elected a justice of the peace, which office he nows hold. He was also elected justice of sessions of this county in 1890,

and has filled all these offices with intelligence and ability, and given general satisfaction to the people. He is prominent in Masonry, and at present is master of ceremonies in Hartland Lodge, No. 218. He belongs to one of the old and prominent families of the county, and the blood of his ancestors has manifested itself in their worthy and popular scion. He has had an active business life, meeting with many reverses in fortune, and has laid aside enough to put him beyond the reach of the wants of old age, but above all has won the esteem and good opinion of his fellow countrymen, and now in his advancing years no one enjoys their company more than he, and none stands higher socially in the town of Hartland. Surrounded by his children and his numerous friends, his declining years will be pleasantly spent in the old homestead of his childhood, free from all care and anxiety.

JOHN PIERCE BISHOP, proprietor of the New York street cooper shop in Lockport, a popular secret society man, and a useful citizen of Niagara county, is a son of John Bishop, and was born September 6, 1844, in Kent county, England. John Bishop (grandfather) was a native of England, but emigrated to America in 1853, and located in the city of Buffalo, New York. He was a tailor by trade, but did not work at that business in this country. While here he lived for the most part with one of his sons, Stephen Bishop, who had come from England and settled in Buffalo about 1847. Finally the old gentleman returned to England and died there. John Bishop (father) never left his native country, but is yet living there at the age of seventy-three years.

When only seven years of age John Pierce Bishop was brought by his uncle Stephen from his native place in England to the city of Buffalo, where he grew up and was educated in the common schools. After leaving school he learned the trade of cooper in Buffalo, and worked in that city until 1862, when he enlisted in the navy of the United States. He served one year, taking part in a number of skirmishes on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, but never received an injury and was never taken prisoner. He was at Island No. 10 during some of the fighting there, but his term of enlistment having expired, he was discharged from service in 1863, and returned to New York. His uncle having removed to St. Catharines, Canada, he also went to that place, where he worked for a year and a half. During his residence there he was married, and in 1866 removed to Lockport, this State, and worked at his trade for about eight years as a journeyman. He then opened a cooper shop on New York street, Lockport, and began business for himself. His trade has steadily increased, and he now employs about fourteen workmen, on an average, the year round. He has a handsome home, and is very comfortably situated.

John Pierce Bishop was wedded to Anna Mary, daughter of William Begy, of St. Catharines, Canada, and to them was born three children: Carrie E., married Harvey J. Smith, an engineer in the employ of the New York Central Railroad Company, and residing at Rochester; Lotta E. and Edwin S., both living at home with their parents.

In politics Mr. Bishop is a democrat, and keeps well posted on current political movements in both parties. He is a member of Niagara Lodge, No. 276, Free and Accepted

Masons; Ames Chapter, No. 88, Royal Arch Masons; Bruce Council, No. 15, Royal and Select Masters; and Genesee Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Ishmalia Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Buffalo, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

JAMES TAYLOR is one of those estimable men who has, by the dint of industry, indomitable energy, and masterful application, made himself a real man in the labor and industrial world, from which comes all values and all prosperity. He is the son of William and Elizabeth (Errin) Taylor, and was born December 28, 1836, at Stratford-upon-Avon, in Warwickshire, England, the birthplace of William Shakespeare. His grandparents (maternal and paternal) were born in England, where they lived and died. William Taylor (father) was born at Stratford-upon-Avon about the year 1807, and died in 1881. He came to America in 1839, and located at Rochester, this State, but subsequently removed to Fredonia, Chautauqua county, New York, where he resided until his death. He learned the trades of stone and brick mason in England, which he followed, in connection with farming, all his life. In politics he was a whig, and took a deep interest in that old party. He was very much interested in agriculture, and kept himself fully abreast of the times in all things pertaining to its progress and science. He was an active member of the agricultural society of Chautauqua county. He married Elizabeth Errin, by whom he had ten children, six sons and four daughters. The sons are all dead except James, the subject of this sketch; and the daughters living are: Martha, married to Alfred Fry,

and they reside in Fredonia; and Emma, wife of Andrew Roar, of Dayton, Ohio.

James Taylor was educated in the common schools, and after leaving school he learned the trade of a moulder in Rochester, this State, where he worked until twenty-three years of age. In 1860 he went to Canada, where he worked at his trade for a period of ten years, and then, in 1870, came to Lockport and engaged with the Holly Manufacturing Company. After remaining with this firm for about one year he became foreman in the moulding department, and has continued to hold this position to the present time. It is a position laden with responsibility, the works being the largest of the kind in this part of the State. He has in his department about one hundred and ten men, and they manufacture the largest castings made in western New York.

He was united in marriage with Charlotte Godkin, a native of Whilby township, Ontario. Eight children have been born to them, four of whom are living: Thomas, a machinist by trade, is married, and lives in the city of Lockport, an employee of the Holly Manufacturing Company; Mary E.; Edwin Godkin, a clerk in the post-office at Lockport; and Lottie. The four who died in infancy were: James B., John, George, and Benjamin.

In politics he is a republican, takes an active interest in all party matters, and has been, at different times, a delegate to republican conventions. He is a member of the Baptist church, and of Lodge No. 73, Free and Accepted Masons, at Lockport, which fact speaks louder than any words of ours as to his social standing in the community in which he resides. He has risen to his present position in the world by his own industry and integrity, but the blood that

courses through his veins comes from the co-mingling of several of the best nationalities that have inhabited the globe. He feels from that that he belongs to a race of people who have risen to the most exalted position among the nations of the earth, because of their love for and obedience to law, government, and order.

DR. GEORGE H. EASTON, of Lockport, a scientific and well-read veterinary surgeon of twenty years' successful experience, is a son of Dr. George W. and Christina (Gregson) Easton, and was born in the town of Shelby, Orleans county, New York, May 22, 1846. His paternal grandfather, George H. Easton, was a life-long resident of Lincolnshire, England, where he followed farming. He married, and had a family of three children, two sons and one daughter. One of the sons was Dr. George H. Easton (father), who left Lincolnshire, England, at twenty-two years of age, to settle in the town of Shelby, Orleans county, this State, where he followed farming and practiced his profession of veterinary surgeon. He purchased his land from the Holland Land Company, was a republican in politics, and passed away in June, 1883, at the age of seventy-one years. His widow, whose maiden name was Christina Gregson, is now in the eightieth year of her age. Dr. and Mrs. Easton were the parents of four children: Mary, wife of Horace Roberts, a farmer of Orleans county; Melissa, who married William Smith, a farmer of the town of Shelby, Orleans county; George H.; and Frederick, who enlisted, in 1863, in the 151st regiment New York volunteer infantry, received seven bullet wounds at Cold Harbor, and was sent home, where he re-

covered, and afterwards died, in 1865, of typhoid fever.

George H. Easton was reared on the farm, received his education in the public schools of this State and the Albion seminary, and then entered a veterinary college, where he took the full course. Having thus scientifically and thoroughly qualified himself for his chosen profession, he returned to Orleans county, where he practiced successfully until 1874. In that year he established himself in Lockport, and has been actively and successfully engaged there ever since. As a veterinary surgeon he is well known for his ability and experience. He believes in the motto, "Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well," and gives his entire time to his profession.

On June 29, 1869, he married Ann Grinnell, a daughter of Major Grinnell, and a member of one of the pioneer and highly respected families of the town of Shelby, this State. They have two children: Frederick, born January 8, 1877; and Charlie, born October 8, 1880.

In politics he supports the Republican party, but is no politician or office seeker.

CHARLES H. ASHFORD, proprietor of the Sweeney house in the city of Lockport, and a popular and influential citizen of Niagara county, is a son of William and Martha (Ayer) Ashford, and was born in Drummondville, Ontario, Canada, January 27, 1852. The ancestors of Mr. Ashford on both sides were of English stock, and lived and died in that country. William Ashford (father) was born in England about 1810, where he received a good education, and where he married Martha Ayer, by whom he had a family of nine

children: Martha, born in England, married Charles Thompson (who is now deceased), and lives in Lockport; Emma, also a native of England, who died about 1889; Sarah, born in the same country, married first time to Fred. Frolic, by whom she had five children, and after his death wedded Barney Crane, to whom was born four children, their place of residence now being Guelph, Canada; William H., who enlisted in the 12th New York cavalry near the beginning of the civil war, and served till its close—going in as a private, and being promoted successively to the positions of second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and captain, with which latter rank he was mustered out of service, and is now deceased; Thomas M., resides in the city of Lockport; Richard D., also a resident of Lockport; John W., a hotel-keeper on Chestnut ridge, near Lockport; Charles H., the subject of this sketch; and Arthur, who is engaged in the hotel business at Cambria, New York.

Charles H. Ashford received his education in the common schools of Lewiston and the Lockport Union school, obtaining in these institutions a thoroughly practical and very complete English education. By reading and study in such lines as interest him, he has added to his school instruction a general fund of knowledge on all leading questions and subjects. In 1874 he embarked in the hotel business at the Sweeney house, on Market street, and has successfully conducted it ever since. This house is well known and has a good reputation with the traveling public. The best efforts of its proprietor are always given to secure the comfort of guests, and these efforts are appreciated by the patrons of the Sweeney house, which is becoming very popular.

On August 15, 1867, Mr. Ashford was

united by marriage with Anna Morse, a daughter of John Morse, a native of Ireland. She also was born on the Emerald Isle. To Mr. and Mrs. Ashford have been born four children: Ida, living at home; Nellie, now the wife of Ollie Moore, a millwright of the city of Lockport; William M. and Mary, both at home with their parents.

In his political affiliations Mr. Ashford has always been a democrat, and is active and earnest in his support of the cardinal principles of that party. He is one of the local leaders, and in 1886 and 1887 was elected and served as alderman from the second ward of the city of Lockport, giving general satisfaction to his people, and receiving credit for energy and ability in the performance of his official duties.

WILLIAM L. HUGGINS, M. D., is a well and favorably known physician of this county, and an old and honored soldier of the civil war. He is a son of William W. and Almira (Pitt) Huggins, and was born at Roanoke, Devonshire, England. John R. Huggins (grandfather) was of Scotch descent, being born in Scotland, December 9, 1760, came to this country when but a boy, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He died in this State, in his ninety-first year. He married, and had eight children, one of whom was William W. Huggins (father), who was born December 26, 1800, in the highlands of Scotland, and who devoted his whole life to stock-raising after he grew to manhood. He married Almira Pitt in 1824, by whom he had six children, three sons and three daughters: Franklin P., who died at three years of age; Maria L., married William

H. Guy, and they have two children; Frances M., married to Captain John C. Jones, has seven children, and resides in Livingston county, this State; Martha R., wife of Jacob B. Chace, resides at Richmondville, Michigan; William L. (subject); and J. Henry (dead).

William L. Huggins received his education in the common schools and in a medical college at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he took a full three years' course, and from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. On April 9, 1861, he enlisted in battery E, 1st New York artillery, and was stationed for a time at Washington, District of Columbia, but when the war began in earnest his battery was ordered to the front with all other available forces. He was wounded at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, and several times at the battle of Lookout Mountain, the last being a severe injury in the leg, which compelled him to cease fighting and leave the field. This injury was received on November 25, 1863, while fighting under the gallant Joe Hooker. After being wounded he was taken successively to Bridgeport, Nashville, and Evansville, where he remained until the middle of April, 1864, and then joined his company again and started to march with Sherman to the sea. He was captured on that march, however, and confined as a prisoner of war for some time, when he succeeded in making his escape. After passing through many vicissitudes and dangers, he finally reached the Union lines, and again joined the army at Cincinnati, but on account of his health and the injuries he had received, was discharged, and returned home in April, 1865. He was present at the grand review of troops in Washington city, May 26, 1865, and after returning home he went to California for

his health, where he remained for two years. He then returned and located at Buffalo, where he remained one and one-half years, and then (in 1870) removed to Sanborn, where he has been ever since in the active and successful practice of his profession.

Dr. Huggins was united in marriage with Viola A. Roberts, and to this union have been born three children: Harold, William, and Charles Lee.

In politics he was a democrat until after the close of the war, when he became a republican, and is very active in the support of his party. He is a member of Alexander Maborne Post, No. 125, Grand Army of the Republic. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and of the Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is master of his lodge. He is also a Royal Arch and Scottish Rite Mason. His social and business standing in the community is above all question, and as a physician he is very successful. He is benevolent and charitable, as may be seen from the number of fraternal brotherhoods with which he is connected.

OLIVER C. WRIGHT, one of the older business men and the present assessor of the city of Lockport, is a son of Judge Joseph and Dorothy (Hart) Wright, and was born in the city of New Britain, Connecticut, September 16, 1819. The Wright family of Connecticut was prominent in the military and political history of that State during, and for many years after, the Revolutionary struggle for independence. Captain Benjamin Wright was a native of Weathersfield, one of the earliest settled sections of the State. In early life he learned the trade of blacksmith, but when

the Revolutionary struggle opened on the soil of the "Bay State" and the "Land of Steady Habits," he responded to the call for assistance from the Continental forces gathering around the New England metropolis, and left his anvil to take up arms against the foolish policy of England's misguided parliament and obstinate ministry. He commanded a company, and when Washington moved from Boston to New York city, he was stationed on Long Island, and in the ensuing battle there he received a wound from which he never fully recovered. His commission, made out under the Continental congress, and his old and well worn sword are now in the possession of the subject of this sketch. Captain Wright wooed and won for his wife Elizabeth Culver, a beautiful and amiable woman of Hempstead, Long Island, and resided in Weathersfield, Connecticut, where one son and two daughters were born to them. The son, Judge Joseph Wright (father), removed to New Britain, Connecticut, where he died in 1855, aged seventy-eight years. He was a farmer by occupation, a Jacksonian democrat in politics, and served as probate judge of his county. He also served as a member of the Connecticut legislature, held the commission of colonel in the State militia, and was a prominent and public-spirited citizen of his city and county. He married Dorothy Hart, a native of Connecticut, and whose father died of yellow fever while on a voyage for his health to the West India islands. Judge and Mrs. Wright were the parents of three sons and three daughters, all of whom are dead except the subject of this sketch.

At twelve years of age Oliver C. Wright went to Hartford, Connecticut, where he was employed for several years as a clerk in a book store. His education was received in

the public schools of New Britain and Hartford. He left the Hartford book store in 1841, and came in the westward tide of emigration of that year as far west as Lockport, where he found sufficient inducements to stop and engage in the book business, which he followed continuously and successfully from 1841 to 1883, when he disposed of his book store. Since then he has been dealing in musical instruments. In politics Mr. Wright is an old-time democrat of the Jeffersonian type, and for the last five years has been serving as assessor of his city. He has been connected with the Masonic fraternity for many years, and is a member of Niagara Lodge, No. 375, Free and Accepted Masons, of Lockport. He has never been deficient in any of his duties as a citizen, and is always prompt, accurate and reliable in all his business transactions.

In 1841 he married Mary H. Jones, of Vermont, who died, and left one child, Elizabeth, now Mrs. Portus M. Hindman, of Rochester, New York. After her death, he married, on July 19, 1864, Nancy M. Robbins, a daughter of Sampson Robbins, of Lockport, but formerly of Cornwall, New Hampshire, where his father, Josiah Robbins, resided. Sampson Robbins married Polly Meade, and had one son and three daughters.

JOHN MUNDIE, of North Tonawanda, was born in Mintlaw, Aberdeen, Scotland, October 7, 1863, and is a son of Cummine and Jane (Florence) Mundie. He is an unassuming man, not one of those who grasp at high positions in the race of life, but one who willingly and cheerfully accepts the duties that come to him. His father was a native of the same place, and died there in August, 1889, at the age of forty-

seven years. He was a mechanical engineer by trade, but was also extensively engaged in farming, and was a prominent member of the Presbyterian church. His wife, Jane Mundie, was also a native of Scotland, and in 1890, after the death of her husband, she came to America, and now resides with her son on Paynes avenue, North Tonawanda. She is now in her forty-ninth year, and is a devoted Christian worker in the Methodist Episcopal church.

John Mundie was reared in his native place, educated in the public schools, and while working on his father's farm, he obtained a fair knowledge of the mechanical engineering trade. He continued on the farm until 1881, when he came to the United States and became an apprentice in the jewelry and watch making trade, at Middleport, this county. In 1883, he came to North Tonawanda and engaged with A. W. Story, and in 1886 he purchased a one-half interest in the firm. In 1888 Mr. Story's interest was purchased by Frank A. McCoy, and the largest jewelry store in town is now known by the firm name of Mundie & McCoy. Aside from their jewelry department, they have for the last five years handled an extensive line of musical instruments.

In 1886 Mr. Mundie married Sarah, daughter of James Allen, of Middleport, where Mr. Mundie at that time resided. Mrs. Mundie died in 1890, leaving one child, James L., who is now four years of age.

In politics Mr. Mundie is independent, is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a young man of ability, energy and enterprise. He came to this country with no capital, but by his keen foresight, excellent management and honest dealing,

he is rapidly amassing a fortune. He is a man whom people can depend upon for advice and assistance, and it is his desire to benefit his fellow men, and to never bring harm to any one.

CAPTAIN CORNELIUS C. CUSICK, 22d infantry U. S. Army, was born in Niagara county, New York, August 2d, 1835, and was appointed from New York. He is the paternal grandson of Nicholas Cusick, an officer of the Revolutionary army of 1776, who was an intimate friend and co-laborer of Washington and Marquis de La Fayette; the maternal grandson of Captain Chew, of the British army, and the son of James Nicholas Cusick, who was for years the associate and companion of Catlin and Schoolcraft, the Indian historians, contributing largely to their works concerning the subject of "The Myths of the New World." His forest home in western New York was honored by the frequent visits of Audubon, the American ornithologist. The mysterious, strange, and eccentric missionary, Dr. Eleazar Williams, the reputed missing dauphin of France, was for several years the welcome guest of Cusick's father. Cusick's ancestors came from North Carolina and Virginia, and settled in western New York in 1711.

Captain Cusick is now the only representative of the Six Nations of New York favored with a commission in the regular army; is a hereditary official of the ancient Iroquois confederacy; was installed to office September 6, 1860, as one of the successors to William Chew, senior sachem; vacated the office June 20, 1866, he having at that time received an appointment in the regular army from President Johnson. Admitted

and honored by a presentation of diploma as companion of the first class of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, December 5, 1888, by ex-President R. B. Hayes, Commander-in-Chief.

Commissioned second lieutenant 132d New York infantry August 14, 1862, by Governor E. D. Morgan (organized in New York city); commissioned first lieutenant July 1, 1863, by Governor H. Seymour; commissioned captain May 31, 1865, by Governor R. E. Fenton. Owing to long delay before last commission was issued and received, he was not mustered to such rank. Pending the receipt of his first volunteer commission, he was active in raising troops for the war. Assigned to duty at Suffolk, Virginia, from October to latter part of December, 1862; participated in several reconnoissances and engagements in the Blackwater region, and vicinity of Suffolk, Virginia. Served at Newbern, North Carolina from January 2, 1863, until March 7, 1865, doing outpost duty, the defense of Newbern, and active field duty. In 1864 he led a force at night, composed of two companies of the 132d New York infantry, on works at Jackson Mills, North Carolina, and captured the entire Confederate grand guard. Col. Foulk, commandant at Kingston, North Carolina, attempted the rescue of prisoners the same night, and was also captured, together with his entire staff and escort. Led charging party on works at South West Creek, North Carolina, with one hundred and fifty selected men; works captured and colors planted. In February, 1864, he participated in the heroic defense of Bachelor's Creek bridge and other points of crossing during the advance on Newbern by the Confederate forces under General Pickett.

During the month of March, 1865, the 132d New York infantry became a part of the 23d army corps, and advanced with it into the interior of North Carolina, under Major-General Schofield; participated in the severe battle that was fought at Wise's Forks, near Kingston, North Carolina, on March 9, 10, and 11, 1865; commanded the large escort of infantry for General Sherman's supply train from Goldsboro to Kingston, North Carolina, and return. Pending the surrender of General Johnston's army, near Raleigh, North Carolina, he was assigned to duty as acting assistant ordnance officer of the 2d division, 23d army corps.

About the beginning of the month of May, 1865, he aided in conducting the vast ordnance train from Raleigh to Greensboro, North Carolina. Shortly after he established an ordnance depot at Salisbury, North Carolina, for the purpose of receiving arms and other ordnance stores that were being surrendered by deserters and stragglers from the late forces under Lee and Johnston.

Peace having been declared, Captain Cusick was honorably mustered out of the service at Heart's Island, near New York city, June 29, 1865. He was recommended by his colonel for brevet in 1867, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, but the recommendation was not acted upon by Congress, owing to the order for suspending the granting of brevets in 1867.

The 132d New York volunteer infantry left New York city for the seat of war on or about October 2, 1862, numbering one thousand strong, and when it was mustered out of the United States service at Heart's Island, June 29, 1865, it was found to be reduced, by the casualties of war, to two hundred and forty men.

He was commissioned second lieutenant 13th infantry June 26, 1866, by President Andrew Johnson, transferred to the 31st infantry September 20, 1866, transferred to the 22d infantry May 15, 1869, and commissioned first lieutenant of the 22d infantry August 5, 1872, by President U. S. Grant. He was commissioned captain of the 22d infantry January 1, 1888, by President Grover Cleveland. During the year 1866 he served at Newport barracks, Kentucky, Fort Columbus, New York harbor, and at Fort Randall, South Dakota. In the spring of 1867 he assumed command of Company E, 31st infantry, at Fort Rice, North Dakota, and during the years 1867-68, and part of the year 1869, served at Forts Rice, Stevenson, and Buford, North Dakota. While temporarily at Fort Stevenson he aided in repelling an attack on the post by hostile Indians, and in August, 1867, proceeded with his company to Fort Buford as escort and in charge of three hundred emigrants, with their extensive train, en route to Montana.

While commanding this company, October, 1867, he was ordered at night, with a mounted detachment, to rescue from the Indians two teamsters in the employ of the Northwest Fur Company. They found them shortly after, both killed, stripped of clothing, and horribly mutilated, each body being pierced with no less than forty arrows, and returned to the post with their remains.

He was on detached service during the month of July, 1868, and while surveying a road from Fort Buford to Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory, was attacked by a large band of Indians near Spring Lake, forty miles west of Fort Buford, on July 27, but repelled the night attack without loss. On the return trip he was ordered, with a guard

of fifty men, to act as an escort for Captain Anderson, with his two hundred head of government beef cattle.

He was engaged with a band of hostile Sioux, under Sitting Bull, August 20, 1868, and with a command of twenty-five men was ordered to rescue or recover government cattle captured by hostile Indians. He encountered a large band of Indians, numbering about one hundred and seventy-five warriors. He continued a running fight for over two hours, was driven back, and finally fell into the hands of the Indians, and although badly injured, yet managed to escape. Several men were killed and wounded, but a lieutenant recovered fifty head of the cattle.

In the summer of 1868, accompanied by Lieutenant G. Mitchell, of the 31st infantry, with a detail of men, he made a night attack on an Indian camp in Montana, forty miles west of Fort Buford, where Sitting Bull was reported as a visitor, but Sitting Bull escaped by swimming the Missouri river.

In September, 1868, he was ordered to proceed to the mouths of the Big Muddy and Poplar rivers, Montana, for the purpose of looking up signs of Indians and bringing in any stray government cattle that could be found, and with an escort of fifty mounted men, visited the points named, and journeyed as far as the British boundary line, known as "Wood Mountain Range." The total distance traveled during four days' reconnoissance was one hundred and fifty miles.

In January, 1869, he captured "Little Running Bear," the associate of "Sitting Bull," and who, at the time of his capture, was regarded as the director of the raid near Fort Buford on the 20th of August,

1868, as he openly boasted of his complicity in the above mentioned raid. He was killed by the guard a few days after while making an attempt to escape.

During the latter part of February, 1869, Captain Cusick was detailed on detached service for the purpose of escorting general prisoners from Fort Buford to Stillwater Penitentiary, Minnesota. The march from the mouth of the Yellowstone to Fort Abercrombie, Minnesota, during the winter months of February and March, was the most trying and severe ever experienced by troops serving on the prairies of the northwest. In many places snow was found two feet and a half deep, with the temperature ranging from twenty to forty degrees below zero. The approximate distance marched embraced about seven hundred miles or more. Some discharged soldiers who preceded the party were lost in a blinding snow storm, and died from cold and starvation.

His military record in Company E, 31st infantry, terminated when he was assigned to Company K, and joined by transfer from Company E, late 31st infantry, per G. O. No. 31, 22d infantry, May 20, 1869.

He was on special duty in charge of a herd guard, at Horse Head Bottom, Dakota Territory, from February 9, 1870, to April 22, 1870, and was stationed at Fort Rice as post adjutant, Brule agency, from August 20, 1870, to August 10, 1871. He was A. C. S. and A. A. Q. M., lower Brule agency, from September 28, 1870, to about August 10, 1871, and then was assigned to detail service at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, per letter from A. G. O., dated February 5, 1872. He was promoted first lieutenant, and assigned to company F, 22d infantry, per S. O., No. 172, headquarters department Da-

kota, St. Paul, Minnesota, August 29, 1872. He reported for duty at Fortress Monroe, (Va.) artillery school, May 1, 1871, by order of the secretary of war, where he remained one year from above date, when he was relieved from duty as a student there, and was granted thirty days delay in joining proper station.

On March 4, 1873, he was detailed for duty, at the second inaugural of President Grant, as aid de camp on the staff of the grand marshal, Colonel W. F. Barry, and joined Company F June 9, 1873, of which he took temporary command the same day at Fort Sully, Dakota Territory.

He was on detached service, repairing military telegraph line, from November 1 to 5, 1873, near his station at Fort Randall, North Dakota, and served on detached service, rescuing herders and recovering government cattle from Indians, near Whetstone agency, Dakota Territory, from January 25 to 26, 1874. He made the plan of Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, and survey of immediate grounds, during the same month for the Army medical circular, No. 8, of the year 1875, as recorded on page 419, by request of Assistant Surgeon J. P. Kimball, United States army. He was on detached service at Ponca agency, Dakota Territory, for the purpose of protecting the agency from Sioux Indians, from April 16 to May 20, 1874, and also was on detached service from August 18 to 27, 1874, his station being Fort Wayne, Michigan.

He was on duty with a company organized for suppressing the insurrection against the Kellogg Government; and this company served for that purpose in New Orleans, Louisiana, from September 20, 1874, to May 18, 1875. He was on detail service at St. Martinsville, Louisiana, as temporary com-

mander of that station, during the absence of officers of the 7th cavalry, who were summoned before the congressional investigating committee in New Orleans, Louisiana, from January 29 to February 3, 1875. He performed the duties of judge advocate of a general court martial, convened in the city for nearly two months, was on special duty, drafting plans, etc., of public buildings at Fort Wayne, Michigan, from July 16 to September 27, 1875, and was also on detail service from December 7 to December 23, 1875, conducting recruits from Columbus, Ohio, to Dallas, Texas.

In the Sioux war, Captain Cusick took permanent command of Company F, 22d infantry, September 1, 1876, with his camp near Glendive Creek, Montana Territory; participated in the campaign against hostile Indians, presumed to be under "Sitting Bull," from September 1, 1876, to July 18, 1877, during most of which time he was under the command of Colonel N. A. Miles, 5th infantry, and was then on detail service with thirty enlisted men, for the purpose of escorting a train of Government stores from Fort Pease, Montana Territory, near the mouth of Big Horn river, to Cantonment, on the right bank of the Yellowstone river, and near the mouth of Tongue river, Montana Territory. He was in the drawn battle with a band of Indians, under "Crazy Horse," near Wolf Mountain, Montana Territory, January 8 and 9, 1877, where the strength of the command under General Miles was 450, while "Crazy Horse" had 1200 to 1400 warriors, yet General Miles held the field. He commanded his company and a detail of men from the 5th infantry, May 7, 1877, in an engagement with a band of Indians under "Lame Deer," and on the 8th helped to destroy his camp and

capture 400 horses. The Chief, "Lame Deer," was killed, and the entire force was under command of General Miles. He commanded his company from May 15 to May 21, 1877, and made a reconnoissance at the head of the Rose Bud, near Big Horn Mountain, Montana Territory, and on June 16, 1877, joined the Powder River expedition, which left Cantonment, on the Yellowstone, near the mouth of the Tongue River, that day, under command of Major Lazelle, of the 1st infantry, and marched to the Great Bend of the Missouri, Dakota Territory, where it arrived on July 9, 1877. On July 11, 1877, battalion of the 22d infantry was separated from the command of Major Lazelle, and Captain Dickey, of the 22d infantry, brevet-major, assumed command, and Captain Cusick was directed by Captain Dickey to act in the capacity of engineer for the command over an unknown route to Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota Territory, where they arrived on July 18, 1877, during which time he also commanded his company.

Captain Cusick also participated in suppressing the Chicago riots of 1877, and entered that city with battalion of the 22d infantry, under Major Dickey, July 25, 1877, and had quarters in exposition building. On July 26, 1877, the battalion was ordered to the Chicago stock yards, and remained on duty there until August 4, 1877. He was in temporary command of the battalion engaged in the suppression of the riots at the Wilkesbarre coal mines, Pennsylvania, August 6 to August 10, 1877, and served as judge advocate of a general court martial, while in camp at Lee Park, that city. Lee Park was abandoned September 22, 1877, and he was stationed at Fort Brady, Michigan, and served on detail service and court martial duty at Fort Mackinaw, Mich-

igan, from April 14 to April 27, 1877. By order of Major Hough, he was engaged in surveying and grading the target range at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, during part of the month of August, 1879, and also in drawing a plan of Fort Gibson, as well as compiling a map of the military reservation at Fort Gibson, with a supplementary history of the object of establishing a military post in the Cherokee country, which latter duty he performed from September 16 to October 3, 1879.

The battalion of 22d infantry, under Major Hough, left Fort Gibson for service against the Utes in Colorado, October 4, 1879, remained in the field until January 4, 1880, and then returned to Fort Gibson on January 22, 1880. In the above cited campaign, the battalion of the 22d infantry acted as a containing force. Captain Cusick was detailed as a permanent judge advocate in the field for a general court martial, and did not leave until January 23 for Fort Gibson, where he was temporarily stationed until 1881. He was stationed at Fort Clark, Texas, during the summer of 1881, and was engaged in drawing plans of public buildings there, except when absent, hunting in the Republic of Mexico, from June 10 to 13, 1882, with the object of studying the topography of that country. He was next stationed at Fort Duncan, Texas, and served on detail service at Fort Garland, Colorado, on court martial duty, from January 30 to February 24, 1883, and was then stationed at Fort Lyon, Colorado, on November 23, 1882.

The battalion of the 22d infantry, with one company of the 10th infantry, left Fort Lyon, January 27, 1885, for the Indian Territory, to quell the Oklahoma boomers, and reaching a point 225 miles by railroad, from

Fort Lyon, were notified that the trouble was settled, and returned to post January 28, 1885. Captain Cusick was again ordered in the field, February 26, 1885, in the Indian Territory, and assumed command of camp Russell, on the Cinnaron, Oklahoma, early in May, relieving a troop of the 9th cavalry. Camp Russell was soon abandoned, and the command was ordered to Fort Reno, Indian Territory, June 28, 1885, this owing to trouble with the Cheyennes and Arapahoe Indians, which was suppressed in August. His company was ordered from Fort Reno to cantonment, on the north fork of the Canadian, and thence to Kiowa, Kansas, a distance of 315 miles from Ponca agency. Captain Cusick returned from duty at this point the first week in September, and was on duty with his company at Fort Lyon, Colorado, during winter and summer and part of fall, except short interval, when he commanded Company I, 22d infantry.

He was relieved from duty at Fort Lyon, per order No. 69, dated Fort Lewis, Colorado, December, 1886; reported for duty on recruiting service in New York, during first week in January, 1887, and was ordered to proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, on such duty. He reported there for duty second week in January, and in February was ordered to take command of Company C, of instruction general service recruits, United States army. He retained command until relieved, per special order No. 104, dated headquarters of the recruiting service, Army building, New York city, June 21, 1887, and by same order, ordered to discontinue the recruiting rendezvous at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He proceeded to Portland, Maine, under same order, July 1, 1887; established a recruiting rendezvous

at that point August 2, 1887, and was relieved from recruiting service October 4, 1888, to assume command of Company E, 22d infantry, on October 29, 1888. He was stationed at Fort Totten, North Dakota, where he had temporary command, from February 9 to February 28, 1890. He was relieved from duty and ordered to take station with his company at Fort Buford, North Dakota, early in July, 1890, owing to the change of stations of Col. R. E. A. Croften, 15th infantry; Captain Cusick assumed command of the post during the latter part of the month of February, 1891, and continued in command until the latter part of the month of July of the same year.

On the 25th of July, 1891, he was relieved from duty at Fort Buford, and ordered to take station with his company at Fort Keogh, Montana, and after arrival there, took advantage of a prolonged leave of absence, obtained August 7, 1891. He visited the Yellowstone National Park, and all western States, lately territories.

Captain Cusick was appointed by director General Davis, of the World's Columbian Exposition, as honorary and special assistant in the department of American archæ-

ology and ethnology, on September 25, 1891, and established a branch office for relics shortly after, at No. 385 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio.

He is now engaged in work as assistant to Professor Franz Boas, of Worcester university, Massachusetts, in the sub-department of anthropology in the interest of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Upon his own request, and on the recommendation of an "army retiring board," Captain Cusick was honorably retired from active service on January 14, 1892, by the following order:

WAR DEP'T, WASHINGTON, D. C., }
January 14, 1892. }

Captain Cornelius C. Cusick, 22d infantry, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, is, by direction of the President, retired from active service this date, under the provisions of section 1251 Revised Statutes.

L. A. GRANT,

Assistant Secretary of War.

By order of Major-General Schofield.

Official: J. C. KELTON,

Adjutant General.



